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RFR
Wanstrecht

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

WITH

PRACTICAL EXERCISES.

BY

N. WANOSTROCHT, LL.D.

THE NINTH EDITION.

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

BY THE AUTHOR.

LONDON:

Printed for J. JOHNSON, St. Paul's Church-Yard; T. BOOSEY, Old Broad-ſtreet; VERNOR and HOOD, Poultry; SCATCHERD and LETTERMAN, and C. LAW, Ave-Maria Lane; and LONGMAN and REES, Paternoſter-Row.

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TO

THE HON. Mr. BATHURST.

SIR,

ON my arrival in England, I considered it as a fortunate circumstance to be first introduced to the honour of being appointed your French master. I now feel myself peculiarly happy in having this opportunity of making my acknowledgment known to your illustrious family, for the civilities I received when I was but little known in this country.

From that time it has been my ambition to render the PRACTICAL GRAMMAR, which now solicits your patronage, in some degree worthy of your accept-

ance. Conscious as I am of its many imperfections, and that it stands in need of much indulgence, yet, if it should be found of real utility to the public, your approbation will be no small recommendation; at least, it will shew the world how ready you are to encourage even the faintest endeavours in useful learning.

I am, with the greatest respect, Sir,

Your most obliged

and very obedient

humble servant,

NICHOLAS WANOSTROCHT.

PRE-

PREFACE.

THAT "a great book is a great evil," is generally a great truth, for the diſcovery of which we moderns muſt hold ourſelves indebted to the ſages of antiquity. In the following ſheets, I have endeavoured to improve upon the ancient maxim, and to bring the two ends of the book as near together as I poſſibly could. On this frugal plan, the preface might have been ſpared, but cuſtom muſt be complied with: ſome part of our time muſt be ſpent on ſuperfluities; and what is rendered venerable by age muſt not too haſtily be rejected. To enter abruptly upon the main ſubject, is generally conſidered as a breach of politeneſs. What is uſeful muſt ſometimes give place to what is convenient; and what rigorous juſtice cannot defend, may yet enjoy the ſecurity of preſcription. In compliance, therefore, with univerſal cuſtom, with the general practice of the ancients, and, what is ſtill more forcible, the urgent ſolicitation of the bookſeller, I proceed to lay before the Reader the general plan of the Work.

The idea of the PRACTICAL GRAMMAR *was firſt ſuggeſted to the Author in the courſe of his private teaching. He found daily the inconvenience of referring from book to book, and determined to ſupply the defect in the beſt manner he could. Whatever was neceſſary to furniſh a tolerable acquaintance with the elements of the language, and to point out the nature of its conſtruction, he propoſed to admit; and to reject every thing that was not eſſentially connected with his principal deſign. His firſt object was to compriſe, in as little room as poſſible, every thing that was really uſeful in the* grammar, *the* exerciſe-book, *and the* book of dialogues. *To this plan he has ſtrictly adhered in the compoſition, and has brought the whole together in a much ſmaller compaſs than, at firſt, could reaſonably have been expected.*

The ſeveral parts of ſpeech are arranged in the uſual order, and each part is diſcuſſed under a ſeparate ſection.

Each

Each rule is followed by a familiar exerciſe, which the maſter may uſe in the place of a dialogue.

The advantages reſulting from the ſcholars learning and then repeating their own tranſlations by heart, muſt, in the opinion of impartial and diſintereſted minds, materially tend to their improvement; by theſe means, the pupils, uniting practice to theory, not only become imperceptibly acquainted with the French phraſeology, which in many inſtances differs ſo much from the Engliſh conſtruction, but immediately know what is the Engliſh word that correſponds with the French, and vice verſâ, *which cannot abſolutely be done in a dialogue where the French is ready made for them. Therefore, in order the more fully to anſwer the Author's intention, he has, inſtead of fine ſentences extracted from the moſt elegant writers, and often above the comprehenſion of young people, preferred and made uſe of throughout all the exerciſes, plain and eaſy ſentences; which, at the ſame time they are within the reach of the young learner's faculties, will ſoon enable them to ſpeak the French language with propriety and elegance. What more can be expected from an elementary book?*

At the cloſe of every ſection, a recapitulatory exerciſe is given upon all the preceding rules.

When there is any difference in the order of arrangement, the French conſtruction is pointed out by the ſmall figures placed againſt the top of the words in the Engliſh ſentence.

Some of the moſt remarkable French idioms are noticed, and exemplified by various inſtances. Many others might have been adduced, perhaps to very little profit. The idiomatical expreſſions are daily giving way to a regular ſyntactical form, and growing into diſuſe with the beſt maſters.

Rules for pronunciation are totally omitted. From all the attempts that have hitherto been made, it does not appear that any adequate idea of it can be conveyed in writing. The ear cannot be properly formed without the aſſiſtance of a good ſpeaker.

Throughout the whole compoſition, the chief aim has been to unite eaſe and ſimplicity with accuracy and preciſion.

tion. That he has not ſometimes ſaid too little where more was required, and ſometimes too much where leſs would have been ſufficient, he does not take upon him to aſſert. That he has ſometimes failed through negligence, and many times through ignorance, he has alſo great reaſon to fear. His daily avocations left him but little time for ſtudy; and his want of a better acquaintance with the Engliſh language may have ſubjected him to many inaccuracies in his ſtyle, and ſometimes perhaps to palpable improprieties.

The Author cheerfully embraces this opportunity of making his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the favourable reception given to the former editions of his Grammar, and, in general, to all his other works: while he is perfectly ſenſible of the obligation, he is alſo ſenſible that much indulgence was required to juſtify the favours he has already received either as a TEACHER *or as an* AUTHOR. *That generous indulgence he again ſolicits for their acceptance of this new edition, and begs to aſſure them, that, in every ſituation of life, it will be his conſtant care, as well as his higheſt ambition, to deſerve the flattering encouragement he has met with in this country, and never forget the obligations already conferred.*

In this edition, the errors in the former publications are carefully corrected, the ſeveral expreſſions which did not ſo well pleaſe in the courſe of practice, have been altered, and every improvement added which could tend to facilitate the attainment of the French language. It having been ſuggeſted, by ſome gentlemen, to whoſe judgement the author pays the greateſt deference, that the irregular verbs being arranged in alphabetical order, in the body of the book, would be a conſiderable improvement to the work, and facilitate the progreſs of the ſcholar, this is done in the preſent edition. The primitives of the irregular verbs are conjugated at length, and at the end of each are given its ſeveral compounds, with large exerciſes both upon the primitives and compounds.

ALFRED-HOUSE, CAMBERWELL,
November, 1803.

An EXPLANATION of the ABBREVIATIONS made use of in the following WORK.

m.	Noun maſculine.
f.	Noun feminine.
pl.	Plural.
adj.	Noun adjective.
pro.	Pronoun.
v.	Verb.
p. act.	Participle active.
p. p.	Participle paſſive.
adv.	Adverb.
p.	Prepoſition.
c.	Conjunction.
int.	Interjection.
⌒	The Engliſh word that has this mark underneath, is not to be expreſſed in French.

The figures, ', ², ³, &c. direct to the conſtruction of the words in the French ſentence.

Publiſhed by the ſame Author.

I. A Grammar of the Latin Language, with practical Exerciſes *(upon the plan of this)*, 2d edit. 2*s.* 6*d.*

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A

Practical French Grammar.

SECT. I.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing in any language with propriety; or, it is the art of rightly expreſſing our thoughts by words.

Grammar is of two kinds, general and particular. Univerſal grammar conſiders language in itſelf, explains the principles which are alike common to every tongue, and diſtinguiſhes, with preciſion, between thoſe particulars which are eſſential, and thoſe which are only accidental. Particular grammar applies theſe common principles to a particular language, and furniſhes certain rules and obſervations which are, either mediately or immediately, deducible from its common principles.

A grammar of the French tongue muſt be formed agreeably to the eſtabliſhed uſage, and thoſe particular modes of expreſſion to which cuſtom has given its ſanction. It has therefore for its object, in common with all other grammars, the conſideration of letters, ſyllables, words, ſentences, &c.

In the FRENCH ALPHABET there are twenty-five letters, viz. a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z. Six of theſe are vowels; ſo called becauſe each can be diſtinctly ſounded without the aſſiſtance of any other letter, namely, a, e, i, o, u, and y. The reſt are called CONSONANTS, becauſe they cannot be perfectly ſounded without being aſſociated with ſome vowel, either before or after them.

A SYLLABLE, whether compoſed of one or more letters, requires, in the pronunciation, no more than a ſingle impulſe of the voice: ex. *ba*, *me*, *moi*, &c.

A WORD may conſiſt of one ſyllable, or of many compacted into one meaning; for, a word is the ſmalleſt part of ſpeech which is in itſelf ſignificant: ex. *mon*, my; *livre*, book, &c.

A SENTENCE, or PHRASE, is an aſſemblage of words arranged in their proper order, forming a ſenſe either more or leſs complete: ex.

Je ſuis votre ami, I am your friend.
J'écrivis hier à votre tante, I yeſterday wrote to your aunt.

A PERIOD may conſiſt of two or three ſentences joined together, ſo that they depend on one another to form a complete ſenſe. Each of the ſentences forming part of a period is called member of the period, ex.

Les grands hommes ſont rares; on doit les reſpecter, et l'on devroit toujours travailler à ſe rendre ſemblable à eux. Great men are ſcarce: we ought to reſpect them, and be conſtantly endeavouring to reſemble them.

A DISCOURSE, or SPEECH, is an aſſemblage of ſentences (or phraſes) and periods, joined together, and arranged according to the rules of the language.

KINDS OF WORDS.

There are, in the French tongue, nine different ſorts of words, which are generally called the nine parts of ſpeech, viz.

1. L'ARTICLE,	THE ARTICLE.
2. LE NOM,	THE NOUN.
3. LE PRONOM,	THE PRONOUN.
4. LE VERBE,	THE VERB.
5. LE PARTICIPE,	THE PARTICIPLE.
6. L'ADVERBE,	THE ADVERB.
7. LA PRÉPOSITION,	THE PREPOSITION.
8. LA CONJONCTION,	THE CONJUNCTION.
9. L'INTERJECTION,	THE INTERJECTION.

Five of them are declinable, that is to ſay, the radical part of the word remaining the ſame, the other parts, but eſpecially the termination, will admit of ſeveral variations. Theſe declinable words are, the article, noun, pronoun, verb, and participle.

The four laſt, as they never vary their terminations, are therefore called indeclinable.

GÈ.

GENERAL EXPLANATION.

The ARTICLES are certain little words, which, joined to nouns, determine the extent of their ſignification, and which, in French, denote their gender, number, and caſe, correſponding to the Engliſh words *the*, *of the*, *from the*, and *to the*. Theſe in French, are,

Le, la, les,	The.
De, du, de la, des,	Of or from the.
A, au, à la, aux,	To the.

The NOUN, in general, is a word which is uſed to name or qualify every thing which is the object of diſcourſe: ex.

Papier,	Paper.	*Bon,*	Good.
Plume,	Pen.	*Petit,*	Little.
Pain,	Bread.	*Mauvais,*	Bad, &c.

The PRONOUN is a word commonly ſubſtituted in the place of the noun, to avoid its too frequent repetition: ex.

J'ai vu M. votre père, et lui ai parlé,	I ſaw your father, and ſpoke *to him.*

In this inſtance the word *lui*, to him, is put to avoid the repetition of the word *père*, father.

The VERB is a word which either expreſſes the ſtate of the ſubject, or an action done by the ſubject, or the action received or ſuffered by the ſubject: ex.

Mon frère eſt *malade,*	My brother *is* ill.
Ma ſœur écrit *une lettre,*	My ſiſter *writes* a letter.
Votre couſine eſt *punie,*	Your couſin *is* puniſhed.

The verb is varied by moods, tenſes, perſons, and numbers.

The PARTICIPLE partakes both of the nature of the verb and the adjective-noun: ex.

Ayant,	Having,	*Aimé,*	Loved,
Donnant,	Giving.	*Puni,*	Puniſhed, &c.

The ADVERB is ſometimes joined to the noun, but more frequently to the verb, whence it derives its name. The uſe of the adverb is, to determine the

ſignification of the noun or verb; or to expreſs ſome particular modification or circumſtance of the action or quality: ex.

Je vous aime ſincèrement, I love you *ſincerely.*
Venez demain, Come *to-morrow.*

In theſe inſtances the words *ſincerely* and *to-morrow* are adverbs.

The PREPOSITION is a word which is put before the noun or pronoun, and it always governs the word before which it is placed: ex.

Chez mon ami, At my friend's houſe.
Devant moi, Before me, &c.

The CONJUNCTION ſerves to connect the ſeveral parts of a diſcourſe; ex. *et,* and; *car,* for; *mais,* but, &c.

The INTERJECTION is a word which expreſſes the different affections or paſſions of the ſoul: ex.

Hélas, mon Dieu! Oh, my God! &c.

A more particular delineation of theſe nine parts of ſpeech, and their uſe in the compoſition of a ſentence, or period, will be the ſubject of the following ſections.

SECT. II.
OF NOUNS.

NOUNS are divided into ſubſtantives and adjectives. A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE expreſſes a thing ſubſiſting by itſelf, and can make a complete ſenſe independent of any other word: ex. *Dieu,* God; *roi,* king; *maiſon,* houſe, &c.

A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE is either common, collective, or proper.

A COMMON NOUN is applicable to all beings or things of the ſame kind: ex. *homme,* man; *roi,* king; *ville,* town; *table,* table, &c.

A COLLECTIVE NOUN is expreſſive of many particulars; yet, as theſe particulars are all united in the *mind, and comprehended* under one general idea, they *may therefore be* conceived as one individual, and, without

without any impropriety, expreſſed in the ſingular number: ex. *peuple*, people; *forêt*, foreſt; *armée*, army, &c.

A PROPER NOUN is applicable to one perſon or thing only: ex. *Pierre*, Peter; *Londres*, London, &c.

N. B. A noun is always a ſubſtantive when we cannot, with propriety, add to it the word *perſonne*, perſon, or the word *choſe*, thing.

A NOUN ADJECTIVE is uſed to expreſs the quality, colour, form, or quantity, of the ſubſtantive to which it belongs, and is ſo called becauſe its meaning cannot be aſcertained without being joined to its proper ſubſtantive, with which it muſt alſo agree in gender, number, and caſe: ex. *bon*, good; *aimable*, lovely; *rouge*, red; *jaune*, yellow; *rond*, round; *quarré*, ſquare; *un*, one; *deux*, two; *trois*, three, &c.

N. B. The noun is always adjective when one can add to it the word *perſonne* or *choſe*, perſon *or* thing.

In NOUNS four things muſt be conſidered, viz.

Les Articles,	The Articles.
Les Genres,	The Gendres.
Les Nombres,	The Numbers.
Les Cas,	The Caſes.

ARTICLES.

There are three ſorts of Articles, viz.

L'Article défini,	The Article definite.
L'Article partitif,	The Article partitive.
L'Article indéfini,	The Article indefinite.

The article muſt always agree with the noun in gender and number.

The DEFINITE ARTICLE is ſo called becauſe it means the whole of the object to which it is applied.

SINGULAR.

Le, for the maſculine, before nouns beginning with a conſonant or H aſpirated: ex. *le roi*, the king, &c.

La, for the feminine: ex. *la reine*, the queen, &c.

L', with an eliſion, for both genders, before nouns ſingular beginning with a vowel or H not aſpirated: ex. *l'enfant*, the child, &c.

PLURAL.

Les, for both genders, whether the noun begin with a conſonant or a vowel: ex. *les rois*, the kings; *les reines*, the queens; *les enfans*, the children, &c.

The PARTITIVE ARTICLE means only a part of the object, the Engliſh word SOME being always expreſſed or implied.

SINGULAR.

Du for the maſ.
De la for the fem.

} Theſe two articles are uſed before nouns beginning with a conſonant or H aſpirated: ex. *du pain*, ſome bread; *de la viande*, ſome meat.

De l', for both genders, beginning with a vowel or an H not aſpirated: ex. *de l'encre*, ſome ink.

PLURAL.

Des for both genders: ex. *des amis*, ſome friends.

The INDEFINITE ARTICLE is *de* or *d'*, of, from, and *à*, to.

This article is uſed, without diſtinction, before nouns maſculine and feminine in both numbers. Proper names, and the greateſt part of the pronouns, are declined with it.

Some grammarians admit of a fourth article, viz. *un* for the maſculine, and *une* for the feminine, in Engliſh a *or* an: but it may be obſerved, that it is always declined with the indefinite article, and therefore takes the nature of a noun adjective.

GENDERS AND NUMBERS.

There are two GENDERS, viz. the maſculine and the feminine. A noun is maſculine when there is before it *le* or *un*, as *le* or *un livre*, the *or* a book. A noun is feminine when it is preceded by *la* or *une*, as *la* or *une plume*, the *or* a pen.

There are two NUMBERS, the ſingular and plural. The ſingular number ſpeaks of one thing only, as, *une table*, a table: the plural ſpeaks of more than one, as,

des

des tables, tables. There are ſome nouns that are never uſed but in the ſingular number, as:

1. The names of metals: ex. *or*, gold; *argent* ſilver; *cuivre*, braſs; *plomb*, lead, &c.
2. The names of virtues and vices: ex. *avarice*, avarice; *charité*, charity; *foi*, faith; *haine*, hatred; *orgueil*, pride; *prodigalité*, prodigality, &c.
3. The names by which the five ſenſes are denoted, ex. *la vue*, the ſight; *le goût*, the taſte; *l'odorat*, ſmelling; *le toucher*, feeling; *l'ouïe*, hearing.
4. Proper names, except when they are uſed metaphorically.
5. To the foregoing may be added the following, which are not reducible to any general rules.

Artillerie,	artillery.	*Faim*,	hunger.
Attirail,	implements.	*Fumée*,	ſmoke.
Bonheur,	happineſs.	*Fuite*,	flight.
Colère,	anger.	*Gloire*,	glory.
Courroux,	wrath.	*Honte*,	ſhame.
Enfance,	infancy.	*Jeuneſſe*,	youth.
Lait,	milk,	*Salut*,	ſafety.
Miel,	honey,	*Soif*,	thirſt.
Nobleſſe,	nobility.	*Sommeil*,	ſleep.
Pauvreté,	poverty.	*Vieilleſſe*,	old age.
Sang,	blood.		

There are others which are never uſed but in the plural number only; ſuch as

Ancêtres,	anceſtors.	*Funérailles*,	funerals.
Ayeux,	forefathers.	*Frais*,	expenſes.
Atours,	apparel.	*Hardes*,	clothes.
Ciſeaux,	ſciſſars.	*Limites*,	limits.
Délices.	delight.	*Mœurs*,	manners.
Dépens,	coſt.	*Mouchettes*,	ſnuffers.
Entrailles,	entrails.	*Ténèbres*,	darkneſs.
Epouſailles,	eſpouſals.	*Vivres*,	victuals.
Fonts,	font.		

And, in general, thoſe which, in Engliſh, admit of no ſingular.

In general the plural number is formed by adding an *s* to the ſingular: ex.

Le père, the father; *les pères*, the fathers.
La mère, the mother; *les mères*, the mothers, &c.

All nouns, having their ſingular ending in *s*, *x*, or *z*, admit of no variation in the plural: ex.

Le fils, the ſon; *les fils*, the ſons.
Une noix, a walnut; *des noix*, walnuts.
Le nez, the noſe; *les nez*, the noſes.

EXCEPTIONS.

Nouns ending in *au*, *eau*, *eu*, *œu*, *ieu*, or *ou*, form their plural by *x* inſtead of *s*: ex.

Un chapeau, a hat; *des chapeaux*, hats.
Un manteau, a cloak; *des manteaux*, cloaks.
Un lieu, a place; *des lieux*, places.
Un chou, a cabbage; *des choux*, cabbages.

The following differ from this rule, and their plural terminates in *s*.

Matou, a great cat; *matous*, great cats.
Trou, a hole; *trous*, holes.

Nouns ending in *al* and *ail* have their plural in *aux*: ex.

Animal, a living creature; *animaux*, living creatures.
Cheval, a horſe; *chevaux*, horſes.
Travail, work; *travaux*, works.

Theſe only are excepted:

Bal, a ball, | *Eventail*, a fan,
Gouvernail, the helm, | *Sérail*, a ſeraglio,
Détail, account, retail, | *Portail*, gateway,

Which form their plural in *s*.

Nouns of more than one ſyllable (polyſyllables), ending in *nt*, moſt generally form their plural by changing the *t* into *s*: as,

Enfant, a child; *enfans*, children.
Commandement, command; *commandemens*, commands.

But nouns of one ſyllable only (monoſyllables) preſerve the *t*, and form their plural by adding *s*: as,

Dent,

Dent, tooth; *dents*, teeth.
Pont, bridge; *ponts*, bridges.
Tout, adj. all, makes *tous* in its plural maſculine.

The following are not conformable to any eſtabliſhed rule.

Ayeul, a grandfather; *ayeux*, grandfathers.
Bétail, cattle; *beſtiaux*, cattle.
Ciel, heaven; *cieux*, heavens.
Œil, the eye; *yeux*, eyes.
Except { *des ciels de lit*,* teſters of a bed, *des œils de bœuf*, ovals.

There are in French ſeveral compound words like the two laſt, which require ſome attention from the learner, in the formation of their plural, the difficulty of which may ſoon be removed by means of reflection; for example:

A noun being compoſed of a ſubſtantive and an adjective, ſeparated by a hyphen, both admit of the plural formation: as,

Un gentil-homme, a gentleman; *des gentils-hommes*, gentlemen.

A noun compounded of two ſubſtantives and a prepoſition, united by hyphens, the firſt only in French, which is generally the laſt in Engliſh, admits of the plural formation: as,

Un arc-en-ciel, rainbow; *des arcs-en-ciel*, rainbows.
Un chef-d'œuvre, a maſterpiece; *des chefs-d'œuvre*, maſterpieces.

N. B. Some of theſe French compound words are ſometimes rendered in Engliſh by one word, in which caſe the formation of the plural, in the French, is ſtill the ſame: as,

Un cul-de-ſac, an alley (without egreſs); *des culs-de-ſac*, alleys.

Nouns compoſed of a verb or a prepoſition and a ſubſtantive, the ſubſtantive only admits of the plural formation; as,

* *This term becomes obſolete: it is better to ſay, un fond de lit.*

Un avant toit, eaves;	*des avant-toits*, eaves.
Un caſſe-noiſette, a nut-cracker;	*des caſſe-noiſettes*, nut-crackers.
Un garde-fou, a rail;	*des garde-foux*, rails, &c.

Monſeigneur, my lord	make in the plural,	*Meſſeigneurs*, my lords.
Monſieur, Mr. or maſter		*Meſſieurs*, gentlemen.
Madame, Mrs. or madam		*Meſdames*, ladies.
Mademoiſelle, miſs		*Meſdemoiſelles*, miſſes, or young ladies.

CASES.

There are ſix caſes, viz.

1. *Le Nominatif*,	The Nominative.
2. *Le Génitif*,	The Genitive.
3. *Le Datif*,	The Dative.
4. *L'Accuſatif*,	The Accuſative.
5. *Le Vocatif*,	The Vocative.
6. *L'Ablatif*,	The Ablative.

The NOMINATIVE and ACCUSATIVE caſes have exactly the ſame form, and are always declined with the ſame article; the only difference between them ariſes from their different poſitions in the ſentence.

In the natural conſtruction, the nominative always precedes the verb, and the accuſative follows it. The nominative is the *ſubject* of the ſentence, and the accuſative is the *object* to which it refers: ex.

Le roi aime le peuple, The king loves the people.

In order to know the nominative from the accuſative, I aſk, Who loves the people? THE KING (which is the anſwer) is the ſubject, and conſequently the nominative. Whom or what does the King love? the anſwer is, THE PEOPLE, which is the object, and therefore the accuſative.

The GENITIVE and ABLATIVE are declined with the ſame article, but the firſt is always preceded by another word on which it depends: as,

La porte de la chambre, The chamber-door, that is, the door of the chamber.

La maiſon de mon père, My father's houſe, &c.

Or

Or it is governed by a prepoſition, as,

Près du feu, Near the fire, &c.

The laſt is always put after nouns or verbs expreſſing diviſion, partition, or ſeparation; and after ſome prepoſitions. The genitive is known by the articles *de, du, de la, des,* of *or* of the. Sometimes the article is not expreſſed in the Engliſh, as may be ſeen in the ſentences before mentioned. The ablative is known by the articles *de, du, de la, des,* from *or* from the.

The DATIVE ſhews to whom the thing ſpoken of is given, or to what it is attributed: as,

Donnez cette pomme à mon frère. Give that apple to my brother.

This caſe is known by the articles *à, au, à la, aux,* to *or* to the.

The VOCATIVE is uſed only for calling or naming the perſon to whom the ſpeech is addreſſed: as,

Ami, qui êtes-vous? Friend, who are you?

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS.

All changes in nouns are formed by numbers and caſes. To decline a noun, therefore, is to expreſs its ſeveral variations; and, under theſe variations, to point out its different ſignifications.

Some ſhort examples are added to the nouns, that learners may more eaſily underſtand what has been ſaid reſpecting the caſes.

Declenſion of the Article Definite, Le, (*the*) before *Nouns maſculine beginning with a Conſonant.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. *LE prince,*	The prince.
Le prince eſt généreux,	The prince is generous.
Gen. *DU prince,*	Of the prince.
Les vertus du prince,	The virtues of the prince; or, the prince's virtues.
Dat. *AU prince,*	To the prince.
Parler au prince,	To ſpeak to the prince.
Acc. *LE prince,*	The prince.
Aimer le prince,	To love the prince.

Nor

Voc. *O prince,*	O prince.
Abl. *DU prince,*	From the prince.
Recevoir des lettres du prince,	To receive letters from the prince.

Declenſion of the Article Definite LA *(the,) before Nouns feminine beginning with a Conſonant.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. *LA princeſſe,*	The princeſs.
La princeſſe eſt aimable,	The princeſs is amiable.
Gen. *DE LA princeſſe,*	Of the princeſs.
Les regards de la princeſſe,	The looks of the princeſs; or, the princeſs's looks.
Dat. *A LA princeſſe,*	To the princeſs.
Donner à la princeſſe,	To give to the princeſs.
Acc. *LA princeſſe,*	The princeſs.
Imitez la princeſſe,	Imitate the princeſs.
Voc. *O princeſſe,*	O princeſs.
Abl. *DE LA princeſſe,*	From the princeſs.
Etre ſéparé de la princeſſe,	To be ſeparated from the princeſs.

Declenſion of the Article Definite, L' *(the) for both Genders, before Nouns beginning with a Vowel or an* H *not aſpirated.*

SINGULAR.

Nom. *L'enfant,*	The child.
L'enfant eſt timide,	The child is fearful.
Gen *De L'enfant,*	Of the child.
Le tempérament de l'enfant,	The child's temper; or, the temper of the child.
Dat. *A L'enfant,*	To the child.
Attribuer à l'enfant,	To attribute to the child.
Acc. *L'enfant,*	The child.
Admirer l'enfant,	To admire the child.
Voc. *O enfant,*	O child.
Abl. DE L'enfant,	From the child.
S'éloigner de l'enfant,	To go away from the child.

The

The plural of theſe nouns, whether they begin with a conſonant or a vowel, are declined, in both genders, by the article *les*, (the).

PLURAL.

Nom. *LES rois.*	The kings.
Les rois commandent,	The kings command.
Gen. *Des rois,*	Of the kings.
L'ordre des rois,	The order of the kings; or, the kings' order.
Dat. *AUX rois,*	To the kings.
Envoyer aux rois,	To ſend to the kings.
Acc. *LES rois,*	The kings.
Reſpectez les rois,	Honour the kings.
Voc. *O rois.*	O kings.
Abl. *DES rois.*	From the kings.
Etre loin des rois,	To be far from the kings.

The *definite article* muſt be placed, in French, before all nouns uſed in a *general ſenſe*, or denoting a whole ſpecies of objects, though the Engliſh admit of no article in this caſe; ex.

L'homme eſt mortel,	Man is mortal.
LE Danemarc, LA Suède, et L'Angleterre, ſont LES trois royaumes du nord,	Denmark, Sweden, and England, are the three northern kingdoms.
Aimer LES pommes et LES poires,	To love apples and pears.
Haïr LA pareſſe,	To hate idleneſs.
LA vertu et LA beauté ſont eſtimables.	Virtue and beauty are eſtimable.
L'or eſt préférable à L'argent,	Gold is preferable to ſilver.

This article is alſo placed before nouns uſed in a *ſpecific ſenſe*, or denoting a particular object, in which caſe the article is likewiſe expreſſed in Engliſh: ex.

L'homme que vous m'avez recommandé eſt fort habile,	The man whom you recommended me is very ſkilful.
LES pommes et LES poires de votre jardin ſont excellentes,	The apples and pears of your garden are excellent.

LA beauté et LA vertu de votre ſœur la font admirer,	The beauty and virtue of your ſiſter cauſe her to be admired.
L'or de l'Amérique eſt préférable à celui de l'Europe,	The gold of America is preferable to that of Europe.

This article ~~being declinable in French, and conſequently admitting of different variations,~~ ought to be repeated before all the *ſubſtantives* of a ſentence, and before *nouns* adjective uſed as ſubſtantives, and agree with them in *gender* and *number:* ex.

LE ſel, LA moutarde, et L'huile, ſont ſur LES tables,	The ſalt, muſtard, and oil, are on the tables.
LE blanc, LE rouge, et LE noir, ſont trois différentes couleurs,	White, red, and black, are three different colours.

On the contrary, this article, though expreſſed in Engliſh, muſt be omitted in French, before a noun immediately followed by a name denoting a *degree of* ~~conſanguinity~~ *kindred*, or the name of a *particular place* to which it belongs; and when it precedes a noun, ~~in the nominative~~, denoting *dignity, office*, or *buſineſs:* ex.

Alexandre fils de Philippe,	Alexander *the* ſon of Philip.
Robert frère de Richard,	Robert *the* brother of Richard.
Mon ami demeure à Londres, ville capitale d'Angleterre.	My friend lives in London, *the* capital city of England.
*Monſieur D****, premier médecin de la reine,*	Mr. D****, *the* queen's firſt phyſician.
*Monſeigneur l'évêque de ****, premier aumônier du roi,*	My lord biſhop of ****, *the* king's firſt almoner.

In ſeveral inſtances, the definite article is neither expreſſed in Engliſh nor French; and this generally *happens when* nouns common are not taken in the full extent

extent of their ſignification, eſpecially in narrations, and after the conjunction *ni*, neither: ex.

Conſcience, honneur, intérêt, tout eſt ſacrifié : il n'a ni juſtice ni humanité.	Conſcience, honour, intereſt, every thing is ſacrificed: he has neither juſtice nor humanity.

RECAPITULATION OF THE ARTICLE DEFINITE.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.	
Maſ.	Fem.	Maſ. & Fem.	Maſ. & Fem.	
Le,	*la,*	*l'*;	*Les,*	the.
Du,	*de la,*	*de l'*;	*Des,*	of or from the.
Au,	*à la,*	*à l'*;	*Aux,*	to the.

EXERCISES UPON THE FOREGOING RULES.

Where is the maſter of the houſe?—Virtue
Où, adv. *eſt*, v. *maître*, m. *maiſon*, f. *Vertu*, f.
is eſtimable.—The prince ſpoke to the king.
eſt. v. *eſtimable*, adj. *prince*, m. *parla*, v. *roi*, m.
—Do you[2] prefer[1] England[3] to[4] France[5]?—
vous, pro. *préférez*, v. *Angleterre*, f. *France*, f.
To the third page of the book.—Prefer virtue
troiſième, adj. *page*, f. *livre*, m. *Préférez*, v.
to riches, friendſhip to money, and utility to pleaſure.
richeſſes, pl. f. *amitié*, f. *argent*, m. *et.* c. *utilité*, f. *plaiſir*, m.
— The father, mother, and children, are dead.—
père, m. *mère*, f. *enfant*, m. *ſont*, v. *mort*. p.p.
The[1] lazy[2] do [3]not[5] love[4] work[6].——
pareſſeux, adj. *ne-pas*, adv. *aiment*, v. *ouvrage*, m.
Corn grows for men and graſs for
Bled, m. *croît*, v. *pour*, p. *homme*, m. *herbe*, f.
cattle. —— Juſtice is the miſtreſs and queen of
bétail, m. *Juſtice*, f. *eſt*, v. *maîtreſſe*, f. *reine*, f.
virtue. —— Walk in the garden. ——
Promenez-vous, v. *dans*, p. *jardin*, m.

Send the child to ſchool. —— Give the
Envoyez, v. *enfant*, m. *école*, f. *Donnez*, v.
tooth-picks to the gentlemen. —— Children[1]
cure-dent, m. *gentil-homme*, m.
generally[3] like[2] apples[4] and[5] pears[6]. —
ordinairement, adv. *aiment*, v. *pomme*, f. *poire*, f.
Education is to the mind what cleanlineſs
Education, f. *eſt*, v. *eſprit*, m. *ce que*, pro. *propreté*, f.
is to the body. —— I like yellow and grey. —
corps, m. *Je*, pro. *aime*, v. *jaune*, m. *gris*, m.
Peace and plenty make men happy. ——
Paix, f. *abondance*, f. *rendent*, v. *heureux*, adj.
The life of man is ſhort. —— The enemies
vie, f. *courte*, adj. *ennemi*, m.
were on the mountain. —— Love wiſdom. —
étoient, v. *ſur*, p. *montagne*, f. *Aimez*, v. *ſageſſe*, f.
Do 'not[3] neglect[2] ſtudy[4]. — Avoid leiſure. ——
négligez, v. *étude*, f. *Evitez*, v. *loiſir*, m.
You admire the beauty of the ladies. —
Vous, pro. *admirez*, v. *beauté*, f. *dame*, f.
To the thickneſs of the walls. —— Honour is the
épaiſſeur, f. *muraille*, f. *Honneur*, m.
reward of virtue. — She comes from church. —
récompenſe, f. *Elle*, pro. *vient*, v. *égliſe*, f.
We go to the park. — Corn, wheat, and
Nous, pro. *allons*, v. *parc*, m. *froment*, m.
barley, are dear. —— I hate milk, butter, and
orge, f. *ſont*, v. *cher*, adj. *hais*, v. *lait*, m. *beurre*, m.
cheeſe. —— We ſpeak of America, and not of
fromage, m. *parlons*, v. *Amérique*, f. *non pas*, adv.
Poland. —— It is the will of the emperor. ——
Pologne, f. *C'eſt*, v. *volonté*, f. *empereur*, m.
Bring the knives and forks. —— Honour is
Apportez, v. *couteau*, m. *fourchette*, f.

due

due to kings.—The fate of nations is governed
dû, p p. *ſort*, m. *nation*, f. *gouverné*, p.p.
by Providence.—You play with the boys.——
par, p. *Providence*, f. *jouez*, v. *avec*, p. *garçon*, m.
Revenge is the pleaſure of a weak[2] mind[1].—
Vengeance, f. *plaiſir*, m. *de un foible*, adj. *eſprit*, m.
Patience and perſeverance are neceſſary. ——— Italy
Patience, f. *perſévérance*, f. *néceſſaire*, adj. *Italie*, f.
is the garden of Europe.——The Jupiter of the
jardin, m. *Europe*, f.
heathens was the ſon of Saturn and the
payen, m. *étoit*, v. *fils*, m. *Saturne*, m.
father of the gods. ——— The deſire of glory,
père, m. *dieu*, m. *déſir*, m. *gloire*, f.
riches, power, and pleaſure, is a diſeaſe of the
richeſſe, f. *pouvoir*, m. *une maladie*, f.
mind. —— Tranquillity of ſoul is the height
âme, f. *Tranquillité*, f. *âme*, f. *comble*, m.
of felicity. — Grant us peace. — Have
félicité, f. *Accordez*, v. *nous*, pro, *paix*, f. *Avez*
you paſſed through Spain, Portugal,
vous, v. *paſſé*, p.p. *par*, p. *Eſpagne*, f. *Portugal*, m.
or Holland? — The moſt noble of virtues
ou, c. *Hollande*, f. *plus*, adv. *noble*, adj.
is charity. — Carry the grammar to the boys,
charité, f. *Portez*, v. *grammaire*, f.
and the dictionary to the girls. — They
dictionnaire, m. *fille*, f. *Ils*, pro.
come from the Indies. — Prefer always
viennent, v. *Inde*, f. *Préférez*, v. *toujours*, adv.
virtue, prudence, and good ſenſe, to beauty. —
prudence, f. *bon*, adj. *ſens*, m.
Put the wine, beer, and cider, on the
Mettez, v. *vin*, m. *bière*, f. *cidre*, m. *ſur*, p.

table. ——Give me the loaf. ——— My
table, f. *Donnez*, v. *moi*, pro. *pain*, m. *Ma*, pro.

ſiſter lives at York, the capital city of the
ſœur, f. *demeure*, v. *à*, p.

county of the ſame name. ——(It is ſaid) that
comté, m. *même*, adj. *nom*, m. *On dit que*

America, France, and Spain, have made peace
ont, v. *fait*, p.p.

with England.

When, in Engliſh, two or more ſubſtantives, ſignifying different things, come together in a ſentence, [redacted], the laſt (in Engliſh) muſt be placed at the beginning of the ſentence (in French), and the others having the ſign of the Engliſh genitive, [redacted], come after it, with the *genitive* of this article before them, according to their gender and number: as,

Le fils[2] *du*[3] *roi*,	The[1] king's[4] ſon[2].
La couronne[2] de[3] la *reine*[4]	The[1] queen's[4] crown.
La[1] *femme*[2] du[3] *fils*[4] *du*[5] *chancelier*[6],	The[1] chancellor's[6] ſon's[4] wife[2].

That is, *the ſon of the king*; *the crown of the queen*; *the wife of the ſon of the chancellor*.

The genitive of this article is often made in Engliſh by *to*, eſpecially before nouns expreſſing *alliance*, *conſanguinity*, or *kindred*, *witneſs*, or *inheritance*; and, in ſhort, whenever *to* may be turned by the above genitive.

*Monſeigneur le duc de***, frère* du *roi*,	My lord duke of ***, brother *to the* king.
*Madame la Marquiſe de ***, ſœur* de la *femme du grand chancelier*	The marchioneſs of ***, ſiſter *to the* lord chancellor's wife.
Monſ. Richard, parfumeur de la princeſſe.	Mr. Richard, perfumer *to the* princeſs.

That

That is, *my lord duke of* ***, the *king's brother*; *the marchioneſs of* ***, the *lord chancellor's wife's ſiſter*; *Mr. Richard*, the *princeſs's perfumer*.

Il a été témoin de *cette que-relle.*	He was witneſs *to* that quarrel.

N. B. It has been already remarked, that the Engliſh definite article *the* is not expreſſed in French in the above caſes.

If the ſecond ſubſtantive in French (which is the firſt in Engliſh) ſerve to denote ſome particular COMMODITY, USE, QUALITY, or LIQUOR, then it muſt be put in the [illegible]s,

Le[1] *pot*[2] au *lait*[3]	The[1] milk[3]-pot[2].
La[1] *bouteille*[2] à *l'huile*[3],	The[1] oil[3]-bottle[2].
La[1] *femme*[2] aux *pommes*[3],	The[1] apple[3]-woman[2].
Le[1] *marché*[2] au *poiſſon*[3],	The[1] fiſh[3]-market.

After the adverb *bien*, when placed before a ſubſtantive, and ſignifying *much*, *a great deal*, *many*, the *genitive* of this article muſt always be uſed: as,

Bien du *mérite*,	Much merit.
Bien de l'*argent*,	A great deal of money.
Bien des *dames*,	Many ladies.
Bien des *livres*,	Many books.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES.

I have ſeen the king's apartments and the
Je, pro. *ai* v. *vu*, p. p. *appartement*, m.
queen's picture. — The children make much
reine, f. *portrait*, m. *font*, v. *bien*, adv.
noiſe. — Bring me the wine-bottle. — The
bruit, m. *Apportez*, v. *moi*, pro. *vin*, m. *bouteille*, f.
man's ſtrength is very great. — He has
force, f. *eſt*, v. *bien*, adv. *grande*, adj. *Il*, pro. *a*, v.
many friends. — Mr. Richard has married
bien, adv. *ami*, m. *Monſieur*, m. *a*, v. *épouſé*, p. p.
Miſs Preſcot, niece to the Earl of the
Mademoiſelle, f. *nièce*, f. *Comte*, m.
Tower,

Tower.—Where is the fiſh - market? —— They
Tour, f. *Où*, adv. *poiſſon*, m. *marché*, m. *Ils*, pro.
give[3] you[2] much[4] trouble[5].—(There is) the
donnent, v. *vous*, pro. *peine*, f. *Voilà*, adv.
oyſter - woman. — Where is your wine-cellar?
huître, f. *femme*, f. *votre*, pro. *vin*, m. *cave*, f.
——Lend me the maid's cloak. ——
Prêtez, v. *moi*, pro. *ſervante*, f. *mantelet*, m.
Give me the ink-bottle. — This man has
Donnez, v. *encre*, f. *Cet*, pro.
(a great deal) of money. — Tell (to) the butter-
bien, adv. *Dites*, v. *beurre*, m.
man to come here.——We live
de venir, v. *ici*, adv. *Nous*, pro. *demeurons*, m.
in the poultry-market.
dans, p. *volaille*, f.

Declension of the Article Partitive.

Singular.

Maſculine.

Nom. Acc. *du pain*, ſome bread.*
Gen. Abl. *de pain*, of or from ſome bread.
Dat. *à du pain*, to ſome bread.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *de la viande*, ſome meat.
Gen. Abl. *de viande*, of or from ſome meat.
Dat. *à de la viande*, to ſome meat.

Maſculine or Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *de l'argent*, ſome money.
Gen. Abl. *d'argent*, of or from ſome money.
Dat. *à de l'argent*, to ſome money.

The plural is the ſame for both genders.

* In aſking a queſtion, the Engliſh generally make uſe of *any*, which, in French, muſt be rendered by this ſame article: as,

Y a-t-il du *pain ici?*	Is there *any* bread here?
Avez-vous de la *viande?*	Have you *any* meat?
A-t-elle acheté des *livres?*	Has ſhe bought *any* books?

N. A.

N. A. *des livres*, ſome books, *des auteurs*, ſome authors.
G. A. *de livres*, of or from, &c. *d'auteurs*, of or from, &c.
Dat. *à des livres*, to, &c. *à des auteurs*, to, &c.

N. B. If the ſubſtantive be preceded by an adjective, inſtead of *du*, *de la*, *des*, we muſt uſe *de* or *d'*: as,

SINGULAR.

	Maſc.	Fem.	Maſc. or Fem.
N. A. G. A.	*De mauvais vin*, Bad wine.	*De bonne eau*, Good water.	*D'excellent pain*, Excellent bread.
D.	*à de mauvais vin*, To bad wine.	*à de bonne eau*, To good water.	*à d'excellent pain*, To excellent bread.

PLURAL.

N. Ac. G. Ab.	*De bons livres*, Good books.	*D'habiles gens*, Learned men,
Dat.	*à de bons livres*, To good books.	*à d'habiles gens*, To learned men.

This laſt rule is not general; for, there are ſome ſubſtantives, though preceded by an adjective, which require the other article, inſtead of *de*. However, inſtances of this kind are very few: they never happen but when the adjective and ſubſtantive preſent to the mind one idea only: as, *Paris eſt le centre* DU *bon goût*, &c. Paris is the centre of good taſte, &c.

This article muſt be uſed wherever the Engliſh word SOME is either expreſſed or underſtood, and ought to be repeated before every ſubſtantive in a ſentence: as,

Du *pain et* de *l'eau* lui *ſuffiſent*,	Bread and water are ſufficient for him.
Apportez du *vinaigre*, de la *moutarde*, de l'*huile*, et des *fourchettes*,	Bring *ſome* vinegar, muſtard, oil, and forks.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

Bread, meat, and water, are things neceſſary to man.—I *ſont*, v. *choſe*, f. *néceſſaire*, adj. *Je*, pro. drink wine and water.—*bois*, v.

Sh

She eats cheeſe. —— Bring me ſome
Elle, pro. *mange*, v. *moi*, pro.
muſtard. — Have you bought ſome paper, pens,
moutarde, f. *Avez*, v. *acheté*, p.p. *papier*, m. *plume*, f.
and ink? — You[1] always[3] read[2] good[4] books[5]. —
encre, f. *toujours*, adv. *liſez*, v.
Send him ſome bread, meat, and potatoes. ——
Envoyez, v. *lui*, pro. *pomme-de-terre*, f.
Bad[1] wine[2] is[4] [3]not[5] worth[4] good[6] water[7]. ——
vaut, v.
Do you[2] ſell[1] fruits[3]? —— He ſpeaks to
vendez, v. *fruit*, m. *Il*, pro. *parle*, v.
learned people. — Buy ſome tea and ſugar. —
gens, f.* *Achetez*, v. *thé*, m. *ſucre*, m.
I have heard good news. —— Will you
ai, v. *appris*, p.p. *bonne*, adj. *nouvelle*, f. *Voulez*, v.
eat ſome beef with turnips and carrots?
manger, v. *bœuf*, m. *avec*, p. *navet*, m. *carotte*, m.
—You have fine fruits.—Do you[2] drink[1] beer[3]?
avez, v. *beaux*, adj. *buvez*, v. *bière*, f.
—— (Is there) any wine in the bottle? ——
Y a-t-il *dans*, p. *bouteille*, f.
She has worthy friends. — Bring me good
Elle, pro. *a*. v. *digne*, adj. *ami*, m. *bonne*, adj.
pens.—I[1] have[3] given[4] him[2] bread, money, and
donné, p.p. *lui*, pro.
clothes. —— Lend me ſome books. —— I prefer
habit, m. *préfère*, v.
good water to bad wine. — She has mo-
Elle, pro. *a*, v. *mo-*
deſty and prudence. — Bring us ſome plates. —
deſtie, f. *nous*, pro. *aſſiette*, f.

* *Gens*, preceded by an adjective, is of the feminine gender; but, when the adjective follows, it is put in the maſculine.

Will

Will you have ſome milk or cream ?——Miſs
ou,c. *crême*,f. *Mademoiſelle*,f.

Sharp has fine eyes.
a,v. *œil*,m.

DECLENSION of the ARTICLE INDEFINITE.

All proper names of perſons, cities, towns, and villages, are declined with this article, ex.

SINGULAR.

Maſculine.

Nom. Acc.	*Pierre*,	Peter.
Gen. Abl.	*de Pierre*,	of or from Peter.
Dat.	*à Pierre*,	to Peter.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	*Marie*,	Maria.
Gen. Abl.	*de Marie*,	of or from Maria.
Dat.	*à Marie*,	to Maria.

This article, before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h* not aſpirated, is expreſſed as follows:

Nom. Acc.	*Antoine*,	Anthony.
Gen. Abl.	*d'Antoine*,	of or from Anthony.
Dat.	*à Antoine*,	to Anthony.
Nom. Acc.	*Londres*,	London.
Gen. Abl.	*de Londres*,	of or from London.
Dat.	*à Londres*,	to London.

N. B. It is neceſſary to obſerve, that the dative of the article TO, uſed after a word ſignifying COMING, GOING, RETURNING, or SENDING TO, placed before the name of a *kingdom*, *republic*, *county*, or *province*, muſt be rendered in French by the prepoſition EN, without any article: ex.

Mon frère eſt allé en *Italie*,	My brother is gone *to* Italy.
Il doit bientôt retourner en *Amérique*,	He is ſoon to go back again *to* America.
Ma mère ſe propoſe d'envoyer ma ſœur en *Portugal ou* en *Eſpagne, et de là* en *Allemagne.*	My mother intends ſending my ſiſter *to* Portugal or Spain, and thence to Germany.

On the contrary, *to* muſt be rendered by *de*, when immediately preceded by the words *road*, or *path-way*: ex.

Le chemin de *Londres*, The road *to* London.
Le chemin de *Paris*, The way *to* Paris.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

(Here is) John's brother.—Speak to Martha.—
Voici, adj. *Jean*, m. *frère*, m. *Parlez*, v. *Marthe*, f.

It is Peter's hat.———She goes to Richmond.—
C'eſt, v. *chapeau*, m. *Elle*, pro. *va*, v.

He comes from Paris.—You have Mr.
Il pro. *vient*, v. *Vous*, pro. *avez*, *Monſieur*, m.

Richard's ſword. — When[1] will[2] you[3] go[2]
épée, f. *Quand*, adv. *irez*, v.

to[4] France[5]?—Give me Laura's cap.——
Donnez, v. *moi*, pro. *Laure*, f. *bonnet*, m.

I (am going) to Croydon.—I have found
Je, pro. *vais*, v. *ai*, v. *trouvé*, p.p.

Andrew's waiſtcoat.—She (ſhall come back) to England
André, m. *veſte*, f. *reviendra*, v.

(next year).———Carry that to Stephen. —
l'année prochaine. *Portez*, v. *cela*, pro. *Etienne*, m.

(Here is) the road to Clapham.
Voici, adv.

The genitive of this article *de* is uſed after nouns and adverbs of *quantity*, whether expreſſed in Engliſh or not: ex.

Deux livres de *ceriſes*,	Two pounds of cherries.
Quatre aunes de *mouſſeline*.	Four yards of muſlin.
Trop de *vin*,	Too much wine.
Moins de *mérite*,	Leſs merit.
Plus de *ſageſſe*.	More wiſdom.

After the negation *pas* or *point*, no *or* not; the words *que*, what; *quelque-choſe*, ſomething; and *rien*, nothing: ex.

Point

Point de *repos*,	No reſt.
Que de *bruit!*	What a noiſe!
Que d'*intégrité!*	What integrity!
*Quelque-choſe** de *bon*,	Something good.
Rien de *mauvais*,	Nothing bad.

Before nouns of countries, kingdoms, and provinces, when preceded by a noun expreſſing a perſonal title, or by a verb ſignifying *coming*, *arriving*, or *returning* from: ex.

Le roi d'*Angleterre*,	The King *of* England.
Il arrive de *France*,	He arrives *from* France, &c.

N. B. Speaking of either of the *four parts of the world*, the preſent cuſtom requires the definite article to be uſed: ex.

Mon frère arrive de l'*Amérique*,	My brother arrives *from* America.
Elle vient de l'*Aſie*,	She comes *from* Aſia.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

I have bought ſix yards of cloth. — *Je*, pro. *ai*, v. *acheté*, p. p. *drap*, m.

Bring me three pounds of veal and two *Apportez*, v. *moi*, pro. *trois* *veau*, m. *deux*

pounds of mutton. — She has a great *mouton*, m. *Elle*, pro. *a*. v. *un* *grand*, adj.

number of children.—Do [1]not[4] give[3] her[2] *nombre*, m. *ne-pas* *donnez*, v. *lui*, pro.

(too [5] many) pears[6].—I[1] have[3] [2]no[4] daughters[5].— *trop*, adv. *ai*, v. *ne point*, *fille*, f.

Did you ſee the duke of Bavaria with the *Avez*, v. *vous*, pro. *vu*, pp. *duc*, m. *Bavière*, f. *avec*, p.

archbiſhop of York?—We have (ſo many) *archevêque*, m. *Nous*, pro. *avons*, v.

* It muſt be obſerved, that the word *choſe*, ſtanding by itſelf, is of the *feminine gender; but*, being joined to the word *quelque*, it is of the *maſculine.*

grapes. — They have (a little) money. — I
raiſin,m. *Ils*,pro. *ont*,v. *un peu*,adv.

know the king of Pruſſia. — He has more
connois,v. *Pruſſe*,f. *Il*, pro. *a*,v.

friends than you.———(There were) (ſo many)
ami,m. *que*,c. *vous*,pro. *Il y avoit*,v.

ladies. — He commanded an army of forty
dame,f. *commandoit*,v. *une armée*, f. *quarante*

thouſand men. — She[1] ſays[3] [2]nothing[4] true. ——
mille *dit*,v. *ne rien*,adv. *vrai*, adj.

You ſpeak of Alexander, king of Macedonia, f.
parlez, v. *Alexandre*,m. *Macédoine*, f.

Do you[2] come[1] from[3] Italy? No; I come from
venez,v. *Italie*,f. *viens*, v.

Africa.
Afrique, f.

De is likewiſe placed before nouns governed by another ſubſtantive, of which they expreſs the CHARACTER, CAUSE, COUNTRY, MATTER, NATURE, and QUALITY: ex.

Une[1] *maiſon*[2] de *brique*[3], A[1] brick[3] houſe[2].
Du vin[1] de *Bourgogne*[2], Burgundy[2] wine[1], &c.

After the adjectives of number, when they are followed by a participle paſſive: ex.

Quatre de *renvoyés*, Four ſent away, &c.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

Your[1] ſiſter[2] has[3] a[4] ſilk[6] gown[5] and a gold
Votre,pro. *ſœur*,f. *a*,v. *une*, *ſoie*,f. *robe*,f. *un*, *or*,m.

thimble. — We drink Champaign wine.—
dé, m. *Nous*,pro. *buvons*,v. *Champagne*, f.

(It is) a marble pillar. — They have a
C'eſt,v. *marbre*,m. *pillier*,m. *Ils*,pro. *ont*, v. *une*

country - houſe. — Edinburgh is the capital
campagne, f. *maiſon*,f. *Edinbourg*, *eſt*,v. *capitale*,adj.

city

city of the kingdom of Scotland.—Shut[1] the[2] fore[4] - door[3].— A lady of wit is a jewel of worth. — (He is) a man of honour. — She has bought ſilver buckles and diamond ear - rings. ——— Have you ſpoken to the ſilk-merchant? — Give[1] me[2] the[3] upper[5] - cruſt[4].— Sixty loſt. — Bring me my ſtraw hat.

ville,f. *royaume*,m. *Ecoſſe*, f. *Fermez*, v. *devant*,m. *porte*,f. *Une dame*,f. *eſprit*,m. *eſt*,v. *unjoyau*,m. *prix*, m. *C'eſt*,v. *un* *acheté*,p.p. *argent*, m. *boucle*, f. *diamant*, m. *pendans d'oreille*,m. *Avez*, v. *parlé*,p.p. *ſoie*,f. *marchand*,m. *Donnez*,v. *moi*,pro. *deſſus*,m. *croûte*, f. *Soixante perdu*,p.p. *mon*,pro. *paille*,f. *chapeau*,m.

DE is placed after the adjectives ſignifying DIMENSION; as, *épais*, thick; *gros*, big, large; *haut*, high, tall; *large*, wide, broad; *long*, long; and *profond*, deep; though there is no article expreſſed in Engliſh: ex.

Une table[2] *longue*[3] de *dix*[4] *pieds*[5] *et*[6] *large*[7] de *huit*[8], A[1] table[2] ten[4] feet[5] long[3] and[6] eight[8] broad[7].

But there is a more elegant way, which is, to turn the adjective of dimenſion into the ſubſtantive: then the words of meaſure and thoſe of dimenſion are preceded by *de*: ex.

Une table de *dix pieds* de *longueur et* de *huit* de *largeur*, A table ten feet long and eight broad.

In this laſt example, it may be ſeen that the French and Engliſh are parallel with each other; therefore, in the following exerciſe, the adjective and ſubſtantive are put down, that the learner may tranſlate it both ways.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

I have a box four inches thick,

Je,pro. *ai*,v. *une boite*,f. *quatre pouce*,m. *épais-ſeur*,f.*

* *Read épais*, adjective, *épaiſſeur*, ſubſtantive, and ſo of the others.

ten feet long, and six broad.——I know
dix pied,m. *long—ueur*,f. *six large-ur*, f. *connois*,v.
a man seven feet high.———(It is) a ditch nine
un sept haut—eur,f. *C'est*,v. *un fossé*,m. *neuf*
feet six inches deep and five feet broad.——
profond—eur,f. *cinq*
(There is) a room fifty paces long and
Voilà une chambre,f. *cinquante pas*, m.
twenty broad. — The walls of our garden
vingt muraille,f. *notre*,pro.
are thirty feet three inches high, and two
sont, v. *ont*, v. *trente trois deux*
broad.

If the learner translate this last sentence by the adjective of dimension, he must use the word *sont*, which is the proper word of the English ARE, and follows the preceding rule: but if he turn the adjective of dimension into its substantive, the word *être*, to be, is to be rendered into French by the verb *avoir*, to have, and *de* before the word of measure is suppressed. In this last case, the word *ont* must be inserted instead of *sont*. Example by the adjective:

Notre chambre est *longue de vingt pieds et large de douze*;

By the substantive:

Notre chambre a *vingt pieds de longueur et douze de largeur*; Our room *is* twenty feet long and twelve broad.

When two substantives are joined together by a hyphen, both making a compound word in English, the first of which denotes the *form* or *use* of the second, the latter must be placed before the former in French, and followed by the *dative* of this article *à*: ex.

Un moulin[1] *à papier*[2], A paper[2]-mill[1].
Une boite[1] *à poudre*[2], A powder[2]-box[1].

EX-

EXERCISES ON THIS RULE.

Gun - powder was invented by a monk.
Canon,m. *poudre*,f. *fut*,v. *inventée*,p.p. *par*,p. *moine*,m.

—The ſervant has loſt the tinder-box, and
a,v. *perdu*,p.p. *fuſil*,m.

cannot light the candle.——If you go to
ne ſauroit,v. *allumer*,v. *chandelle*,f. *Si*,c. *allez*,v.

London to-morrow, bring me a toupee-
demain,adv. *apportez*,v. *moi*,pro. *toupet*,m.

iron. — Have you ſeen the water-mill which
fer,m. *Avez*,v. *vu*,p.p. *q e*,pro.

my father has bought? —No, but I have
mon,pro. *acheté*,p.p. *Non*,adv. *mais*,c. *ai*,v.

ſeen the wind-mill which your brother has built
vent,m. *fait bâtir*,v.

at Greenwich.—I have found your ſiſter's work-
à,p. *trouvé*,p.p. *ouvrage*,m.

bag in the eating-room.
ſac,m. *dans*,p. *manger*,m. *chambre*,f.

DECLENSION *of* UN, m. UNE, f. A *or* AN.

SINGULAR.—Maſculine.

Nom. Acc. *un livre*, a book.
Gen. Abl. *d'un livre*, of or from a book.
Dat. *à un livre*, to a book.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *une plume*, a pen.
Gen. Abl. *d'une plume*, of or from a pen.
Dat. *à une plume*, to a pen.

EXERCISES UPON THIS ARTICLE.

I have a hat an a ſword.—She ſpeaks of
ai,v. *chapeau*,m. *épée*,f. *Elle*,pro. *parle*,v.

an officer.——He[1] has[2] given[4] it[3] to[5] a
officier,m. *Il*,pro. *a*,v. *donné*,p.p. le.pro.

 ſailor

ſailor[6].——(There are) a bird and a cage,
matelot,m. *Voilà*,adv. *oiſeau*,m. *cage*,f.

It muſt be obſerved, that the Engliſh article A or AN, before nouns of MEASURE, WEIGHT, NUMBER, and a PART OF TIME, muſt be rendered in French by the definite article, *le*, *la*, *les*: ex.

Deux chelins le *cent.*	Two ſhillings *a* hundred.
Un écu le *boiſſeau*,	A crown *a* buſhel.

And by the prepoſition *par*, uſed in the ſenſe of EACH, EVERY, or PER: ex.

Je lui donne deux chelins par *ſemaine*,	I give him two ſhillings *a* week.
Une guinée par *mois*,	One guinea *a* month.

N. B. A or *an* is not to be expreſſed when it immediately precedes a noun in the nominative or accuſative caſe, denoting *title*, *dignity*, *office*, *buſineſs*, or *words* which denote the *gender* or *ſpecies* of things; and, laſtly, after the verb *être*, to be, unleſs that verb be preceded by *ce* in the third perſon ſingular, or the above nouns be followed by one of the relative pronouns, *who*, *whom*, *which*, &c. or by an adjective in the ſuperlative degree: ex.

M. D——, membre de la chambre des communes, parla beaucoup hier.	Mr. D—, *a* member of the houſe of commons, ſpoke very much yeſterday.
J'ai lu Caſtor et Pollux, opéra François.	I have read Caſtor and Pollux, *a* French opera.
Etes-vous Anglois?	Are you *an* Engliſhman?
Non, M. je ſuis François.	No, ſir, I am *a* Frenchman.
Sa ſœur eſt marchande de modes, et ſon frère eſt tailleur.	Her ſiſter is *a* milliner, and her brother is *a* tailor.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

Barley	ſells	for	three	ſhillings	*a*
Orge,f.	*ſe vend*,v.		*trois*,adj.	*chelin*,m.	
buſhel.——That		ale	is worth	ſix-pence	
boiſſeau,m.	*Cette*,pro.	*aile*,f.	*vaut*,v.	*ſou*,m.	

a pint.—Beef coſts four pence a pound.—
pinte, f. *Bœuf*, m. *coûte*, v. *quatre*, adj. *livre*, f.

This lace coſt a crown an ell.———He
Cette, pro. *dentelle*, f. *coûta*, v. *écu*, m. *aune*, f. *Il*, pro.

ſells his beſt cloth a guinea a yard.—
vend, v. *ſon*, pro. *meilleur*, adj. *drap*, m. *guinée*, f. *verge*, f.

My maſter comes twice a week.—Bur-
Mon, pro. *vient*, v. *deux fois*, adv. *ſemaine*, f.

gundy wine is ſold nine ſhillings a bottle.—My
ſe vend, v. *neuf*, adj.

uncle goes to France thrice a year.——She
oncle, m. *va*, v. *trois fois*, adv. *an*, m. *Elle*, pro.

gives three ſhillings a day and ten pence a mile.—
donne, v. *jour*, m. *mille*, m.

Are you a phyſician?——No, ſir, I am a
Etes, v. *médecin*, m. *ſuis*, v.

ſurgeon.—Briſtol, a ſea-port, paſſes now
chirurgien, m. *mer*, f. *port*, m. *paſſe*, v. *à préſent*, adv.

for the ſecond city of the kingdom of England.—
pour, p.

The[1] king[2] made[4] him[3] a biſhop[5].——Is ſhe a
fit, v. *le*, pro. *évêque*, m. *Eſt*, v.

dutcheſs or a marchioneſs?
ducheſſe, f. *marquiſe*, f.

Of NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

Rule to form their Feminine Gender.

Many adjectives in *al* have no plural for their maſculine; as, *conjugal*, conjugal; *fatal*, fatal; *filial*, filial; *natal*, natal; *naval*, naval; *total*, total; and ſome few others, with which a little practice will ſoon acquaint the learner.

Adjectives ending in *e* mute are of both genders: ex.

Un jeune homme, a young man.
Une jeune femme, a young woman.

Adjectives ending with one of the following letters, *d*, *é*, *i*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, and *u*, form their feminine by adding an *e* mute: ex.

Maſc.		Fem.	
Grand,		*grande*,	great.
Poli,		*polie*,	polite.
Aimé,		*aimée*,	loved.
Civil,		*civile*,	civil.
Demi,		*demie*,	half.
Nu,		*nue*,	naked.

Theſe two laſt adjectives are indeclinable when they precede a ſubſtantive, but are declinable when they follow it: ex.

Une demi-*livre*,	a *half*-pound.
Une livre et demie,	a pound and a *half*.
Nu tête,	bare-head.
Nu pieds,	bare-foot.

There are a few ending in *an*, *as*, *el*, *il*, *eil*, *ien*, *in*, *ès*, *et*, *is*, *on*, *os*, *ot*, and *ul*, that double the final letter, before an *e* mute, for the feminine: ex.

Maſc.		Fem.	
Payſan,	countryman,	*Payſanne*,	countrywoman.
Gras,		*graſſe*,	fat.
Gentil,		*gentille*,	genteel.
Eternel,		*éternelle*,	eternal.
Pareil,		*pareille*,	alike.
Chrétien,		*Chrétienne*,	Chriſtian.
Epais,		*épaiſſe*,	thick.
Bon,		*bonne*,	good.
Gros,		*groſſe*,	big.
Sot,		*ſotte*,	fooliſh.

The following are very irregular, and cannot be compriſed under any rule, *viz.*

Maſc.		Fem.	
Beau, *bel*,*		*belle*,	handſome, fine.
Benin,		*benigne*,	benign.
Favori,		*favorite*,	favourite.
Fou, *fol*,*		*folle*,	fool.
Frais,		*fraiche*,	freſh.

* *Bel* and *fol* are uſed before ſubſtantives beginning with a VOWEL or *h* not aſpirated.

Maſc.

c. *Long,*	Fem.	*longue,*	long.
Malin,		*maligne,*	malicious.
Mou,		*molle,*	ſoft.
*Nouveau, nouvel,**		*nouvelle,*	new.
*Vieux, vieil,**		*vieille,*	old.

djectives ending in *c* add *he* to the *c* for their femi- : ex.

c. *Blanc,*	Fem.	*blanche,*	white.
Franc,		*franche,*	ſincere.
Sec,		*sèche,*	dry, &c.

The four following are excepted :

c. *Caduc,*	Fem.	*caduque,*	in decay.
Grec,		*Greque,*	Greek.
Public,		*publique,*	public.
Turc,		*Turque,*	Turkiſh.

hoſe ending in *f,* change *f* into *ve* for the femi- : : ex.

c. *Bref,*	Fem.	*brève,*	ſhort,
Naïf,		*naïve,*	plain, ingenuous.
Neuf,		*neuve,*	new.
Veuf,		*veuve,*	widow.
Vif,		*vive,*	quick.

Adjectives ending in *x*, change *x* into *ſe :* ex.

ſc. *Douloureux,*	Fem.	*douloureuſe,*	dolorous, painful.
Heureux,		*heureuſe,*	happy, &c.
Jaloux,		*jalouſe,*	jealous.

The following are excepted :

ſc. *Doux,*	Fem.	*douce,*	ſweet.
Faux.		*fauſſe,*	falſe.
Perplex,		*perplexe,*	perplexed.
Préfix,		*préfixe,*	prefixed.
Roux,		*rouſſe,*	reddiſh.

Declension of Nouns Adjective.

French adjectives muſt agree with their ſubſtantives *gender, number,* and *caſe :* ex.

* *Nouvel* and *vieil* are alſo uſed before ſubſtantives beginning with a VEL or H not aſpirated.

SINGULAR.—Maſculine.

Nom. Acc.	*Le bon livre,*	the good book.
Gen. Abl.	*du bon livre,*	of or from, &c.
Dat.	*au bon livre,*	to the good book.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc.	*Les bons livres,*	the good books,
Gen. Abl.	*des bons livres,*	of or from, &c.
Dat.	*aux bons livres,*	to the good books.

SINGULAR.—Feminine.

Nom. Acc.	*La bonne plume,*	the good pen.
Gen. Abl.	*de la bonne plume,*	of or from, &c.
Dat.	*à la bonne plume,*	to the good pen.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc.	*Les bonnes plumes,*	the good pens.
Gen. Abl.	*des bonnes plumes,*	of or from, &c.
Dat.	*aux bonnes plumes,*	to the good pens.

As two or more ſubſtantives in the ſingular are equivalent to a plural, the verb and adjective, or participle paſt, muſt be put in the plural when they refer to two or more ſubſtantives in the ſingular, and that adjective or participle is to be put in the maſculine, if thoſe ſubſtantives be of different genders: ex.

Le frère, la ſœur, le neveu, et la nièce, ſont tous bons.	The brother, ſiſter, nephew, and niece, are *all good.*
Le roi, la reine, le prince, et la princeſſe, étoient ſortis.	The king, queen, prince, and princeſs, were *gone out.*

But when two or more ſubſtantives of different genders are immediately followed by an adjective or participle, the French language requires that adjective or participle to agree in gender and number with the laſt ſubſtantive; *except* thoſe adjectives or participles implying *union* or *collection*; ſuch as *joint, uni, réuni,* &c. which follow the foregoing rule.

Il gouverne avec un pouvoir et une autorité abſolue,	He governs with an *abſolute* power and authority.
Elle laiſſa le coffre, le cabinet, et la chambre, ouverte,	She left the trunk, the cloſet, and the room, *open.*

J'ai

J'ai trouvé les enfans, le père, et la mère, réunis, I found the children, father and mother, *united.*

THE PLACE OF THE ADJECTIVE IN A SENTENCE.

Some adjectives are always placed before their ſubſtantives, and others after them; but there is a kind of adjectives which may either precede or ſucceed their ſubſtantives, as the euphony of the ſentence requires.

The following muſt be placed before:

Beau,	handſome, fine.	*Joli,*	pretty.
Bon,	good.	*Méchant,*	wicked.
Brave,	brave.	*Mauvais,*	bad.
Cher	dear.	*Meilleur,*	better.
Chétif,	vile, poor, mean.	*Moindre,*	leſs.
Galant,	well-bred.	*Petit,*	little, ſmall.
Grand,	great, tall.	*Saint,*	holy, ſaint.
Gros,	big, large.	*Tout,*	all.
Honnête,	honeſt, civil.	*Vieux,*	old.
Jeune,	young.	*Vrai,*	true.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING ADJECTIVES.

I have ſeen a handſome lady who (was ſpeak- *vu*, p.p. *dame*, f. *qui*, pro. *par-*

ing) to an old gentleman. — He had a fine *loit*, v. *gentil-homme*, m. *Il*, pro. *avoit*, v.

hat and a pretty ſword. — Your little ſiſter *chapeau*, m. *Votre*, pro.

deſerved a better fate. — Your father was a brave *méritoit*, v. *deſtin*, m. *étoit*, v.

general and a well-bred man. — I know a young *général*, m. *connois*, v.

man who has a good horſe, but a bad ſtable. — *homme*, m. *a*, v. *cheval*, m. *écurie*, f.

He[1] has[3] lent[4] it[2] to[5] an honeſt[6] man. — The *prêté*, p.p. *le*, pro.

apoſtle Paul was a holy man. — My brother has *apôtre*, m.

bought

bought a good watch.—You have loſt all
achcté, p.p. *montre*, f. *avez*, v. *perdu*, p.p.
your money.

Some adjectives have very different meanings, according as they are placed before or after their ſubſtantive; as, *une femme* ſage, a wiſe woman; *une* ſage *femme*, a midwife: and *une* groſſe *femme*, a big woman; *une femme* groſſe, a woman with child: *un homme* honnête, a civil man; *un* honnête *homme*, an honeſt man, &c. A little practice will remove many apparent difficulties.

Adjectives, expreſſing names of *nations*, *colour*, *figure*, *form*, *taſte*, *hearing*, and *touching*, thoſe that denote *natural* qualities, together with thoſe ending in *ile*, *ie*, and *ique*, as alſo the *participles*, when uſed adjectively, muſt be placed after their ſubſtantives.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULE.

You have an Engliſh hat, and ſhe has
Anglois, adj. *chapeau*, m. *elle*, pro. *a*, v.
a French gown.—He reads an Italian pro-
François, adj. *robe*, f. *Il*, pro. *lit*. v. *Italien*, adj. *pro-*
verb. —— I like the German tongue, and a
verbe, m. *aime*, v. *Allemand*, adj. *langue*, f.
Spaniſh dreſs. ——— (It is) a ſquare place.—
Eſpagnol, adj. *habillement*, m. *C'eſt*, v. *quarré*, adj. *place*, f.
She likes ſweet wine.—Your ſiſter has
Elle, pro. *aime*, v. *doux*, adj. *vin*, m. *Votre*, pro. *ſœur*, f. *a*, v.
an harmonious voice.—I have bought a white
harmonieux, adj. *voix*, f. *acheté*, p.p. *blanc*, adj.
gown and a black cloak. — You have a faithful
noir, adj. *manteket*, m. *fidèle*, adj.
ſervant. ——— I eat green peas with
domeſtique, m. *et*. f. *mange*, v. *verd*, adj. *pois*, m. *avec*, p.
boiled mutton.—Bring me a pound and a half of
bouilli, p.p. *mouton*, m. *demi*, adj.
cherries

cherries and half a pound of currants.——We
ceriſes,f. *groſeilles*,f. *Nous*,pro.
had a kind reception, and we played at
eûmes,v. *favorable*,adj. *accueil*,m. *jouâmes*,v. *à*,p.
a diverting game.—He lives in a
divertiſſant,adj. *jeu*,m. *Il*,pro. *demeure*,v. *dans*,p.
cold country.—You have left the windows
froid,adj. *pays*,m. *laiſſé*,p.p. *fenêtre*,f.
and the door open.—Will you have a bit
porte,f. *Voulez*,v. *morceau*,m.
of roaſted chicken? ——— She prefers a
rôti,p.p. *poulet*,m. *Elle*,pro. *préfère*,v.
round table. — Do you[2] read[1] the[3] Punic[5]
rond,adj. *table*,f. *liſez*,v. *Punique*,adj.
war[4]?——He has made a raſh vow. ——
guerre,f. *fait*,p.p. *téméraire*,adj. *vœu*,m.
Your ſiſter is an agreeable lady. —— I like
eſt,v. *agréable*,adj. *dame*,f. *aime*,v.
a grey ſtuff.—(It was) really a tragical
gris,adj. *étoffe*,f. *C'étoit*,v. *réellement*,adv. *tragique*,adj.
hiſtory.
hiſtoire,f.

When two or more adjectives belong to one ſubſtantive, the ſureſt way is to place them after it, with the conjunction *et*, and, before the laſt; and, if an adjective be uſed in a ſentence without a ſubſtantive, this adjective muſt always be rendered in French by the maſculine gender.

EXERCISES ON THIS RULE.

We have a juſt, wiſe, and boun
Nous,pro. *avons*,v. *juſte*,adj. *ſage*,adj. *bien-*
tiful, king.———Mr. Brown's daughter
faiſant,adj. *Monſieur*,m. *Brun*, *fille*,f.

is with a ſincere and generous lady.—— *eſt*,v. *ſincère*,adj. *généreux*,adj.

I have a ſcholar of a ſolid, bright, and *écolier*,m. *ſolide*,adj. *brillant*,adj.

lively, genius.— The wicked ſhall be puniſhed. *vif*,adj. *eſprit*,m. *méchant*,adj. *ſeront*,v. *puni*,p.p.

— Miſs Preſton is a young, handſome, and *Mademoiſelle*,f. *eſt*,v.

well-ſhaped lady. —— She has married a ſober, *bien-fait*,adj. *épouſé*,p.p. *ſobre*,adj.

virtuous, and amiable, man. ——— The good *vertueux*,adj. *aimable*,adj.

ſhall be rewarded.
ſeront,v. *récompenſé*,p.p.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

Adjectives and adverbs are the only kind of words that will admit of different degrees of more or leſs in the ſeveral qualities of perſons or things.

There are two degrees of compariſon.

1. *Le comparatif*, the comparative.
2. *Le ſuperlatif*, the ſuperlative.

Some grammarians admit of another degree, which they call *poſitive:* but this is merely an adjective, uſed in its ſimple ſignification, without expreſſing any increaſe or diminution: ex. *joli*, pretty; *aimable*, lovely.

The *comparative* refers to ſome other perſon or thing, and ſhews its *equality*, *exceſs*, or *defect*; it is therefore of three ſorts:

1. *Le comparatif d'égalité*, The comparative by equality.
2. *Le comparatif d'excès*, The comparative by exceſs.
3. *Le comparatif de défaut*, The comparative by defect.

The *comparative by equality* is formed by placing the adverbs *autant*, as much, or *auſſi*, ſo, before an adjective: ex.

Mon

Mon frère eſt auſſi *ſavant* que *vous*,	My brother is *as* learned *as* you.
Alexandre étoit auſſi *ambitieux* que *Céſar*,	Alexander was *as* ambitious *as* Cæſar.
Ma ſœur a autant *d'argent* que *vous*,	My ſiſter has *as much* money *as* you.

The *comparative by exceſs* is formed by placing the adverb *plus*, more, before an adjective: ex.

Mademoiſelle A. eſt plus *ſavante et* plus *belle* que *Mademoiſelle B.*	Miſs A. is *more* learned and *more* handſome (or handſomer) *than* Miſs B.
Sa couſine a plus *de livres* que *vous*,	Her couſin has more books *than* you.

The *comparative by defect* is formed by placing the adverb *moins*, leſs, before an adjective, or *tant*, ſo much, or *ſi*, ſo, with the negation *ne pas* or *point*, not, or *ne —ni*, neither—nor, before them: ex.

Votre couſine eſt moins *noble* que *vous*,	Your couſin is *leſs* noble *than* you.
Il a moins *d'eſprit* que *ſa ſœur*,	He has *leſs* wit *than* his ſiſter.
Mon père n'*eſt* pas ſi *riche* que *le vôtre*, *mais il* n'a pas tant *d'amour-propre*,	My father *not ſo* rich *as* yours, but he has *not ſo much* ſelf-love.

It muſt be obſerved, that, in ſentences in which the above adverbs *more* or *leſs* are repeated to expreſs a compariſon, the definite article *the*, preceding either, is totally ſuppreſſed in French:

Plus une choſe eſt difficile, plus elle eſt honorable;	*The* more a thing is difficult, *the* more honourable it is.
Moins vous lui donnez, moins il dépenſe;	*The* leſs you give him, *the* leſs he ſpends.
Plus on eſt pauvre, moins on a d'embarras;	*The* poorer people are, the leſs care they have.

From the above inſtances, it may be eaſily ſeen that, when the adverbs *tant*, *autant*, *plus*, and *moins*, are immediately followed by a ſubſtantive, that ſubſtantive

muſt be preceded by *de*. The learner will alſo obſerve, that *ſi* and *auſſi* generally precede adjectives, when a compariſon is made with either; whereas *tant* and *autant* are always followed by a noun or verb, the French conjunction *que*, Engliſhed by either *as*, *than*, or *that*, being the two terms of the compariſon: *plus* and *moins* may precede either an adjective, a noun, or verb.

The above comparative adverbs *ſi*, *auſſi*, *tant*, *autant*, *plus* and *moins*, muſt be repeated, in French, before each adjective, noun, verb, or adverb, in the ſentence: ex.

Votre frère eſt auſſi *ſavant et* auſſi *éclairé que mon couſin, mais il n'eſt ni* ſi *prudent ni* ſi *circonſpect que ſa ſœur*;	Your brother is *as* learned and enlightened as my couſin, but he is neither *ſo* prudent nor circumſpect as his ſiſter.
Mon père a autant *de pommiers et* autant *de poiriers dans ſon verger qu'il y en a dans le vôtre*;	My father has *as many* apple and pear trees in his orchard as there are in yours.
M. Robert n'a ni tant *de bien ni* tant *d'eſprit que M. Dubois*,	Mr. Robert has neither *ſo much* wealth nor wit as Mr. Dubois.
Son frère aîné ſera plus *attentif*, plus *induſtrieux*, *et* plus *riche*, *que lui*;	His eldeſt brother will be *more* attentive, induſtrious, and richer, than he.
Mademoiſelle S. a moins *d'eſprit*, moins *de vivacité*, *et* moins *d'agrémens*, *que ſa ſœur*;	Miſs S. has *leſs* wit, leſs livelineſs, and becomingneſs, than her ſiſter.

The ſame rule is to be obſerved with reſpect to the adverbs uſed in forming the ſuperlative degree.

N. B. The three following adjectives are comparatives by themſelves: *meilleur*, better; *pire*, worſe; and *moindre*, leſs; which ſignify *plus bon*, *plus mauvais*, *plus petit*.

The *ſuperlative* expreſſes the higheſt degree of any quality. There are two kinds of ſuperlatives:—The *relative*, which expreſſes the quality of a perſon or thing above

above all others of the ſame kind. In this caſe, one of the following articles, *le, la, les, de, du, de la, des, à, au, à la, aux*, precedes the adverbs *plus*, moſt; *mieux*, beſt; *moins*, leaſt; before an adjective; or the adjectives *meilleur*, beſt; *moindre*, leaſt; *pire*, worſe: ex.

Votre ſœur eſt la *plus belle* et la *meilleure femme de la ville*, — Your ſiſter is *the* handſomeſt (or the moſt handſome) and *the* beſt woman in town.

The *abſolute* ſimply expreſſes the quality of a perſon or thing in its higheſt degree. This happens when one of the adverbs *très, fort, bien*, very; *infiniment*, infinitely; precedes an adjective: ex.

Votre oiſeau eſt très, fort, *or* bien, *joli*, — Your bird is *very* pretty.

Dieu eſt infiniment *bon*, — God is *infinitely* good.

When any of the comparatives by exceſs or defect are preceded by one of the poſſeſſive pronouns *mon, ton, ſon, notre, votre, leur*, &c. they become ſuperlatives: ex.

Vous êtes mon *meilleur ami*, — You are *my* beſt friend.

EXERCISES UPON THE DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

You[1] are[3] [2]not[4] ſo[5] dutiful[6] as[7] *êtes*,v. *ne-pas*,adv. *obéiſſant*,adj.

your[8] brother[9].—Lucia is handſomer, but *votre*,pro. *frère*,m. *Lucie*,f. *eſt*,v. *mais*,c.

more proud, than her ſiſter. — I am *orgueilleux*,adj. *ſa*,pro. *ſœur*,f. *Je*,pro. *ſuis*,v.

as tall as you. —— My father is as rich *haut*,adj. *vous*,pro. *Mon*,pro. *père*,m. *riche*,adj.

as yours.——His ſiſter is more covetous than he. — *le vôtre*,pro. *Sa*,pro. *avare*,adj. *lui*,pro.

Nothing is pleaſanter to the mind than the light *Rien ne*,adv. *agréable*,adj. *eſprit*,m. *lumière*,f.

of truth. — She is leſs polite than her *vérité*,f. *Elle*,pro. *eſt*,v. *poli*,adj. *ſa*,pro.

 daughter,

daughter, but her daughter (is not) ſo revenge-
fille,ſ. *mais*,c. *n'eſt pas*,v. *vindica-*
ful as ſhe. — I am your moſt humble ſervant.
tif,adj. *elle*,pro. *humble*,adj. *ſerviteur*,m.
— Miſs D. (has not) ſo much wit as her ſiſter,
n'a pas,v. *eſprit*,m.
but ſhe has as much livelineſs and is as amiable
mais,c. *vivacité*,f.
as ſhe. —— The [1]richer[4] they[2] are[3], the more
riche,adj. *ils*,pro. *ſont*,v.
covetous[5] they[6] are[7]. — My friend has a very
avare,adj. *Mon*,pro. *ami*,m. *a*,v
beautiful country-houſe. — The vine is one of the
beau,adj. *campagne*,f. *maiſon*,f. *vigne*,f.
moſt uſeful and agreeable gifts of Providence.
utile,adj. *agréable*,adj. *don*,m. *Providence*,f.
— Nothing is more lovely than virtue, and nothing
aimable,adj.
is more deſirable than wiſdom. —— Paris (is not)
déſirable,adj. *ſageſſe*,f.
ſo populous as London. ——— My beſt friend is
peuplé,adj. *Londres*.
dead. — My daughter is taller than your ſon by
mort,adj. *Ma*,pro. *fils*,m. *de*
two inches. — Virtue is the moſt precious thing
deux *précieux*,adj. *choſe*,f.
in the world. — The lion is the ſtrongeſt and the moſt
du monde,m. *fort*,adj.
courageous of all animals. ——— (There is) the
courageux,adj. *animal*,m. *Voilà*,adv.
handſomeſt lady in London. — She has as much virtue
de
and good ſenſe as beauty. —— Miſs P. is the
ſens,m.

mildeſt

mildeſt, politeſt, and moſt affable, of all her
doux,adj. *poli*.adj. *affable*,adj. *ſes*,pro.
ſiſters. — Your brother is taller than you by the
whole head. ——— If France were as rich as
tout,adj. *tête*,f. *Si*,c. *étoit*,v.
England, (it would be) the beſt country in the world.*
ce ſeroit,v. *pays*,m.

OF NUMBERS.

There are two kinds of numbers: 1ſt, The *abſolute*, which ſimply relates the number of the things ſpoken of, viz.

Un,	One.
Deux,	Two.
Trois,	Three.
Quatre,	Four.
Cinq,	Five.
Six,	Six.
Sept,	Seven.
Huit,	Eight.
Neuf,	Nine.
Dix,	Ten.
Onze,	Eleven.
Douze,	Twelve.
Treize,	Thirteen.
Quatorze,	Fourteen.
Quinze,	Fifteen.
Seize,	Sixteen.
Dix-ſept,	Seventeen.
Dix-huit,	Eighteen.
Dix-Neuf,	Nineteen.
Vingt,	Twenty.
Vingt et un,	Twenty-one.
Vingt-deux,	Twenty-two.

* It may be obſerved in ſome of theſe examples, that the prepoſition IN, following an adjective in the ſuperlative degree, muſt be rendered in French by one of theſe articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *des*, according to the gender and number of the ſubſtantive to which it belongs. The prepoſition BY, when it follows an adjective in the comparative degree, is rendered by *de* only.

Vingt-

Vingt-trois,	Twenty-three, *&c.*
Trente,	Thirty.
Trente et un,	Thirty-one.
Trente-deux, &c.	Thirty-two, *&c.*
Quarante,	Forty.
Cinquante,	Fifty.
Soixante,	Sixty.
Soixante et un,	Sixty-one.
Soixante et deux, &c.	Sixty-two, *&c.*
Soixante et dix,	Seventy.
Soixante et onze, &c.	Seventy-one, *&c.*
Quatre-vingts,	Eighty.
Quatre-vingt un,	Eighty-one.
Quatre-vingt deux, &c.	Eighty-two, *&c.*
Quatre-vingt dix, &c.	Ninety, *&c.*
Cent,	A *or* one* hundred.
Cent un, &c.	A *or* one* hundred and one, *&c.*
Deux cens,	Two Hundred.
Trois cens, &c.	Three Hundred, *&c.*
Neuf cens,	Nine hundred.
Mille, mil,†	A *or* one* thouſand.
Deux mille,	Two Thouſand.
Trois mille, &c.	Three Thouſand, *&c.*
Cent mille, &c.	A *or* one* hundred thouſand, *&c.*
Neuf cens mille,	Nine hundred thouſand.
Un million,	A million.

Theſe *abſolute numbers* are declined with the article indefinite, *de, à,* and are always placed before the ſubſtantive to which they are joined: ex.

Trois hommes,	Three men.
Cinquante femmes,	Fifty women, &c.

They are invariable in their form, except *vingt,* twenty; *cent,* a hundred; and *million,* a million; which take an *s* in their plural.

* It will be ſeen by the above, that the Engliſh particle *a* or *one* is not expreſſed in French;

Je l'ai vu et lui ai parlé cent fois,	I have ſeen him and ſpoken to him *a*
mille fois,	hundred times, *a* thouſand times.

† *Mentioning* the date of the year, we muſt write *mil,* and not *mille*: ex. *L'an mil ſept cens quatre-vingt dix-neuf,* the year 1799.

It

It muſt be obſerved, that, when the number *un*, one, comes after *vingt*, twenty; *trente*, thirty; *quarante*, forty, &c. the ſubſtantive, relating to thoſe two numbers taken together, is put in the ſingular in French, though in the plural in Engliſh: ex.

Vingt et un homme,	One-and-twenty men.
Trente et un écu,	One-and-thirty crowns.
Quarante et un jour,	One-and-forty days, *&c.*

And, when the noun ſingular, in French, immediately following the *unit*, is attended by an adjective, that adjective muſt be put in the plural: ex.

Mon frère a vingt et un an *accomplis*,	My brother is full one-and-twenty *years* old.
Voilà trente et une guinée *bien comptées*,	There are one-and-thirty *guineas* well told.

N. B. Such were the opinion and deciſion of the French academy ſome years ago; but now the beſt authors write *vingt et un ans accomplis*; *trente et une guinées bien comptées*, &c.

However, cuſtom will have us ſay,

Vingt et un chevaux,	One-and-twenty horſes.
Trente et un volumes,	One-and-thirty volumes.

N. B. The cardinal numbers muſt be uſed in French when ſpeaking of the days of the month, though the ordinal be uſed in Engliſh; as, *le* deux, *le* cinq, *le* ſept, *le* onze, *le* vingt, *le* vingt-et-un, *le* vingt-huit, *de Novembre*; the *ſecond*, the *fifth*, the *ſeventh*, the *eleventh*, the *twentieth*, the *twenty-firſt*, the *twenty-eighth*, *of* November; but we muſt ſay, *le premier*, the firſt, ſpeaking of the firſt day of every month: as *le premier de Mai*, the firſt of May; *le premier de Novembre*, the firſt of November, &c.

2d. The *ordinal numbers*. — This claſs of numerals, beſides the ſimple notation, ſignifies the order or rank of things, viz.

Le premier or *unième*,	The firſt,
Le ſecond or *deuxième*,	The ſecond,
Le troiſième,	The third,

Le

Vingt-trois,	Twenty-three, *&c.*
Trente,	Thirty.
Trente et un,	Thirty-one.
Trente-deux, &c.	Thirty-two, *&c.*
Quarante,	Forty.
Cinquante,	Fifty.
Soixante,	Sixty.
Soixante et un,	Sixty-one.
Soixante et deux, &c.	Sixty-two, *&c.*
Soixante et dix,	Seventy.
Soixante et onze, &c.	Seventy-one, *&c.*
Quatre-vingts,	Eighty.
Quatre-vingt un,	Eighty-one.
Quatre-vingt deux, &c.	Eighty-two, *&c.*
Quatre-vingt dix, &c.	Ninety, *&c.*
Cent,	A *or* one* hundred.
Cent un, &c.	A *or* one* hundred and one, *&c.*
Deux cens,	Two Hundred.
Trois cens, &c.	Three Hundred, *&c.*
Neuf cens,	Nine hundred.
Mille, mil,†	A *or* one* thouſand.
Deux mille,	Two Thouſand.
Trois mille, &c.	Three Thouſand, *&c.*
Cent mille, &c.	A *or* one* hundred thouſand, *&c.*
Neuf cens mille,	Nine hundred thouſand.
Un million,	A million.

Theſe *abſolute numbers* are declined with the article indefinite, *de, à,* and are always placed before the ſubſtantive to which they are joined: ex.

Trois hommes,	Three men.
Cinquante femmes,	Fifty women, &c.

They are invariable in their form, except *vingt,* twenty; *cent,* a hundred; and *million,* a million; which take an *s* in their plural.

* It will be ſeen by the above, that the Engliſh particle *a* or *one* is not expreſſed in French;

Je l'ai vu et lui ai parlé cent fois, I have ſeen him and ſpoken to him *a mille fois,* hundred times, *a* thouſand times.

† *Mentioning* the date of the year, we muſt write *mil,* and not *mille*: ex. *L'an mil ſept cens quatre-vingt dix-neuf,* the year 1799.

It

It muſt be obſerved, that, when the number *un*, one, comes after *vingt*, twenty; *trente*, thirty; *quarante*, forty, &c. the ſubſtantive, relating to thoſe two numbers taken together, is put in the ſingular in French, though in the plural in Engliſh: ex.

Vingt et un homme,	One-and-twenty men.
Trente et un écu,	One-and-thirty crowns.
Quarante et un jour,	One-and-forty days, *&c.*

And, when the noun ſingular, in French, immediately following the *unit*, is attended by an adjective, that adjective muſt be put in the plural: ex.

Mon frère a vingt et un ans accomplis,	My brother is full one-and-twenty *years* old.
Voilà trente et une guinée *bien comptées*,	There are one-and-thirty *guineas* well told.

N. B. Such were the opinion and deciſion of the French academy ſome years ago; but now the beſt authors write *vingt et un ans accomplis*; *trente et une guinées bien comptées*, &c.

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Le premier or *unième*,	The firſt,
Le ſecond or *deuxième*,	The ſecond,
Le troiſième,	The third,

Le

Le quatrième,	The fourth.
Le cinquième,	The fifth.
Le ſixième,	The ſixth.
Le ſeptième,	The ſeventh.
Le huitième,	The eighth.
Le neuvième,	The ninth.
Le dixième,	The tenth.
*Le onzième,**	The eleventh.
Le douzième,	The twelfth.
Le treizième,	The thirteenth.
Le quatorzième,	The fourteenth.
Le quinzième,	The fifteenth.
Le ſeizième,	The ſixteenth.
Le dix-ſeptième,	The ſeventeenth.
Le dix-huitième,	The eighteenth.
Le dix-neuvième,	The nineteenth.
Le vingtième,	The twentieth.
Le vingt et unième,	The twenty-firſt.
Le vingt-deuxième, &c.	The twenty-ſecond, *&c.*
Le trentième,	The thirtieth.
Le trente-deuxième, &c.	The thirty-ſecond, *&c.*
Le quarantième,	The fortieth.
Le cinquantième,	The fiftieth.
Le ſoixantième,	The ſixtieth.
Le ſoixante et dixième,	The ſeventieth.
Le quatre-vingtième,	The eightieth.
Le centième,	The hundredth.
Le cent unième,	The hundred and firſt.
Le cent deuxième, &c.	The hundred & ſecond, *&c.*
Le deux centième,	The two hundredth.
Le millième,	The thouſandth.

Theſe *ordinal numbers* are declined with the article definite, *le*, *la*, &c. and are placed before their ſubſtantives: ex.

Le *prémier jour du mois,*	*The* firſt day of the month.
La *cinquième dame,*	*The* fifth lady.

* No eliſion is to be made in the article before *onze, onzième*; for, we ſay, *le, du, au, la, de la, à la,* &c. *onze, onzième.*

Speaking

Speaking of ſovereigns, we uſe the *abſolute number* in French, though the *ordinal* be uſed in Engliſh; but we place it after the ſubſtantive, as in Engliſh, without expreſſing the article *the*: ex.

Louis Seize,	Lewis *the Sixteenth.*
Henri Quatre,	Henry *the Fourth.*

However, common uſage requires us to ſay,

Henri Premier,	Henry *the* Firſt.
George Second,	George *the* Second;

and not *Henri Un*, *George Deux*. We alſo ſay,

Charles Quint,	Charles *the* Fifth.
Sixte Quint,	Sixtus *the* Fifth.

The definite article *the* is alſo ſuppreſſed, in French, before the ordinal number, when it is preceded by a noun uſed to quote a *chapter*, *article*, or *page* of a book: ex.

Livre troiſième,	Book *the* third.
Chapitre premier,	Chapter *the* firſt.
Verſet dixième,	Verſe *the* tenth.

But, ſhould the ordinal number precede the noun, the conſtruction is the ſame in French as in Engliſh, and the article is expreſſed: ex.

Le *premier livre*,	*The* firſt book.
La *quatrième page*,	*The* fourth page.

RECAPITULATORY OR PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON ALL THE PRECEDING RULES.

Ignorance is the mother of admiration, error, and ſuperſtition.— The covetous deſpiſe the
Ignorance,f. *eſt*,v. *mère*,f. *admiration*,f. *erreur*,f. *ſuperſtition*,f. *avare*,adj. *mépriſent*,v.
poor.—— Humility is the baſis of Chriſtian virtues.
pauvre,adj. *Humilité*,f. *baſe*,f. *Chrétien*,adj. *vertu*,f.
— Pride is generally the effect of ignorance.
Orgueil,m. *effet*,m.
— Give me ſome bread, meat, turnips, and
Donnez,v. *moi*,pro. *navet*,m.

water.

water.— Merit and favour are the two ſprings
Mérite,m. *faveur*,f. *ſont*,v. *ſource*,f.
of envy.—— Intereſt, pleaſure, and glory, are the
envie,f. *Intérêt*,m.
three motives of the actions and conduct of men.—
motif,m. *conduite*,f.
Is[2] it[3] [1]not[4] Peter's book?— Your father
Eſt,v. *ce*,pro. *ne-pas* *Votre*,pro.
is gone to London.— The father's houſe and
allé,p.p. *maiſon*,f.
the ſon's garden (are adjoining).— He found
fils,m. *jardin*,m. *ſe joignent*,v. *trouva*,v
the windows and the door ſhut.—— Truth is
fermé,p.p. *Vérité*,f.
the bond of union and the baſis of human hap-
lien,m. *union*,f. *humain*,adj. *bon-*
pineſs; without it, (there is no) confidence in
heur,m. *ſans*,p. *elle*,pro. *il n'y a point* *confiance*,f. *dans*,p.
friendſhip, and no ſecurity in promiſes.— The
amitié,f. *point*,adv,*ſureté*,f. *promeſſe*,f.
love of liberty and independence is the character
amour,m. *liberté*,f. *eſt*,v, *caractère*,m.
of noble minds.—— Iron, ſteel, and braſs,
âme,f *Fer*,m. *acier*,m. *cuivre*,m.
are more uſeful than gold and ſilver.——
ſont,v. *utile*,adj *or*,m. *argent*,m.
The ſmith has at last repaired the two
ſerrurier,m. *a*,v. *enfin*,adv. *réparé*,p.p.
jacks, and the cook is roaſting the
tourne-broche,m. *cuiſinière*,f. *fait rôtir*,v.
meat.—— I have ſeen the inſide of the church.—
ai,v. *vu*,p.p. *dedans*,m. *égliſe*,f.
Bring me my powder-box and my toupee-iron.
ma,pro. *mon*,pro.

—I take a leſſon three times a week. —— The
prends,v.

ſtudy of grammar is[2] [1]neither[3] ſo dry nor ſo dull
ne—ni,c. *ſec*,adj. *ni*,c. *triſte*,adj.

as (it is thought). —— Have prudence and patience,
on ſe l'imagine,v. *Aycz*,v.

and you (will have) ſucceſs. — A good conſcience
vous,pro. *aurez*,v. *ſuccès*,m. *conſcience*,f.

is to the ſoul what health is to the body.——
âme,f. *ce que*,pro. *ſanté*, f. *corps*,m.

Merit and virtue are the only ſource of true
unique,adj. *véritable*,adj.

nobility. — Religion, commerce, and arms, are pro-
nobleſſe,f. *Religion*,f. *commerce*,m. *armes*,f. *pro-*

per inſtructions for a young prince. —— Her
pre,adj. *inſtruction*,f. *à* *Son*,pro.

father has been made a knight of the order
a,v. *été*,p.p. *fait*,p.p. *chevalier*,m. *ordre*,m.

of the Bath, and her grandfather was a knight of the
Bain,m. *étoit*,v.

order of the garter. —— He has not ſo much
jarretière,f. *tant*,adv.

profit, but more honour. — Fortune's favours are
profit,m. *faveur*,f.

ſeldom the prize of virtue. — This cloth,
rarement,adj. *prix*,m. *Ce*,pro. *drap*,m.

is equal to ſilk. — I ſee the coaſt of Eng-
comparable,adj. *ſoie*,f. *vois*,v. *côte*,f.

land. — A foreſt twenty miles long and eleven
forêt,f. *mille*,m.

wide. — The example of a good life is a leſſon
exemple,m. *vie*,f. *leçon*,f.

for the reſt of mankind. —— The French
pour,p. *reſte*,m. *genre humain*,m. *François*,adj.

fleet

fleet was deſtroyed, by the brave Admiral
flotte,f. *fut*,v. *détruite*,p.p. *par*,p.

Nelſon, on the firſt of Auguſt, 1798. — The eldeſt
Août,m. *aîné*,adj.

ſon of the king of England bears the title of Prince
porte,v. *titre*,m.

of Wales, as preſumptive heir to the
Galles,f. *comme*,adv. *préſomptif*,adj. *héritier*,m.

crown. — Lewis the Sixteenth was the grandſon
couronne,f. *Louis*,m. *petit-fils*,m.

of Lewis the Fifteenth. —— William, ſurnamed
Guillaume,m. *ſurnommé*,p.p.

the Conqueror, king of England and duke of
Conquérant,m. *duc*,m.

Normandy was one of the greateſt generals
Normandie,f. *étoit*,v. *grand*,adj. *général*,m.

of the eleventh century. He (was born) at Falaiſe,
ſiècle,m. *naquit*,v. *à*,p.

and was the natural ſon of Robert, duke of
naturel,adj. *fils*,m.

Normandy, and Arlotte, a furrier's daughter. He
fourreur,m. *fille*,f.

died at Hermentrude, in France, on the
mourut,v. *à*,p. *en*,p.

ninth of September, 1087. —— Mrs. Nelſon's
Madame,f.

ſervant knows the price of all the proviſions.
ſervante,f. *ſait*,v. *prix*,m. *tout*,adj. *denrée*,f.

— She came from America in three weeks. ——
vint,v. *en*,p. *ſemaine*,f.

Thomas was formerly a muſician, now
autrefois,adv. *muſicien*,m. *à-préſent*,adv.

he is a dancing-maſter; to-morrow he will be a
danſe,f. *maître*,m. *demain*,adv. *ſera*,v.

painter.

painter. —— This water is very agreeable to
peintre, m. *Cette*, pro. *agréable*, adj.
the ſmell. —— We (are going) to Coxheath
odorat, m *Nous*, pro. *allons*, v.
to ſee the camp. — The road to Croydon is
voir, v. *camp*, m. *chemin*, m.
very bad in winter. — Bring us good wine
en, p. *hiver*, m. *Apportez*, v. *vin*, v.
good beer, and the oil - bottle. —— The front
bière, f. *façade*, f.
of the king's palace (is not) ſo beautiful as
roi, m. *palais*, m. *n'eſt pas*, v.
I thought. — Generoſity excites admiration. ——
croyois, v. *Généroſité*, f. *excite*, v. *admiration*, f.
Charles the Second, the ſon of Philip the Fourth, the
Philippe
grand - ſon of Philip the Third, and the great-grand-
petit, adj. *arrière-petit-*
child of Philip the Second, left his kingdom to
fils *laiſſa*, v. *ſon*, pro.
Philip the Fifth. — On the eighteenth of February,
Février, m.
1478, the Duke of Clarence, brother to king Ed-
E-
ward the Fourth, was drowned in a butt of
douard, m. *fut*, v. *noyé*, p.p. *tonneau*, m.
malmſey - wine. — The inhabitants of the city of
malvoiſie, f. *habitant*, m. *ville*, f.
Dublin have preſented a petition to the King. It
ont, v. *préſenté*, p.p. *adreſſe*, f. *Elle*, pro.
was ſigned by one-and-twenty knights and
étoit, v. *ſigné*, p.p. *par*, p.
above two hundred citizens. —— Good cider is
plus, adv. *citoyen*, m. *cidre*, m.

preferable to bad wine.—— He has many
préférable,adj. *Il*,pro. *a*,v. *bien*,adv.
children and plenty of money.—— The longer
beaucoup,adv. *argent*,m. *long*,adj.
the day is, the ſhorter is the night.—— You
jour,m. *court*,adj. *nuit*,f. *Vous*,pro.
have a fine hat.—— Shame is a mixture of the
avez,v. *Honte*,f. *mélange*,m.
grief and fear which infamy cauſes.——
chagrin,m. *crainte*,f. *que*,pro. *infamie*,f. *cauſe*,v.
Religion, morality, government, fine arts, in a
morale,f. *gouvernement*,m. *en*,p.
word, (every thing) is overturned.— Homer was
mot,m. *tout* *renverſé*,p.p. *fut*,v.
the firſt poet who perſonified the divine attri-
poëte,m. *perſonnifia*,v. *divin*,adj. *attri-*
butes, human paſſions, and phyſical cauſes.—
but,m. *humain*,adj. *phyſique*,adj.
Pride and vanity are often the ſource of the
vanité,f. *ſouvent*,adv.
misfortunes of mankind.— We ſell good
malheur,m. *Nous*,pro. *vendons*,v.
bread, excellent meat, and very large fiſhes,
excellent,adj. *gros*,adj. *poiſſon*,m.
but[1] we[2] have[4] [3]neither[5] gold nor ſilver.——
mais,c. *avons*,v. *ne—ni*,c. *or*,m. *ni*,c. *argent*,m.
(Is there) any beer in the cellar? — Mrs. B —
Y a-t-il *dans*,p. *cave*,f
is a good, virtuous, prudent, and generous, lady;
vertueux,adj. *dame*,f.
ſhe has a daughter as beautiful as an angel. —
elle,pro. *a*,v. *ange*,m.
Pindarus (was born) at Thebes, a city of Grece.
Pindare,m. *naquit*,v. *à*,p. *Gréce*,f.

— Malta

——Malta is a ſmall iſland, but it produces
Malte,f. *île*,f. *mais*,c. *elle*,pro. *produit*,v.
corn, cotton, honey, figs, and the fineſt
blé,m. *coton*,m. *miel*,m. *figue*,f. *beau*,adj.
oranges in the world. The pleaſure of the mind
orange,f. *monde*,m. *plaiſir*,m. *eſprit*,m.
is greater than the pleaſure of the body; and the
corps,m.
diſeaſes of the mind are more pernicious than
maladie,f. *ſont*,v. *pernicieux*,adj.
the diſeaſes of the body.——Health, honours, and
Santé,f.
fortune, united together, cannot ſatisfy
uni,p.p. *enſemble*,adv. *ne peuvent*,v. *ſatisfaire*,v.
the heart of man. (It is) in the ſixth page of
cœur,m. *C'eſt*,v. *dans*,p. *page*,f.
the ſecond book, chapter the third.——Miſs W—'s
father, a banker in the Strand, is one of
banquier,m. *dans*,p. *Strand*,m.
the richeſt men in town, but ſhe is prouder
* *mais*,c. *orgueilleux*,adj.
and more haughty than if ſhe were the hand-
hautain,adj. *étoit*,v.
ſomeſt woman in Europe. ——Hypocriſy is a
*
homage which vice pays to virtue.—
hommage,m. *que*,pro. *vice*,m. *rend*,v.
A judicious anſwer does more honour than a
judicieux,adj. *réponſe*,f. *fait*,v.
brilliant repartee.——Give me a knife and
brillant,adj. *répartie*,f. *couteau*,m.
fork. —— My father has bought one-and-thirty
fourchette,f. *acheté*,p.p.

fine grey horſes. — (He is) an intrepid man
gris,adj. *C'eſt*,v. *intrépide*,adj.
and a man of honour and probity. — Mr. C—, the
probité,f.
queen's jeweller, has a very prudent wife, and
jouailler,m. *a*,v. *prudent*,adj.
the moſt faithful, induſtrious, and honeſt, ſervant
fidèle,adj. *induſtrieux*,adj. *honnête*,adj.
in the town. — He found beauty, youth, riches,
trouua,v. *jeuneſſe*,f.
wiſdom, and even virtue, united in her
même,adv. *réuni*,p.p. *ſa*,pro.
perſon. ——— Thomas has diſcretion, but he has
a,v. *diſcrétion*,f. *mais*,c.
no wit. ——— They have a quantity of
ne-point,adv. *eſprit*,m. *Ils*,pro. *ont*,v. *quantité*,f.
apples and pears. — Vienna, the capital of the empire
Vienne,f.
of Germany, is a fine city. — The more pleaſing
Allemagne,f. *agréable*,adj.
plays are, the more dangerous they are. —
ſpectacle,m. *dangereux*,adj. *ils*,pro.
The rich, the poor, the young, the old, the learned,
ſavant,adj.
and the ignorant, are all ſubject to death. —— True
ignorant,adj. *ſujet*,adj. *mort*,f. *Vrai*,adj.
friends are as rare as good melons. —— The
amis,m. *ſont*,v. *rare*,adj. *melon*,m.
famous mine of Potoſi, in Peru, is above two
fameux,adj. *mine*,f. *Pérou*,m. *plus de*,adv.
hundred and fifty fathoms deep.—Henry the Firſt, king
toiſe,f
of England, and brother to William Rufus, died
le Roux, *mourut*,v.
the

the richeſt prince in Europe.—Paul is taller than
haut, adj.
you by an inch, but Mrs. Nichol's
* *pouce*, m. *mais*, c. *Madame*, f.
brother is the talleſt of all.
frère, m. *tout*, adj.

SECT. III.

OF PRONOUNS.

There are ſeven ſorts of PRONOUNS.

1. *Les Pronoms perſonnels*, Pronouns perſonal.
2. *Les Pronoms conjonctifs*, Pronouns conjunctive.
3. *Les Pronoms poſſeſſifs*, Pronouns poſſeſſive.
4. *Les Pronoms démonſtratifs*, Pronouns demonſtrative.
5. *Les Pronoms relatifs*, Pronouns relative.
6. *Les Pronoms interrogatifs*, Pronouns interrogative.
7. *Les Pronoms indéfinis*, Pronouns indefinite.

They have their genders, numbers, and caſes.

OF PRONOUNS PERSONAL.

Pronouns perſonal are thoſe which directly denote the perſons, and ſupply the place of them.

There are three perſons.

The firſt is the perſon that ſpeaks: ex.

Je parle, I ſpeak.
Nous parlons, We ſpeak.

The ſecond is the perſon ſpoken to: ex.

Tu parles, Thou ſpeakeſt.
Vous parlez, You ſpeak.

The third is the perſon ſpoken of: ex.

Il or *elle parle*, He *or* ſhe ſpeaks.
Ils or *elles parlent*, They ſpeak.

Both Genders.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Je or *moi*, I.	*Nous*, we.
Tu or *toi*, thou.	*Vous*, you *or* ye.

* See the remarks on the prepoſitions IN and BY, in the note, page 43.

Maſculine.

Maſculine.

Il or *lui*, he, *Ils* or *eux*, they.

Feminine.

Elle, ſhe, it, *Elles*, they.

Theſe pronouns are never to be uſed but as nominatives to the verbs. The reſt are declined with the article indefinite: ex.

Firſt Perſon for both Genders.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
G. Ab.	*de moi*, of *or* from me.	*de nous*, of *or* from us.
Dat.	*à moi*, to me.	*à nous*, to us.
Acc.	*moi*, me.	*nous*, us.

Second Perſon for both Genders.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
G. A.	*de toi*, of *or* from thee.	*de vous*, of *or* from you.
Dat.	*à toi*, to thee.	*à vous*, to you.
Acc.	*toi*, thee.	*vous*, you.

Third Perſon.

SINGULAR.

	Maſculine.	Feminine.
G. A.	*de lui*, of *or* from him.	*d'elle*, of *or* from her.*
Dat.	*à lui*, to him.	*à elle*, to her.
Acc.	*lui*, him.	*elle*, her.

PLURAL.

	Maſculine.	Feminine.
G. A.	*d'eux*, of *or* from them.	*d'elles*, for them.
Dat.	*à eux*, to them.	*à elles*, to them.
Acc.	*eux*, them.	*elles*, them.

There are two other pronouns of the third perſon, viz.

	SINGULAR and PLURAL.	Both Genders.
1ſt. Gen. Abl.	*de ſoi*,	of *or* from one's ſelf, himſelf, herſelf, themſelves.
Dat	*à ſoi*,	to one's ſelf, himſelf, &c.
Acc.	*ſoi*,	one's ſelf, himſelf, &c.

N. B. Though it has been ſaid, that the perſonal pronouns are uſed for the names of perſons, it muſt not

* HER, when ſtanding by itſelf, is to be rendered by *elle*, *la*, or *lui*; but, if joined to a noun, by the pronoun poſſeſſive, *ſon*, *ſa*, *ſes*.

thence

thence be concluded, that they are never employed for the names of animals or inanimate objects: this ſeldom happens in the firſt and ſecond perſons; but the perſonal pronouns, *il*, *elle*; *ils*, *elles*, may denote every object in nature, either animate or inanimate: ex.

Ce chien eſt fort beau, mais il *eſt trop gras,*	That dog is very handſome, but *it* is too fat.
Voyez-vous cette maiſon? elle *me coûte beaucoup,*	Do you ſee that houſe? it coſts me much.
Ce ſont de bons livres, mais ils *ne ſont pas bien reliés,*	They are good books, but *they* are not well bound.
Vos boucles ſeroient plus à la mode, ſi elles *étoient plus petites,*	Your buckles would be more in the faſhion, if *they* were ſmaller.

2d. The GENERAL AND INDEFINITE PRONOUN *on*, one, is always conſidered as a nominative of the maſculine gender, and can never be uſed (in French) but in the ſingular, though the meaning be plural: ex. when we ſay,

On chante, on mange, They ſing, they eat; *i. e.* ſome men or women ſing, eat.

The word *même*, ſelf, is very often joined to the perſonal pronouns, to denote, in a more eſpecial manner, the perſon ſpoken of: as,

Moi-même,	Myſelf,
Lui-même,	Himſelf,
Elle-même,	Herſelf, &c.

and are declined as above.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRONOUNS, *Je* and *Moi*, *Tu* and *Toi*; *Il* and *Lui*; *Ils* and *Eux*.

Je and *moi* are uſed in two different ſenſes, though both in the nominative caſe.—*Je* is always followed or preceded immediately by a verb to which it is the nominative caſe, and has no need to be joined to any other pronoun: but *moi* always requires to be followed by one pronoun or more, either expreſſed or underſtood: ex.

Qui a pris mon livre?	Who took my book?
C'eſt moi.	It is *I*.

That

That is,

C'eſt moi *qui l'ai pris*, It is *I* who took it.

Moi muſt be uſed inſtead of *je* before an infinitive mood, or at the end of a ſentence, when it is intended to expreſs ſomething ſudden, as *grief*, *ſurpriſe*, &c. ex.

Moi, *lui parler!* *I* ſpeak to him *or* her!

In ſhort, *moi* muſt always be uſed in French as *I* in Engliſh, when it is followed by the pronoun relative *who* or *whom*, or is preceded by the verb *être*, to be, uſed impersonally; as, *c'eſt*, it is; *c'étoit*, it was, &c. ex.

Moi *qui vous aime*, *I* who love you.

C'eſt moi *qui dois y aller*, It is *I* who am to go there.

And laſtly, *moi* is uſed whenever any difference or diſtinction is intended between perſons or things; in which caſe it muſt be immediately followed by *je*: ex.

Monſieur De la Tour commandoit l'infanterie, et moi *je commandois la cavalerie*, Mr. De la Tour commanded the foot, and *I* commanded the horſe.

Ils partirent, moi *je reſtai*; They went away, *I* remained.

The ſame rule is to be attended to with reſpect to *toi*, *lui*, *eux*, &c.

Toi *qui me parles*, *Thou* who ſpeakeſt to me.

Je demeurai, *et* lui *s'en alla*, I remained, and *he* went away.

Eux *et mon père ſont ſortis ce matin.* *They* and my father went out this morning.

Lui *et* eux, *ne pouvant s'accorder*, *ſe ſéparèrent*; *He* and *they* parted, not being able to agree.

C'eſt moi *qui lui ai écrit*, *mais c'eſt* toi, *c'eſt* lui, *ce ſont* eux, *qui*, &c. It is *I* who wrote to him, but it is *thou*, *he*, *they*, who, &c.

After theſe remarks, it is alſo neceſſary to obſerve here, that *je*, I, never admits of an adjective or participle immediately after it, except in *acts* or *deeds*, *notes* or *bills*, *receipts*, and the like: ex.

Je *ſouſſigné*, *demeurant à Londres*, *déclare*, &c. I, the underſigned, living in London, declare, &c.

Je,

Je, *ſouſſigné, reconnois avoir reçu de Monſ. D*** la ſomme de* ———.	*I*, the underſigned, acknowledge to have received from Mr. D*** the ſum of ——.

Of Conjunctive Pronouns.

Theſe pronouns are called *conjunctive*, becauſe they are always joined to ſome verb by which they are governed, and are generally uſed for the dative or accuſative caſes of the perſonal pronouns. There are three perſons in the conjunctive, as in the perſonal, which are,

For the firſt Perſon, both Genders.

	Singular.	Plural.
Dat. or Ac.	*Me, moi*, *me, *or* to me, for *à moi*, or moi.	*Nous*, us, *or* to us, for *à nous*, or *nous*.

For the ſecond, both Genders.

	Singular.	Plural.
Dat. or Ac.	*Te, toi*, *thee, *or* to thee, for *à toi*, or *toi*,	*Vous*, you, *or* to you, for *à vous*, or *vous*.

For the third.

Singular. — Maſculine.

Dat. *Lui*, } him, it, *or* to him, to it,
Acc. *Le*, }
for *à lui*, or *lui*.

Feminine.

Dat. *Lui*, } her, it, *or* to her, to it,
Acc. *La*, }
for *à elle*, or *elle*.

Plural. Both Genders.

Dat. *Leur*, } them, to them,
Acc. *Les*, }
for *à eux*, m. *à elles*, f. *eux*, m. *elles*, f.

Dat. or Ac. *Se*, one's ſelf, himſelf, herſelf, themſelves, for *à ſoi*, or *ſoi*.

Five of theſe pronouns are uſed for the dative or accuſative caſe, and are both genders, viz.

Me or *moi*, *te* or *toi*, *nous*, *vous*, *ſe*: ex.

* *Moi* and *toi* muſt be uſed, inſtead of *me* or *te*, after the ſecond perſon ſingular or plural of the imperative mood, conjugated without a negative.

Vous

Vous me *parlez*,	You ſpeak *to me*.
Il vous *croit*,	He believes *you*.
Vous me *priez de*, &c.	You deſire *me* to, &c.

In the firſt example, *me* is the dative caſe, becauſe it may be turned by *à moi*, to me; in the ſecond, *vous* is the accuſative, &c.

Lui and *leur* are uſed in the dative only, and are of both genders:

Je lui *parle*,	I ſpeak *to him* or *to her*.
Vous leur *écrivez*,	You write *to them*.
Votre chien a beſoin d'eau, lui *en donnerai-je?*	Your dog wants water, ſhall I give *him* ſome?
Vos chevaux ſont fatigués, *donnez*-leur *un peu de repos*;	Your horſes are tired, give *them* a little reſt.

The three others are uſed for the accuſative, and may be applied either to things animate or inanimate, viz.

Le, maſc. him, it; *la*, fem. her, it; and *les*, maſc. and fem. them: ex.

Je le *vois tous les jours*,	I ſee *him* every day.
Je le *ſais*,	I know *it*.
Nous la *connoiſſons*,	We know *her*.
Il les *enverra ce ſoir*,	He will ſend *them* to-night.

There are three other conjunctive pronouns, commonly called particles relative, or ſupplying pronouns. They are *en*, *y*, and *le*.

En always denotes a genitive or ablative, and relates to ſome object mentioned before; it is rendered in Engliſh by *of* or *from him*, *her*, *it*, *them*; *about him*, *her*, *it*, &c. *with* or *without him*, *her*, *it*, &c. *at it*, &c. *for it*, &c. *upon it*, &c. *any*, *none*, *ſome*, *ſome of*, &c. *thence*, *thereof*; and ſometimes it is elegantly underſtood in Engliſh, though it muſt abſolutely be expreſſed in French: ex.

Nous en *parlons*,	We ſpeak *of him*, *of her*, *of it*, *of them*, *about him*, *about her*, *about it*, or *about them*.
J'en ſuis fâché,	I am ſorry *for it*.

Donnez-

Donnez-lui en,	Give him *ſome.*
Lui en *avez-vous porté?*	Did you carry her *or* him *any?*
Ne lui en *envoyez pas,*	Send her *or* him *none.*
Nous en *venons,*	We come *from it* or *thence.*

In the three laſt ſentences but one, it ſhould be obſerved, that the pronouns *of it* or *of them* are underſtood, in Engliſh, according to the object or objects mentioned before.

Y is uſed for the dative only; it is Engliſhed by *to it, to them, of it, in it, upon it, thither, there,* &c. and very often not expreſſed in Engliſh, though it muſt be in French,

It ſeldom ſupplies the place of animate objects, except when connected with the verbs *fier*, to truſt, *penſer*, to think, and the like: ex.

Son père ne voulut jamais y conſentir,	His father never would conſent *to* it.
Addiſon compoſa pluſieurs ouvrages très eſtimés, on y lit d'excellentes choſes;	Addiſon compoſed ſeveral much-eſteemed works, we read excellent things *in them.*
Puiſque ces gens-là vous ont trompé, ne vous y fiez plus;	Since thoſe people have deceived you, do not truſt *them* any more.
Quand un ami eſt mort, ſouvent on n'y penſe plus;	When a friend is dead, we often think *of him* no longer.

Le, which, in Engliſh, is either not expreſſed, or moſt commonly rendered by *ſo*, likewiſe prevents the repetition of one or more words, and ſupplies the place of the ſame. It is indeclinable when it relates to, and holds the place of, one adjective or more, a verb, or a whole member of a ſentence: ex.

Vous m'avez cru belle, mais je ne le *ſuis pas;*	You have thought me handſome, but I am not.
Nous étions fort embarraſſés, et nous le *ſommes encore;*	We were much embarraſſed, and are *ſo* yet.

Les enfans doivent s'appliquer à leurs études autant qu'ils le *peuvent*,	Children ought to apply to their ſtudies as much as they can.

On the contrary, *le* is declinable when it relates to, and holds the place of, one ſubſtantive or more; then *le* is uſed for the maſculine, *la* for the feminine, and *les* for the plural: ex.

N'êtes-vous pas le fils de M. Drummond? — Oui, je le *ſuis.*	Are you not Mr. Drummond's ſon? — Yes, I am.
Etes-vous la mère de ce bel enfant? — Non, je ne la *ſuis pas.*	Are you the mother of that fine child? — No, I am not.
Meſdames, n'êtes-vous pas les tantes de mon ami Monſ. B.? — Oui, nous les *ſommes.*	Ladies, are you not my friend Mr. B.'s aunts? — Yes, we are.

N. B. It muſt be obſerved, that the following pronouns *me*, *te*, *ſe*, *le*, *la*, and *les*, can never be uſed after a prepoſition; as we cannot ſay, *j'étois avec le*, *avec la*, I was with him, with her; but we muſt uſe the perſonal pronouns, *moi*, *toi*, *ſoi*, *lui*, *elle*, and *eux*, or *elles*, and ſay, *j'étois avec* lui, *avec* elle, &c.

EXERCISES UPON THE TWO FOREGOING PRONOUNS.

The *pronoun perſonal* may be placed before or after the verb, agreeably to the Engliſh conſtruction: ex.

Je *parle*,	*I* ſpeak.
Avons-nous *parlé?*	Have *we* ſpoken? &c.

But the *conjunctive pronouns* are to be placed (in French) before the verbs by which they are governed, though they come after them in Engliſh: ex.

Il[1] me[2] *parle*[3],	He[1] ſpeaks[3] *to me*[2].
Nous[1] le[2] *connoiſſons*[3],	We[1] know[3] him[2], &c.

Except in the ſecond perſon ſingular and the firſt and ſecond perſons plural of a verb in the imperative mood conjugated affirmatively; in which caſe they come after the verb: ex.

Donnez-

Donnez-le lui,	Give *it to him*,
Envoyons-leur y en,	Let us ſend *ſome to them thither*.
C'eſt un honnête homme, fiez-vous y,	He is an honeſt man, truſt *him*.

But, if the reſt be conjugated negatively, the pronouns follow the above rule: ex.

Ne le lui *donnez pas*,	Do not give *it to him*.
Ne leur y en *envoyons pas*,	Let us not ſend *any to them thither*.
Cet homme eſt fort ruſé, ne vous y *fiez pas*,	That man is very cunning, do not truſt *him*.

When two imperatives are joined by either of the conjunctions, *et*, and, *ou*, or, the conjunctive pronoun or pronouns muſt precede the laſt imperative by which it is governed: ex.

Allez le trouver, et lui *dites de venir ici*;	Go to him, and tell *him* to come here.
Apportez-le moi, ou me l'*envoyez*;	Bring it to me, or ſend *it to me*.

The verbs *fier*, to truſt, and *penſer*, or *ſonger*, to think, require the conjunctive pronouns after them, except the ſupplying particle *y*, which may be placed before or after, agreeably to the foregoing rules: ex.

Nous nous fions à lui, à eux,	We truſt *to him, to them*.
Penſez-vous à elle?	Do you think *of her?*
Oui, j'y penſe,	Yes, I do (think *of her*).

When two or more of the conjunctive pronouns come together in the ſame ſentence, they muſt be arranged in the following order:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Me, m. et f. me *or* to me,	*Nous*, m. et f. us *or* to us,
Te, m. et f. thee *or* to thee,	*Vous*, m. et f. you *or* to you,
Se, m. et f. one's ſelf, himſelf, herſelf,	*Se*, m. et f. themſelves,

are to be placed before all others; next,

Le, m. him, it,	*Les*, m. et f. them,
La, f. her, it	before
Lui, m. et f. to him, to her,	*Leur*, m. et f. to them,

Y, to it (ſometimes to him to her, to them, eſpecially in the ſecond member of a ſentence), there, thither, &c. And *Y*, to them, &c.

En, m. et f. of *or* from him, her, it, &c. *En*, m. et f. of *or* from them, &c.

the laſt of all: ex.

Il me le *promit*, he promiſed *it to me*.
Je vous les *donnerai*, I will give *them to you*.
Vous les lui *enverrez*, you will ſend *them to him* or *her*.
Nous le leur *fîmes voir*, we ſhewed *him to them*.
Elle vous y en *enverra*, ſhe will ſend *ſome to you thither*.

Except however from that rule, the pronoun of the firſt perſon, *moi*; which, in the imperative mood of a verb conjugated affirmatively, is placed after *y* and *en*: ex.

Apportez y en moi. Bring *me ſome there*.

N. B. The above pronouns, when governed by two or more verbs, muſt be repeated, in French, before every governing verb, though moſt generally expreſſed but once in Engliſh, and after the laſt verb: ex.

Votre fils vous *aime et* vous *craint*, Your ſon loves and fears *you*.
Je le *plains et* l'*encourage*, I pity and encourage *him*.
Que Dieu la *béniſſe et* la *récompenſe, dit le prince*; May God bleſs and reward *her*, ſaid the prince.
Je ne veux ni vous les *vendre ni* vous les *donner*, I neither will ſell nor give *them to you*.

Your brother bought yeſterday a very good
acheta, v. *hier*, adv.

book; and[1], after[2] having[4] read[5] it[3], he[1] gave[4]
après, p. *avoir*, v. *lu*, p. p. *le donna*, v.

it[3] to me[2]. — I[1] am[3] very[4] glad[5] of[2] it. —
me. *ſuis*, v. *bien*, adv. *aiſe*, adj. *en*

Do [1]not[5] lend[4] it[2] to her.[3] — She[1] ſpoke[4] to
ne-pas, adv. *prêtez*, v. *lui*. *parla*, v.

him[2] of[3] it. — I ſee her and ſpeak to her (every
lui *vois*, v. *parle*, v. *tous les*

day).

day.) —— Carry it to her. —— I[1] (will[4] carry)
jours. *Portez*,v. *menerai*,v.
them[2] thither[3] myſelf[5]. —— Do you[3] know[2]
les *y* *connoiſſez*,v.
them[1] ? —— I[1] will[3] write to them[2] myſelf[4]. —— He[1]
écrirai,v. *leur*
will[3] [2]not[4] ſell[7] it[5] to them[6], but he will
veut,v. *ne-pas* *vendre*,v. *mais*,c.
give it to you. —— Our maſter rewards and
donner,v. *récompenſe*,v.
puniſhes us when we deſerve it. —— If[1]
punit,v. *quand*,adv. *méritons*,v. *Si*,c.
they[2] aſk[4] you[3] a[5] favour[6], will[3] you[4] refuſe[3]
demandent,v. *grace*,f. *refuſerez*,v.
it[1] to them[2] ? —— He[1] has[3] taken[4] it[2] away[4]
a,v. *emporté*,p.p.
withs him[6]. — I find him more reaſonable
avec,p. *trouve*,v. *raiſonnable*,adj.
than his ſiſter. — Talk[3] no[1] more[4] of[2] it. —
ſa,pro. *Parlez*,v. *ne* *plus*,adv.
I[1] thank[4] you[2] for[3] it. —— Why[1] do you
remercie,v. *en.* *Pourquoi*,adv.
give[4] it[2] to her[3] ? —— Had[4] you[5] [1]not[6] pro-
donnez,v. *Aviez*,v. *ne-pas* *pro-*
miſed[7] it[2] to him[3] ? —— Do you[4] [1]not[5] ſee[3] the[6]
mis,p.p. *voyez*,v.
beauty[7] of[2] it ? — Often beauty ſeduces and deceives
beauté,f. *ſéduit*,v. *trompe*,v.
us. — I[1] [2]never[5] will[4] conſent to[3] it, and[1] I[2]
ne-jamais,adv. *conſentirai*,v. *y*
[3]neither[5] will[4] ſpeak[7] nor[8] write[10] to [6]him[9]. —
ne — *ni veux*,v. *parler*,v. *ni*,c. *écrire*,v.
They are ſorry for it. — You[1] may[2] tell[3]
ſont,v. *fâché*,adj. *pouvez*,v. *dire*,v.
it[3]

it[3] to her[4], but do not tell it to her brother. —
〰 *dites*,v. *ſon*,pro.

Since you (have no) pears in your
Puiſque,c. *n'avez point*,v. *poire*,f. *dans*,p. *votre*,pro.

garden, I (will ſend) you ſome. — They[1] have[4]
jardin,m. *enverrai*,v. *en*. *ont*,v.

ſtolen[5] from us[2] the[6] greateſt[7] part[8] of[3] them. —
volé,p.p. 〰 *partie*,f.

Believe me, go[1] and ſpeak[3] to them[2], do [1]not[5]
Croyez,v. *allez*,v. 〰 *parler*,v. 〰

[4]confide[2] in [3]it. — This noſegay is for her,
fiez,v. *vous y* *Ce*,pro. *bouquet*,m. *eſt*,v. *pour*,p.

and not for him. ——— My brother has
et non-pas,adv. *Mon*,pro.

written a letter to your ſiſter, and[1] ſhewn[4]
écrit,p.p. *votre*,pro. *a montré*,v.

me[2] the[5] two[6] firſt[7] lines[8] of[3] it. — Does he[3] know[2]
ligne,f. 〰 *connoit*,v.

her[1]? — She returned it to him. —— We[1] have[4]
rendit,v. *avons*,v.

forced[5] them[2] to[3] it. — Will[3] you[4] bring[3]
forcé,p.p. *y*. *apporterez*,v.

me[1] ſome[2]? — He ſpeaks to me, and not to you. — I
parle,v.

conſent to it — Do you[2] think[1] that[3] ſhe[4] has[7]
conſens,v. 〰 *croyez*,v. *que* *ait*,v.

ſpoken[8] to him[5] of[6] it? — Go and ſee her,
parlé,p.p. *Allez*,v. 〰 *voir*,v.

and carry her theſe flowers. — We truſt
portez,v. *ces*,pro. *fleurs*,f. *Nous nous fions*,v.

to them. — If I had money, I[1] would[4] give you[2]
Si,c. *avois*,v. *donnerois*,v.

ſome[3], but you know as well as I do how much
mais,c. *ſavez*,v. 〰 *combien*,adv.

it

it is ſcarce now. —— Send[4] me[2] 'none[3] [5]. —
rare,adj. *à préſent*,adv. *Envoyez*,v. *ne en pas.*
Have[2] you[3] any[1] ? —— I (will carry) them to you
Avez,v. *porterai*,v. *ou*
thither. — Send it to me, or bring it to me yourſelf.
ou,c.
— Do [1]you[4] remember[3] (of) [2]it ? — No, but[1]
ou *ſouvenez*,v. *Non*,adv. *mais*,c.
I[2] will [4]think of [3]it. — Do not give it to him, give
penſerai,v. *y*. *ou* *donnez*,v.
it to me. — Send ſome to them thither.

Of Pronouns Poſſeſſive.

Theſe pronouns are called, *poſſeſſive*, becauſe they always denote property or poſſeſſion.

There are two ſorts of poſſeſſive pronouns, viz. abſolute and relative.

The *abſolute* are ſo called, becauſe they muſt always precede the ſubſtantive to which they are joined, and agree with it (and not with the poſſeſſor as in Engliſh) in *gender*, *number*, and *caſe*. They are,

Singular.		Plural.
Maſc.	Fem.	Both Genders.
Mon,*	*Ma*,	*Mes*, my.
Ton,*	*Ta*,	*Tes*, thy.
Son,*	*Sa*,	*Ses*, his, her, *or* its.

Both Genders.

Notre,	*Nos*, our.
Votre,	*Vos*, your.
Leur,	*Leurs*, their.

They are declined with the article indefinite, *de*, *à* : ex.

* *Mon*, *ton*, *ſon*, muſt be uſed before a noun feminine beginning with a vowel, to prevent the hiatus : ex.

Mon âme,	My ſoul.
Son opinion,	His or her opinion.

Singular.

SINGULAR.

Maſculine.

Nom. Acc. *mon père*, my father.
Gen. Abl. *de mon père*, of *or* from my father.
Dat. *à mon père*, to my father.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *ma mère*, my mother.
Gen. Abl. *de ma mère*, of *or* from my mother.
Dat. *à ma mère*, to my mother.

PLURAL.

Maſculine.

Nom. Acc. *mes frères*, my brothers.
Gen. Abl. *de mes frères*, of *or* from my brothers.
Dat. *à mes frères*, to my brothers.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *mes ſœurs*, my ſiſters.
Gen. Abl. *de mes ſœurs*, of *or* from my ſiſters.
Dat. *à mes ſœurs*, to my ſiſters.

The others are declined as the preceding.

Theſe pronouns ought to be repeated before every ſubſtantive in a ſentence, though not expreſſed in Engliſh: ex.

J'ai perdu mon *chapeau et* mes *gants*, I have loſt *my* hat and gloves.

When theſe pronouns are uſed in a ſentence, ſpeaking of any part of the body, they are not to be expreſſed in French, but the prepoſition IN and the pronoun are rendered by the article definite; the perſonal pronoun being ſufficient to determine the poſſeſſion: ex.

J'ai mal aux *yeux*, I have a pain *in my* eyes.
and not *dans mes yeux*,
Il ſe caſſa le *bras*, He broke *his* arm.

This will be ſeen among the idiomatical expreſſions.

ITS, THEIR, having a reference to inanimate or irrational objects, and placed in another member of the ſentence

ſentence from that wherein the object referred to is itſelf expreſſed, are not made into French by *ſon*, *ſa*, *ſes*, &c. but by EN: ex.

Windſor eſt un beau village, j'en *admire la ſituation, les promenades*, &c.	Windſor is a fine village, I admire *its* ſituation, walks, *&c.*
*Cette maiſon eſt très-bien ſituée, mais l'architecture ne m'*en *plaît pas*;	This houſe is well ſituate, but *its* architecture does not pleaſe me.

The RELATIVES are never joined to any ſubſtantive; for, the ſubſtantive to which they refer is always implied in the pronoun. They are,

SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	
Maſc.		Fem.		
Le mien,	*les miens,*	*la mienne,*	*les miennes,*	mine.
Le tien,	*les tiens,*	*la tienne,*	*les tiennes,*	thine.
Le ſien,	*les ſiens,*	*la ſienne,*	*les ſiennes,*	his *or* hers.
Le nôtre,	*les nôtres,*	*la nôtre,*	*les nôtres,*	ours.
Le vôtre,	*les vôtres,*	*la vôtre,*	*les vôtres,*	yours.
Le leur,	*les leurs,*	*la leur,*	*les leurs,*	theirs.

They are declined with the article definite: ex.

SINGULAR.

	Maſc.	Fem.
Nom. Acc.	*le mien,*	*la mienne,* mine.
Gen. Abl.	*du mien,*	*de la mienne,* of *or* from mine.
Dat.	*au mien,*	*à la mienne,* to mine.

PLURAL.

	Maſc.	Fem.
Nom. Acc.	*les miens,*	*les miennes,* mine.
Gen. Abl.	*des miens,*	*des miennes,* of *or* from mine.
Dat.	*aux miens,*	*aux miennes,* to mine.

The reſt are declined as the preceding.

When any one of theſe relative pronouns is uſed after the verb *être*, to be, ſignifying to belong to, it muſt be expreſſed in French by one of the pronouns perſonal in the dative; ex.

Ce livre eſt à moi, This book is *mine*.
Cette épée eſt à lui, *et non pas* à vous, This ſword is *his*, and not *yours*,

Alſo, when it is joined to a noun ſubſtantive in Engliſh, it ought to be rendered in French by a pronoun poſſeſſive abſolute, and the ſubſtantive put in the genitive plural : ex.

Uu de mes, *de* vos, amis. A *friend* of *mine*, of *yours* ; i. e. one of *my* or *your friends*.

Of Pronouns Demonstrative.

Theſe pronouns are called *demonſtrative*, becauſe they diſtinguiſh, in a preciſe manner, the perſon or things to which they are applied. They are,

Singular.

Maſc.	Fem.
*Ce, cet,**	*cette*, this, that.
Celui, he, that.	*celle*, ſhe, that.
Celui-ci,	*celle-ci*, this.
Celui-là,	*celle-là*, that.

Plural.

Maſc.	Fem.
Ces,	*ces*, theſe, thoſe.
Ceux,	*celles*, they, theſe, thoſe
Ceux-ci,	*celles-ci*, theſe.
Ceux-là,	*celles-là*, thoſe.

Ce-qui, *ce que*, what.
Ceci, this, *cela*, that.†

Theſe two laſt are always of the maſculine gender and of the ſingular number.

Theſe pronouns are declined with the article indefinite, *de*, *à* : ex.

* *Cet* is uſed before a noun maſculine beginning with a vowel or H mute : ex. CET *oiſeau*, this bird.

† The word THAT, whether expreſſed or underſtood, when it comes between two verbs, and is followed by a noun or pronoun, muſt be rendered *in French* by QUE, which muſt be placed immediately after the *firſt verb* : ex.
Je ſais QUE *votre frère eſt marié*,, I know that your brother is married, &c.

SINGULAR.

Maſculine.

Nom. Acc. *ce livre*, this *or* that book.
Gen. Abl. *de ce livre*, of *or* from this book.
Dat. *à ce livre*, to this book.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc. *ces livres*, theſe books.
Gen. Abl. *de ces livres*, of *or* from theſe books.
Dat. *à ces livres*, to theſe books.

SINGULAR.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *cette plume*, this *or* that pen.
Gen. Abl. *de cette plume*, of *or* from this pen.
Dat. *à cette plume*, to this pen.

PLURAL.

Nom. Acc. *ces plumes*, theſe pens.
Gen. Abl. *de ces plumes*, of *or* from theſe pens.
Dat. *à ces plumes*, to theſe pens.

SINGULAR.

Maſculine.

Nom. Acc. *celui*, he, him, that.
Gen. Abl. *de celui*, of *or* from him.
Dat. *à celui*, to him.

Feminine.

Nom. Acc. *celle*, ſhe, her, that.
Gen. Abl. *de celle*, of *or* from her.
Dat. *à celle*, to her.

PLURAL.

	Maſc.	Fem.	
N. Acc.	*ceux*,	*celles*,	they, them, thoſe, ſuch as.
G. Abl.	*de ceux*,	*de celles*,	of *or* from thoſe.
Dat.	*à ceux*,	*à celles*,	to thoſe.

The others are declined as the preceding.

N. B. He, ſhe, they, him, her, them, being immediately followed in a ſentence by *who, whom*, or *that*, *uſed in an* indeterminate ſenſe, not relating to any individual

dividual mentioned before, and only implying any *perſon*, *one* or *any body*, muſt not be rendered in French by the perſonal pronouns, *il*, *elle*, &c. but by the above pronouns, *celui*, *celle*, &c. ex.

Celui *qui pratique la vertu vit heureux*,	*He* who practiſes virtue lives happy.
Celle *que vous vîtes chez mon frère, n'eſt pas mariée*,	*She*, whom *or* that you ſaw at my brother's, is not married.
Vous puniſſez celui *ou* celle *qui n'eſt pas coupable*,	You puniſh *him* or *her* who is not guilty.

The ſame rule muſt be obſerved with reſpect to *ſuch as*, *ſuch that*, uſed in Engliſh in the ſame ſenſe as *he who*, *they who*: ex.

Ceux qui *mépriſent la ſcience n'en connoiſſent pas le prix*,	*Such as* deſpiſe learning do not know its value.

Ce, *cette*, *ces*, this, that, theſe, thoſe, muſt always precede the ſubſtantive to which they are joined, and agree with it in gender, number, and caſe. On the contrary, *celui*, *celle*, *celui-ci*, *celle-ci*, *celui-là*, *celle-là*, this, that, &c. either in the ſingular or plural, are never joined to any noun; for, the noun to which they refer is always implied in the pronoun: ex.

J'ai vu le portrait du père et celui *du fils*,	I have ſeen the father's picture and *that* of the ſon.
Cette montre n'eſt pas à vous, c'eſt celle *de ma mère*,	This watch is not yours, it is *that* of my mother, or my mother's; *that* being underſtood.

N. B. The pronoun *that*, either in a ſingular or plural, is often ſuppreſſed in Engliſh and ſupplied by an apoſtrophe and an *s* at the end of the noun ſubſtantive as above, but muſt be expreſſed in French by the above pronouns *celui*, *celle*, &c. according to the gender and number of the object to which it refers: ex.

Il a pris mon chapeau et celui *de mon père*,	He has taken my hat and my father's.

Vous

Vous avez déchiré ma robe et celle *de ma ſœur,* — You have torn my gown and my ſiſter's.

Sometimes the particles *ci*, *là*, here. there, are alſo joined to the pronouns *ce*, *cette*, *ces*, to diſtinguiſh, with more preciſion, the objects to which they are applied: ex.

Ce chapeau-ci, — This hat.
Cette ville-là, — That town, &c.

The two following expreſſions, *the former*, *the latter*, referring to ſubſtantives mentioned in a preceding ſentence, are elegantly made into French by *celui-ci*, *celui-là*, &c. and agree with the noun.

Celui-ci, *celle-ci*, this, applies to the neareſt object.
Celui-là, *celle-là*, that, to that which is more remote.

Ce qui, *ce que*, what. This pronoun is never joined to any noun; it always can be turned by *that which*, or *the thing which*: ex.

Je vous dirai ce qui *lui eſt arrivé,* — I will tell you *what* has happened to him;

that is, *that which*, or *the thing which*, has happened to him;

Savez-vous ce que *je lui dis?* — Do you know *what* I told him? &c.

Ceci, this, *cela*, that, are only uſed when ſpeaking of things, the word *thing* being always underſtood: ex.

Ceci *me plaît*, — *This* pleaſes me;

that is, *this thing* pleaſes me.

Cela *me fait peur*, — *That* frightens me;

that is, *that thing* frightens me, &c.

EXERCISES UPON THE TWO FOREGOING PRONOUNS.

Give me my book.—I have met your
Donnez,v. *livre*,m. *ai*,v. *rencontré*,p.p.
ſiſter with a friend of yours.—She had loſt
ſœur,f. *avec*,p. *avoit*,v. *perdu*,p.p.

her gloves and fan. ——— Have you found your
gant,m. *éventail*,m. *Avez*,v. *trouvé*,p.p.
pen? —— His daughter is older than mine,
plume,f. *fille*,f. *eſt*,v. *vieux*,adj.
but her ſon (is not) ſo tall as yours.—My
mais,c. *fils*,m. *n'eſt pas*,v. *grand*,adj.
mother has (a pain) in her head. —— Bring me
mère,f. *a*,v. *mal*,m. *tête*,f. *Apportez*,v.
that dictionary.——I have found my hat and my bro-
dictionnaire,m.
ther's.—Men commonly hate him whom
ordinairement,adv. *haïſſent*,v. *que*,pro.
they fear.———Learn this leſſon, it is not ſo diffi-
craignent,v. *Apprenez*,v. *leçon*,f. *diffi-*
cult as that.——Take care of that child.—
cile,adj. *Prenez*,v. *ſoin*,m. *enfant*,m.
Her brother ſays he will not refuſe you what
dit,v. *ne pas refuſera*, v.
you aſk of him.—My ambition is the only
demandez,v. *ambition*,f. *ſeul*,adj.
cauſe of his imprudence.—Your houſe is more con-
cauſe,f. *imprudence*,f. *com-*
venient than hers, but it is not ſo well ſituated.—
mode,adj. *ſitué*,adj.
She, whom you hate, is my beſt friend.—You have
haïſſez,v. *amie*,f.
puniſhed him who did not deſerve it, and rewarded
puni,p.p. *méritoit*,v. *récompenſé*,p.p.
her who was guilty.——I have ſeen your father, mo-
ai,v. *vu*,p.p.
ther, brothers, and ſiſters.—She, who dines with
qui,pro. *dine*,v. *avec*,p.
us, is my brother's wife.—Her affection for me
femme,f. *affection*,f. *pour*,p.

is falſe. — I hope you will come ſoon to
faux,adj. *eſpère*,v. *viendrez*,v. *bientôt*,adv.

ſee us. — His coach is beautiful, I admire its
voir,v. *caroſſe*,m.

painting and ornaments.—Such[1] as[2] ſeem[3]
peinture,f. *ornement*,m. *qui*,pro. *paroiſſent*,v.

to[4] be happy[5] are[8] [6]not[9] always[10] ſo[7]. — Your
être,v. *heureux*,adj. *ſont*,v. *toujours*,adv.

horſes are better than theirs. — They ſtole my
cheval,m. *volèrent*,v.

watch and my mother's.—Tell her, my ſiſter will be
montre,f. *Dites*,v. *ſera*,v.

glad to ſee her.—She has a pain in her
bien-aiſe,adj. *de voir*,v. *a*,v.

teeth. — (It is not) my hat, it is hers; but this is
dent,f. *Ce n'eſt pas*, v. *c'eſt*,v.

better than that.—We ought to pray for them that
devons,v. *prier*,v. *pour*,p.

perſecute us.—Of all virtues, that which moſt
perſécutent,v. *le plus*,adv.

diſtinguiſhes a Chriſtian is charity.—Theſe candles
diſtingue, v. *chandelle*,f.

are better than thoſe.—This fan is mine, and not
ſont,v. *non pas*

yours.—Give me this, and take that.—This book
prenez,v.

and that I lent you are the two beſt.—Tell me
ai prêté,v. *Dites*, v.

what vexes you. — I have ſeen the king's palace,
fâche,v. *palais*, m.

and that of the queen.
reine,f.

Of Pronouns Relative.

Theſe pronouns are called *relative*, becauſe they have always a reference to ſome other noun or pronoun in the diſcourſe either expreſſed or implied. They are declined as follows:

Singular and Plural.

Both Genders.

Nom.	*qui*,	who, which, that.
Gen.	*de qui*, or *dont*,	of whom, whoſe,* of which.
Dat.	*à qui*,	to whom, to which.
Acc.	*que*, *qui*,†	whom, which, that.
Abl.	*de qui*, *dont*,	from whom, from which.
Acc.	*quoi*, *que*,	what.
Gen. Abl.	*de quoi*, or *dont*,	of *or* from what.
Dat.	*à quoi*,	to what.

Singular.

	Maſculine.	Feminine.
Nom. Acc.	*lequel*,	*laquelle*, which.
Gen. Abl.	*duquel*, or *dont*,	*de laquelle*, of *or*, &c.
Dat.	*auquel*,	*à laquelle*, to which.

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	*leſquels*,	*leſquelles*, which.
Gen. Abl.	*deſquels*, or *dont*,	*deſquelles*, of *or*, &c.
Dat.	*auxquels*,	*auxquelles*, to which.

The noun or pronoun, to which the pronoun relative has a reference, is called *antecedent*, with which it muſt agree in gender and number: ex.

Je connois un homme qui *doit aller voir le camp*, — I know a man *who* is to go and ſee the camp.

* Whose, being uſed interrogatively, muſt be rendered in French by *à qui*.

† *Qui*, whom, is never uſed in the accuſative but when it is governed by ſome of the prepoſitions: ex.

Avec Qui, With *whom*. — *Pour* qui, For *whom*.

Or, when it ſignifies what perſon: ex.

Amenez qui *vous voudrez*, — Bring *whom* you pleaſe; *that is, what perſon* you pleaſe.

In

In this ſentence *qui* has a reference to *homme*, man, becauſe I can ſay *lequel homme*, which man, &c.

J'ai lu la lettre que *vous m'avez envoyée*, — I have read the letter *(that)* you ſent me.

In this laſt ſentence *que* has a reference to *lettre*, letter, becauſe it may be ſaid *laquelle lettre?* which letter? &c. —— The relative *que*, whom, which, or that, is ſometimes elegantly underſtood in Engliſh, but it muſt always be expreſſed in French: ex.

La dame, que *vous connoiſſez, eſt arrivée*; — The lady, you know, is arrived:

whom is underſtood in the Engliſh.

Theſe pronouns, like the perſonal and conjunctive, when governed by two or more verbs, muſt be repeated (in French) before each governing verb, though moſt commonly expreſſed but once in Engliſh, and before the firſt verb: ex.

Le Dieu que nous *aimons et* que nous *adorons*, — The God *whom we* love and worſhip.

Les lettres que vous *avez écrites, et* que vous *m'avez montrées*, &c. — The letters *which you* have written and ſhewed me, *&c.*

L'homme à qui j'*ai prêté tant d'argent, et* à qui j'*ai ſi ſouvent écrit*, &c. — The man *to whom I* have lent ſo much money, and written ſo often, *&c.*

When the words *to which*, *to what*, *at which*, *at what*, *in which*, *in what*, have a reference to inanimate things, and when they can be expreſſed by *where*, *whereto*, *whereat*, or *wherein*, they are to be rendered in French by the adverb of place, *où*: ex.

Je vous montrerai la maiſon où *il demeure*, — I will ſhew you the houſe *in which* he lives;

that is, *where he* lives.

Voici la porte par où *nous entrâmes*, — This is the door *through which* we went in.

Quoi, what, and ſometimes that, or which, is never uſed in the nominative caſe: in the other caſes it is *generally* uſed in an indeterminate ſignification, and is

never expreſſed but in ſpeaking of inanimate things, and eſpecially when it has for its antecedent *ce* or *rien*: ex.

C'eſt à quoi *je vous conſeille de penſer,*	It is of what I adviſe you to think.
Il n'y a rien à quoi *il ne ſoit diſpoſé,*	There is nothing for which he is not diſpoſed.

When we ſpeak of irrational beings, or inanimate things, in the genitive, dative, or ablative caſes, we make uſe of *lequel, laquelle,* which, &c. inſtead of *qui*: ex.

Le cheval, auquel *vous donnez à boire,*	The horſe, *to which* you give ſome drink.

As alſo after a prepoſition: ex.

La fenêtre ſur laquelle *vous vous appuyez,*	The window upon *which* you lean.

And when *who whom,* or *which,* refers to one or more objects on which the choice is to be formed: ex.

Apportez-moi lequel *vous voudrez,*	Bring me *which* you pleaſe.

Of Pronouns Interrogative.

They are called *interrogative,* becauſe they are only uſed in aſking queſtions, and have no antecedent: they are declined with the article indefinite.

Singular and Plural.

Both Genders.

Nom. Acc. *qui,* who, whom.
Gen. Abl. *de qui,* of *or* from whom.
Dat. *à qui,* to whom, whoſe.

Nom. Acc. *quoi,* or *que,* what;*
Or, *qu'eſt-ce qui, qu'eſt-ce que.*
Gen. Abl. *de quoi,* of *or* from what.
Dat. *à quoi,* to what.

* *N. B.* When WHAT, in Engliſh, ſignifies HOW MUCH, it muſt be expreſſed in French by *combien.*

SINGULAR.

	Maſculine.	Feminine.	
N. A.	*quel*, or *lequel*,	*quelle*, or *laquelle*,	what, which.
G. A.	*de quel*, &c.	*de quelle*, &c.	of *or* from, &c.
Dat	*à quel*, &c.	*à quelle*, &c.	to what, which.

PLURAL.

	Maſculine.	Feminine.	
N. A.	*quels*, or *leſquels*,	*quelles*, or *leſquelles*,	what, which.
G. A.	*de quels*, &c.	*de quelles*, &c.	of *or* from, &c.
Dat.	*à quels*, &c.	*à quelles*, &c.	to what, which.

Qui, who, whom, as an interrogative pronoun, always refers to perſons and never to things; and it may be expreſſed by *quelle perſonne?* what perſon? ex.

Qui *eſt là?*	*Who* is there?
Qui *cherchez-vous?*	*Whom* do you ſeek?

Quoi and *que*, what, have always a reference to things and never to perſons, and may be expreſſed by *quelle choſe*, what thing: ex.

Que *voulez-vous?* or qu'eſt-ce que *vous voulez?*	*What* do you want?
De quoi *parlez-vous?*	*What* are you ſpeaking of?
Quoi! *vous oſez me répondre?*	*What!* you dare anſwer me?

N. B. According to the French idiom, *quoi* can never be put before a verb as its accuſative, it is always *que:* ex,

Que *dites-vous? or* qu'eſt-ce que *vous dites?*	*What* do you ſay?

Quel, *quelle*, what, are always joined to ſome ſubſtantive with which they muſt agree in gender and number: ex.

Quel *livre traduiſez-vous?*	*What* book do you tranſlate?
Quelle *heure eſt-il?*	*What* hour is it?

We alſo ſay,

Quel mot!	What *a* word!
Quelle beauté!	What *a* beauty!

When, in French, *a* is not to be expreſſed.

In

In order to avoid repetition, *lequel*, *laquelle*, which, are elegantly uſed as ſubſtitutes for *quel* or *quelle*, and the ſubſtantive to which it is joined; and then *lequel* muſt always be followed by a genitive, either expreſſed or underſtood: ex.

Une de mes ſœurs eſt mariée,	One of my ſiſters is married.
Laquelle *eſt-ce?* that is *laquelle de vos ſœurs eſt-ce?*	*Which* is it? *that is*, which of your ſiſters is it?
Je parle d'un de vos amis,	I am ſpeaking of one of your friends.
Duquel *parlez-vous?* that is, *duquel de mes amis parlez-vous?*	*Of which* are you ſpeaking? *that is*, of which of my friends are you ſpeaking?

Of Pronouns Indefinite.

Theſe pronouns are called *indefinite* or *indeterminate*, becauſe they generally are ſubſtituted for the name of a vague and indeterminate object. Among them ſome are uſed as nouns adjective, being always joined to a noun ſubſtantive; others are ſometimes uſed as pronouns without a ſubſtantive, and ſometimes as adjectives with a ſubſtantive.

Aucun, aucune,	None, no one, not one, not any.
Autre,	Other, any other.
Autrui,	Other, other people.
Chacun, chacune,	Each, every one, every body.
Chaque,	Every, each.
L'un l'autre	One another, each other.
Les uns——les autres,	Some —— others. Some —— ſome.
L'un et l'autre,	Both.
L'un ou l'autre,	Either.
Ni l'un ni l'autre,	Neither.
Nul, nulle,	None.
Pas un, pas une,	No one, not one.
Perſonne,	Nobody, none, no one, any one, any body.

La

La plûpart de, des,	Moſt.
Pluſieurs,	Many, ſeveral.
Quelconque,	Whatever.
Quelque,	Some, any.
Quelque choſe,	Something, any thing.
Quelque——que,	Whoſoever, whatſoever, whatever, however, howſoever, though, &c.
Quel——que,	
Quelle——que,	
Quelque choſe qui, or *que*	Whatever, whatſoever.
Quoi que,	
Quoi que ce ſoit que,	
Tout ce qui, or *que,*	
Quelqu'un, quelqu'une,	Some, ſome one, ſomebody, any.
Quiconque,	Whatſoever, any body.
Qui que ce ſoit, or *fût,*	Whoſoever, nobody in the world, nobody at all, any body whatever, no man living, let him be who he will, be who he may, &c.
Quoi que ce ſoit, or *fût,*	Whatſoever, nothing in the world, nothing whatever.
Rien,	Nothing, any thing.
Tel, telle,	Such one, ſuch.
Tel qui,	Such as he, ſhe, they, who, that, &c.
Telle qui,	
Tout,	Every, every thing.
Tout le monde,	Every body, any body.
Tout —— que,	As —— as, for all, although, however, &c.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE ABOVE PRONOUNS.

Aucun, aucune, is never uſed but in the ſingular, and always negatively: it relates to a perſon or thing mentioned before: ex.

Aucun ne *s'eſt encore aviſé de vous contredire,*	*No one* has yet thought of contradicting you.

Aucun

Aucun n'*a porté la conſtance ſi loin*,	*Not one* has carried conſtancy ſo far.

In ſome ſentences expreſſing a doubt, *aucun* is uſed without a negation: ex.

Y a-t-il aucun, *ou* aucune, *de vous qui le ſouffrît?*	Is there *any* of you who would ſuffer it?

Autrui has neither gender nor number, and can only be uſed in the genitive or dative caſe, always referring to perſons: ex.

Ne faites point à autrui *ce que vous ne voudriez pas qu'on vous fît*,	Do not unto *others* what you would not wiſh to be done unto.

Chacun, *chacune*, may be uſed in a general or limited ſenſe, mentioning perſons or things: ex.

Chacun *à ſon tour*,	*Every one* in his turn.
Les arbres portent leurs fruits chacun *dans leur ſaiſon*,	Trees bear their fruits *each* in their ſeaſon.

L'un l'autre expreſs a reciprocity in the action, and may be applied to perſons or things: ex.

Ils ſe jettent des pierres l'un à l'autre.	They throw ſtones *to each other*.
Le feu et l'eau ſe détruiſent l'un l'autre,	Fire and water deſtroy *one another*.

L'un et l'autre always require the verb in the plural, and may likewiſe be applied to perſons or things: ex.

L'un et l'autre *ont raiſon*,	*Both* are in the right.
L'un et l'autre *ſervent au même uſage*,	*Both* ſerve the ſame purpoſe.

Obſerve, that *both* is not to be expreſſed in French when it precedes two nouns or pronouns united by the conjunction *and*: ex.

Son frère et ſa ſœur ſont morts.	*Both* his brother and ſiſter are dead.

Ni l'un ni l'autre require the verb to be put in the ſingular, if that pronoun be placed before the verb as its nominative, and in the plural, if it come after it;

in

in both caſes, the verb muſt be preceded by a negation: ex.

Ni l'un ni l'autre ne *m'a répondu*, or, *ils* ne *m'ont répondu* ni l'un ni l'autre;	*Neither* of them have anſwered me.

Nul, *pas un*, are always accompanied with a negation, and can only be uſed as a nominative to the verb: ex.

Nul ne *peut ſe flatter d'être agréable à Dieu*,	*No one* can flatter himſelf to be agreeable to God.
Pas un ne *le croit*,	*Not one* believes it.

Perſonne is likewiſe attended with a negation, *except* in ſentences of doubt, admiration, or interrogation: ex.

Perſonne ne *peut ſe vanter d'être ſans défaut*,	*Nobody* can boaſt of being without a defect.
Ne *parlez à* perſonne,	Speak to *nobody*, or, do not ſpeak to *any body*.
Perſonne *s'eſt-il jamais exprimé avec plus de grace que Sheridan?*	Did ever *any body* expreſs himſelf with more grace than Sheridan?

Quelque always expreſſes an indeterminate ſignification, and is generally joined to a ſubſtantive with which it agrees in number: ex.

Quelque *auteur*,	*Some* author.
Quelques *philoſophes*,	*Some* philoſophers.

Quelque —— que. *Quelque*, immediately joined to a noun followed by *que*, expreſſes an indeterminate quality or quantity; it is declinable before a ſubſtantive and indeclinable before an adjective, and requires the verb to be put in the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

Quelques *efforts* que *l'on faſſe pour voiler la vérité, elle ſe découvre tôt ou tard*;	*Whatever* efforts people make to hide truth, it is diſcovered one time or other.
Quelques *fautes* que *vous ayez faites, on vous pardonnera ſi vous vous repentez ſincèrement*;	*Whatever* faults you may have committed, you will be forgiven, if you ſincerely repent.

Quelque

Quelque *équitables que ſoient vos offres, je doute qu'on les accepte*;	*However* equitable your offers be, I doubt of their being accepted.
Quelque *puiſſans* que *ſoient les rois, ils meurent comme le plus vil de leurs ſujets*,	*Though* kings be *ever* ſo powerful, they die as well as the meaneſt of their ſubjects.

Quel que, quelle que, muſt be thus divided, when it is immediately followed by a verb or a perſonal pronoun, and agree in gender and number with the noun to which it relates; it likewiſe requires the verb to be put in the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

Quel que *ſoit l'ennemi dont vous appréhendez la malice, vous devez vous repoſer ſur votre innocence*;	*Whatever* the enemy be whoſe malice you dread, you ought to reſt on your innocence.
Les loix condamnent tous les criminels, quels qu'ils *puiſſent être*;	Laws condemn all criminals, *whoever* they may be.
Quelles que *ſoient vos intentions, &c.*	*Whatever* your intentions may be, &c.

Quelque choſe qui or *que, quoi que, quoi que ce ſoit que, tout ce qui* or *que*, always relate to things, and never to perſons; with this difference, that in French we generally begin the ſentence with either *quelque choſe que* or *qui, quoi que*, or *quoi que ce ſoit que*, with the following verb in the ſubjunctive mood; on the contrary, we always make uſe of *tout ce qui* or *que*, when *whatever* can be turned by *all that which* or *every thing which*, and may be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of a ſentence, according to its ſituation in Engliſh, with the following verb in the indicative mood: ex.

Quelque choſe qu'*on vous diſe*, or, quoi que ce ſoit qu'*on vous diſe, ne le croyez pas*;	*Whatever* may be ſaid to you, do not believe it.
A quelque choſe que, or, *à* quoi que ce ſoit que, *vous vous appliquiez*;	To *whatever* you apply yourſelf.

Je

Je ferai tout ce qu'*il vous plaira*,	I will do *whatever*, or *every thing* you pleaſe.
Tout ce qui *eſt agréable n'eſt pas toujours utile*,	*Whatever*, or *all that which*, is pleaſing, is not always uſeful.

Quelqu'un, quelqu'une, relates to perſons or things, and makes *quelques-uns, quelques-unes*, in the plural.

Quiconque is indeclinable, and always uſed in the ſingular: ex.

Il a ordre d'arrêter quiconque *paſſera par-là*,	He is ordered to ſtop *whomſoever*, or *any body that*, goes that way.

Qui que ce ſoit, ſpeaking of perſons only, may be Engliſhed different ways; but, when by *whoever, what perſon ſoever*, it muſt always be followed by the pronouns *il, elle*, or *qui*, and ſometimes by both, unleſs it be governed by a verb or a prepoſition: ex.

Qui que ce ſoit qui *me trompe*, il *ſera puni*;	*Whoſoever* deceives me ſhall be puniſhed.
Qui que ce ſoit qui *vous parle de cette affaire, feignez de n'en rien ſavoir*;	*Whoſoever* ſpeaks to you about that affair, pretend not to know any thing about it.

When the above pronoun is Engliſhed by *nobody in the world, no man living*, &c. it muſt be attended with the negation *ne* before the verb: ex.

Je n'*en ai parlé à* qui que ce ſoit,	I mentioned it to *nobody whatever*, or to *no man living*.

When ſpeaking in the paſt tenſe, *qui que ce fût* muſt be uſed: ex.

Céſar ne vouloit ſe fier à qui que ce fût,	Cæſar would truſt to *nobody whatever*.
Il ne fit part de ſes projets à qui que ce fût,	He acquainted *nobody in the world* with his projects.

The above obſervation is to be made with reſpect to *quoi que ce ſoit, quoi que ce fût*, only uſed in ſpeaking of inanimate objects.

Tout —— que. *Tout*, preceding a noun immediately followed by *que*, is indeclinable in the maſculine and declinable in the feminine, before nouns beginning with a conſonant: ex.

Tout *ſavant* qu'*il eſt*, *il ſe trompe quelquefois*;	*As* learned *as* he is, *or*, *for all*, or, *although*, he is learned, he ſometimes miſtakes.
Toute *laide* qu'*eſt cette demoiſelle*, *elle ſe fait des amis par-tout*;	This young lady, *as* ugly *as* ſhe is, *or*, *for all* ſhe is ugly, gets friends every where.

N. B. This will be ſeen again among the conjunctions.

To the above pronouns may be added the three following expreſſions, which are generally uſed in an indefinite or indeterminate manner:

Je ne ſais *qui*,	I *know not* who.
Je ne ſais *quoi*,	I *know not* what.
Je ne ſais *quel*,	I *know not* which *or* what.

Je ne ſais qui is only ſaid ſpeaking of perſons, and ſignifies a perſon we do not know: ex.

Il parle à je ne ſais qui,	He ſpeaks *I know not to whom.*
Elle fut abordée par je ne ſais qui,	She was acceſted by *I know not whom.*

Je ne ſais quoi is only ſaid of things, and ſignifies an object which cannot preciſely be named nor defined: ex.

Il ſe plaint de je ne ſais quoi,	He complains of *I know not what.*

We ſometimes put *un* before *je ne ſais qui*, and indifferently *un* or *le* before *je ne ſais quoi*: ex.

*Il parle d'*un je ne ſais qui,	He ſpeaks of *I know not whom.*
Elle s'eſt adreſſée à un je ne ſais qui,	She addreſſed herſelf to *I know not whom.*
Il y a là-dedans un je ne ſais quoi *qui me plait.*	There is in that *I know not what* that pleaſes me.

J'ai

J'ai lu une comédie intitulée Le je ne ſais quoi, — I have read a play which has for title *I know not what.*

Je ne ſais quel. In this laſt expreſſion, *quel* takes the form of an adjective, and muſt always be accompanied with a ſubſtantive; it is ſaid ſpeaking of both perſons and things: ex.

Lorſque j'entrai, je vis je ne ſais quel *homme*, quelle *femme*, quel *tableau*, quelle *figure*; — When I went in, I ſaw *I know not what* man, *what* woman, *what* picture, *what* figure.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING PRONOUNS.

The man who ſold me theſe pens is very cunning. — The lady of whom you ſpeak (is not) handſome. — Other people's opinions are not the rule of mine. — Miſs D——, whom you love ſo much, is very ill. ——— The table, upon which you write, is broken.—Who[1] told[4] it[3] to you[2]?— He who was with you, related to me how every thing had paſſed. —— She (will not) hear of the miſery to which he is reduced.— Whoſoever deſpiſes the poor, is himſelf deſpicable. — He (keeps company with) I know not whom, and that

a vendu, v. *ruſé*, adj. *dame*, f. *parlez*, v. *n'eſt pas*, v. *ſentiment*, m. *règle*, f. *aimez*, v. *tant*, adv. *malade*, adj. *table*, f. *ſur*, p. *écrivez*, v. *caſſé*, p.p. *a dit*, v. *étoit*, v. *a raconté*, v. *comment*, adv. *s'étoit*, v. *paſſé*, p.p. *ne veut pas*, v. *entendre parler*, v. *misère*, f. *réduit*, p.p. *mépriſe*, v. *mépriſable*, adj. *fréquente*, v.

diſpleaſes her? — No one is free from fault. —
déplait,v. *exempt*,adj. *défaut*,m.

What[1] are[2] you[3] doing[2]? — Have you heard any
faites,v. *appris*,p.p.

news? — Shun vice, and love what is good.—
nouvelle,f. *Evitez*,v. *vice*,m. *aimez*,v. *bon*,adj.

Every one acts for himſelf.—Who was with
agit,v. *pour*,p. *étoit*,v. *avec*,p.

you?—It[1] was[2] a[3] gentleman[4] whoſe[5] name[10] I[6] know[8]
Ce *monſieur*,m. *nom*,m. *ſais*,v.

[7]not[9].—Somebody knocks at the door, go and
ne-pas. *frappe*,v. *à*, p. *allez*, v. ↷

open it. — Men[1] generally[3] love[2] him[4]
ouvrir,v. *Homme*,m. *généralement*,adv.

who[5] flatters[7] them[6]. —— (Here are) two pears, which
flatte,v. *Voici*,adv. *poire*,f.

will you have?—The man I ſent you was
voulez,v. ↷ *ai envoyé*,v.

honeſt. —— Servants are men or women
honnête,adj. *Domeſtique*, m. *et* f. *ou*,c.

whom we keep and reward for
nourriſſons, v. *récompenſons*, v. *pour*,p.

the ſervices they do to us. — Both religion and
rendent, v.

virtue are the bonds of civil ſociety. — Is that the
lien,m. *ſociété*, f.

horſe for which you gave a hundred guineas? —
avez donné,v. ↷

Whatever[1] theſe[3] books[4] be[2], ſend them to me. —
ſoient, v.

Whoſe[1] ſword[4] is[2] this[3]?—It belongs to I know
épée, f. *appartient*,v.

not whom.—What crime is ſhe guilty of
crime,m. *coupable*,adv.

—What

— What is he ſorry for? — Nodody[1] ſpeaks[2] to
fâché,adj. *de* *parle*,v.
you[2]. — Whom[1] do you[3] ſeek[2]? — Has[4] ſome-
cherchez,v. *A-t-il*,v.
body[1] ſpoken[3] to him[2] of it? — Whoſoever[1] ſpeaks[2]
parlé,p.p.
to you[2], do [4]not[5] anſwer[3]. — Who was the firſt
ne-pas répondez,v *fut*,v.
king of France? — They are two ſiſters; which
roi,m. *ſont*,v.
do you[3] like[2] beſt[4]? — Whatever you (may ſay),
aimez,v. *le mieux*,adv. *diſiez*,v.
they ſhall be puniſhed. — She (finds fault) with
ſeront,v. *puni*,p.p. *trouve à redire*,v. *à*
whatever I do. — You ſpeak of the lady whoſe huſ-
fais,v. *parlez*,v. *ma-*
band has been ſo ill. — There are four drawings:
ri,m. *été*,p.p. *Voilà*,adv. *deſſeins*,m.
which do you chooſe? — Is there any thing more
choiſiſſez,v. *Y a-t-il*,v.
ridiculous! — Some ſay ſhe is married, others ſay
ridicule,adj. *diſent*,v. *mariée*,p.p.
not. — Whatever her fortune be, he ſays he ne-
que non,adv. *fortune*,f. *dit*,v. *ne-*
ver will marry her. — I ſaw nobody in the
jamais,adv. *épouſera*,v. *ai vu*,v.
world. — At[1] what[2] do you[4] play[3]? — That vexes me.
jouez,v, *fâche*,v.
— We will give you ſhortly what you have
donnerons,v. *dans peu*,adv. *avez*,v.
lent us. — As amiable as ſhe is, ſhe[1] does [2]not[3]
prêté,p.p. *aimable*,adj. *ne pas*
pleaſe[4] me[5]. — Every one complains of you. — There is
plait,v. *ſe plaint*,v. *Il y a*

I know not what mean in that behaviour. — I love
bas,adj. *conduite*,f. *aime*,v.
neither of them. — Both are married. — From[1] whom[2]
ſont,v.
do you[3] know[4] it[2]? — He was ſo honeſt that he miſ-
ſavez,v. *étoit*,v. *ſe dé-*
truſted nobody at all. — (For[1] all[2]) they[3] are[4] rich[5],
ſoit,v. *Tout que* *riche*,adj.
they[1] give[2] [2]nothing[3] to the poor[4]. —— They
donnent,v. *ne-rien*,adv.
do[2] juſtice[3] to[4] one[5] another[6].
ſe rendent,v.

RECAPITULATORY OR PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON ALL THE PRONOUNS.

I ſpeak French. — You ſpeak Engliſh. — We
parle,v. *parlez*,v.
do [2]not[3] underſtand[4] what[5] they[6] ſay[7] to us[8]. —
ne-pas comprenons,v. *diſent*,v.
She[1] ſpeaks[2] to you[3], and[4] robs[5] you[6] (at the ſame[7]
parle,v. *vôle*,v. *en même*
time.) —— We[1] have[2] [2]not[3] ſeen[4] them[5]. — Your
tems,adv. *avons*,v. *vus*,p.p.
mother came (to ſee) me yeſterday, and I (will go) to
mère,f. *vint*,v. *voir*,v. *hier*,adv. *irai*,v.
ſee her (to-morrow.) — Is there any body that eſteems
demain,adv. *Eſt-il*,v. *eſtime*,v.
her more than I do? — Attention, cares, credit, mo-
ſoin,m.
ney, I have put every thing in uſe. —— They[1]
mis,p.p. *en*,p. *uſage*,m.
are[2] happy[3] but[4] we[5] are[6] [6]not[7] ſo[7]. —
ſont,v. *heureux*,adj. *mais*,c. *ſommes*,v.
That dictionary coſts me three guineas, but I owe
coûte,v. *dois*,v.
much

much to it. —— Whatever may be your troubles,
ſoient,v. *peine*,f.

you ought to write to me more frequently. —
devriez,v. *écrire*,v. *ſouvent*,adj.

I (will lend) you the book ſhe ſent me. —— Be-
prêterai,v. *a envoyé*,v. *Cro-*

lieve me, he is very ill. ——— I ſhall be very glad
yez,v. *malade*,adj. *aiſe*,adj.

to go there with you: for, I have ſomething to
de aller,v. *avec*,v. *car*,c. *à*

tell him. — I love[4] your ſiſter, and I owe her re-
dire,v. *aime*,v. *dois*,v. *reſ-*

ſpect. —— Give me my hat and cloak. —— I
pect,m. *Donnez*,v. *chapeau*,m. *mantelet*,m.

have dined with your father and mother. —— They[2]
diné,p.p.

often[4] procure[3] me[2] that[5] pleaſure[6]. — They
ſouvent,adv. *procurent*,v. *plaiſir*,m.

have ſent you good apples. — Write to me,
ent,v. *envoyé*,p.p. *Ecrivez*,v. ⁊c.

do[1] not[4] write[3] to her[2]. — Carry ſome to your ſiſter.
⁊c. *Portez*,v. *ſœur*,f.

— I will do whatever you pleaſe. — The Thames
ferai,v. *plaira*,v. *Tamiſe*,f.

is a very fine river; it divides London into two
rivière,f. *diviſe*,v. *en*,p.

parts. ——— London is the capital of England,
partie,f. *capital*,adj.

as Paris is that of France. — Breſt is a fine
comme,adv.

ſea-port in France, but its entrance is dif-
mer,f. *port*,m. *en*,p. *mais*,c. *entrée*,f.

ficult and dangerous. —— Theſe books are mine,
dangereux,adj. *ſont*,v.

and

and not yours. —— Your exerciſe is better
non-pas,adv. *thême*,m.
than mine, but it is not ſo well as your brother's.
bien,adv.
— Do you[2] think[1] of[3] me[4]? — Yes, I do. —
penſez,v. *à* *Oui*,adv. *penſe*,v.
You do not know what vexes me. —— I will
ſavez,v. *veux*,v.
not accept of any of the terms which they
accepter,v. *condition*,f.
offer me. — Whom ought we to worſhip? —
offrent,v. *devons*,v. *adorer*,v.
God, who is the father of them that love him, and
Dieu,m. *aiment*,v.
the protector of thoſe that fear him. — Of
protecteur,m. *craignent*,v.
all thoſe who contend againſt religion, ſome do it
diſputent,v. *contre*,p. *font*,v.
becauſe it perplexes them; others, becauſe they
parce que,c. *embarraſſe*,v.
wiſh to have the glory of perplexing its de-
veulent,v. *avoir*,v. *embarraſſer*,v. *dé-*
fenders. —— Thoſe trees are well expoſed to
fenſeur,m. *arbre*,m. *expoſé*,p.p.
the ſun, yet their fruits are not good. —
ſoleil,m. *cependant*,adv.
I believe your uncle is arrived. — His ability is
crois,v. *oncle*,m. *arrivé*,p.p. *habileté*,f.
not ſo great as yours. — Two rivals are generally
grand,adj. *rival*,m.
enemies of one another. — Who gave you that
a donné,v.
letter? — Your brother's ſervant. —— What[1] does
lettre,f. *domeſtique*,m.
he[4]

he[4] write[3] to you[2]? — That his library is at our
écrit,v. *bibliothèque*,f. *à*
ſervice. —— His letters pleaſe me ſo much, that I
ſervice,m. *plaiſent*,v.
wiſh to increaſe their number. —— He, that
veux,v. *augmenter*,v.
wants virtue, wants (all things)—That lady
manque de,v. *tout*,m. *dame*,f.
pleaſes you, for[1] you[2] are[4] always[5] ſpeaking[4] of [3]her.
plait,v. *car*,c. *toujours*,adv. *parlez*,v.
—The beauty of the mind creates admiration; that
beauté,f. *eſprit*,m. *donne*,v.
of the ſoul gains eſteem; and that of the body
âme,f. *donne*,v. *eſtime*,f. *corps*,m.
love. —— Moſt friends are more attached to our
amour,m. *attaché*,p.p.
fortune than they are (ſo) to our perſon. ——
que—ne,c.
Whoever is without virtue, ſeldom values men,
ſans,p. *rarement*,adv. *eſtime*,v.
and whoever is too good, values them too much.
trop,adv.
—It is ſhe who told me that this houſe (is not)
Ce *a dit*,v. *maiſon*,f. *n'eſt pas*,v.
yours.——You believe that Mrs. D— is in
croyez,v. *eſt*,v. *dans*,p.
your intereſt, and I believe nothing of it. —
intérêt,m. *crois*,v. *ne—rien*,adv.
Ambition (treads upon) wiſdom, honour, probity;
foule aux pieds
and, on their ruins, lays the foundation of
ſur,p. *ruine*,f. *lèvée*,v. *fondement*,m.
its greatneſs. — Whatever her intention may be, I[1]
grandeur,f. *ſoit*,v.

do

do[2] not[6] love[3] her[3] the[7] leſs for[4] it. —— Nobody
aime,v. *moins*,adv.
in the world has complained of your conduct. ——
eſt,v. *plaint*,p.p.
When you read the hiſtory of the Roman
Quand,c. *lirez*,v. *hiſtoire*,f. *Romain*,adj.
emperors, you will find one (of them) whoſe
empereur,m. *trouverez*,v.
name was Nero.—The ſtudy of geography is ab-
géographie,f. *ab-*
ſolutely neceſſary to him who has a taſte for
ſolument,adv. *du goût*,m.
hiſtory.—He[1] that[2] ſold[4] us[3] this[5] clock[6] did[9]
a vendu,v. *horloge*,f. *a*,v.
[7]not[10] cheat[11] us[8].—What do you think of it?
ne-pas trompé,p.p. *penſez*,v.
——Whoſoever[1] cheats[3] me[2] ſhall[4] repent (of[5]
trompe,v. *ſe repentira*,v.
it.)—Every body thinks we (ſhall have) peace. —
croit,v. *aurons*,v. *paix*,f.
England owes her riches to her naval ſtrength and
doit,v. *forces*,f.pl.
the encouragement ſhe gives to her commerce. ——
donne,v.
We ſpeak of what has happened to him.—My
parlons,v. *eſt*,v. *arrivé*,p.p.
houſe is like others, it has its beauties as well
maiſon,f. *comme*,adv. *a*,v. *beauté*,f.
as its inconveniences. — She, who (was ſpeaking) to
incommodité,f. *parloit*,v.
you, is not yet married. —— Her father, mo-
encore,adv. *marié*,p.p.
ther, brothers, ſiſters, uncles, and aunts; in ſhort,
oncle,m. *tante*,f. *enfin*,c.

all

all her relations are dead, and have left her
parent,m. *et*,f. *ont*,v. *laiſſé*,p.p.
a conſiderable fortune. — Do you know any of
connoiſſez,v.
theſe ladies?—Yes, I know ſome of them. —
Oui,adv. *connois*,v.
For[1] all they[5] are[6] young[2] and[3] handſome[4], they have
ont,v.
a great deal of modeſty and virtue.—Deſire him to
Priez,v. *de*
bring them here.—Is that the gown for which
amener,v. *ici*,adv. *Eſt*,v. *robe*,f. *pour*,p.
you gave five guineas?—There is I know not
avez donné,v. *guinée*,f. *Il y a*,v.
what in the colour which pleaſes much. —— To
dans,p. *plait*,v. *beaucoup*,adv.
what (does he apply himſelf?—This apple and that
s'applique-t-il?
he gave you are very good.—Give me either
donna,v. *Donnez*,v.
of them.—I[1] will[5] ſend you[2] ſome[4] thither[3]—I can-
enverrai,v. *ne peux*
not ſell it to you for ſo ſmall a ſum.—I pre-
pas,v. *vendre*,v. *pour*,p. *ſomme*,f. *pré-*
fer the beauty of the mind to that of the body.——
fère,v.
Some love one thing, ſome another.—She ſays
aiment,v. *dit*,v.
ſhe hates that man, many think ſhe loves him.—
hait,v. *aime*,v.
He, whom nobody pleaſes, is more unhappy than
plait,v. *malheureux*,adj.
he who pleaſes nobody.—I was near your ſiſter
étois,v. *auprès de*,p.
when

when that happened to her. — Both his father and
quand,c. *arriva*,v.
mother died on the ſame day. — As covetous as
moururent,v. *avare*,adj.
he is, he gave me one guinea. — Whatever has
a donné,v. *ſoit*,v.
happened to you, I am ſorry for it. — He would
arrivé,p.p. *ſuis*,v. *fâché*,adj. *voulut*,v.
do it in ſpite of any body whatever. — Learning
faire,v. *en*,p. *dépit*,m. *Science*,f.
is preferable to riches, and virtue to both. — Some phi-
phi-
loſophers have thought that fixed ſtars were
loſophe,m. *ont*,v. *cru*,p.p. *fixe*,adj. *étoile*,f. *étoient*,v.
as many ſuns. — (Here are) two grammars, which[1] do
Voici,adv.
you[3] prefer[2]? — I prefer this to that. — Both are very
préférer,v.
good. — He believes nothing of what you told him.
croit,v. *ne rien* *avez dit*,v.
— You blame him who does not deſerve it. —
blâmez,v. *mérite*,v.
To whom did you ſpeak? — I ſpoke to nobody;
avez,v. *parlé*,p.p. *ai parlé*,v.
for, I ſaw neither of them.
car,c. *ai vu*,v.

SECT. IV.

Of VERBS, and their different SORTS.

Verbs are uſually divided into ſeven ſorts, viz.

1. *Les verbes auxiliaires*, auxiliary.
2. *Les verbes actifs*, active.
3. *Les verbes paſſifs*, paſſive.
4. *Les verbes neutres*, neuter.

5. *Les*

5. *Les verbes réfléchis*, reflective.
6. *Les verbes perſonnels*, perſonal.
7. *Les verbes imperſonnels*, imperſonal.

Some of them are regular, that is to ſay, they follow the general rule of the conjugation to which they belong; others do not, and are called *irregular*.

The *auxiliary verbs* are, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be. Theſe two auxiliaries are uſed to conjugate all the compound tenſes of the other verbs.

The *active verbs*.—In this claſs, the action is tranſitive, that is, it paſſes from the ſubject to the object: ex.

Le maître punit *les écoliers pareſſeux*, The maſter *puniſhes* the lazy ſcholars.

The active verb ſometimes governs two caſes, one to which the action directly refers, or which is the direct object of the action, and is therefore called the *direct* or *abſolute caſe*; the other, to which the action refers but indirectly, and it is called the *indirect* or *relative caſe*: ex.

Votre ſœur a écrit *une longue lettre à mon frère*, Your ſiſter *wrote* a long letter to my brother.

A long letter is the direct or abſolute caſe, and *to my brother* the indirect or relative caſe, of the verb *wrote*. The direct caſe can be no other but the *accuſative* of a noun or pronoun, but the indirect is either the *genitive*, *dative*, or *oblative*.

In the *paſſive verbs*, the action is received or ſuffered by the ſubject: ex.

Les écoliers pareſſeux ſeront punis, Lazy ſcholars *ſhall be puniſhed*.

In the *neuter verbs*, the action is intranſitive, that is, it remains in the agent: ex.

Je dors, I ſleep. | *Vous voyagez*, You travel.
Nous étudions, We ſtudy. | *Elle ſoupire*, She ſighs.

In the *reflected verbs*, the action returns upon the agent that produces it: ex.

Il ſe repent, He repents himſelf.
Elle ſe loue, She praiſes herſelf.

Theſe verbs have always *ſe* before their infinitive, and are conjugated with a double pronoun.

The *perſonal verbs* are thoſe which are conjugated with three perſons, in the ſingular and plural, throughout all their tenſes.

The *imperſonal verbs* have but the third perſon of the ſingular number.

N. B. There is a kind of verbs which may be diſtinguiſhed by the name of *reduplicative*, always expreſſing a repetition of the action:

Re*commencer*,	To begin *again*.
Re*faire*,	To do *again*, &c.

In theſe verbs, the Engliſh word *again* is to be rendered in French by the ſyllable *re* prefixed to the radix of the verb, and not by *encore*.

All the above verbs may be *ſimple* or *compound*.

A verb is *ſimple* which cannot be divided without loſing its meaning: as,

Appeler,	To call;	*Voir*,	To ſee;
Bâtir,	To build;	*Prendre*,	To take;
Mentir,	To lie;	*Vivre*	To live;

which would mean nothing, if they were divided.

A verb is *compound* when it is preceded by one or more ſyllables, as,

R*appeler*,	To *re*call.	Prév*oir*,	To *fore*ſee.
Re*bâtir*,	To *re*build.	Entre*prendre*,	To *under*take.
Dé*mentir*,	To *be*lie.	Sur*vivre*,	To *out*live, &c.

Theſe laſt verbs are generally formed by prefixing to them part or the whole of a prepoſition.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

To conjugate verbs is to give them different inflexions or terminations, according to their *moods*, *tenſes*, *perſons*, and *numbers*.

MOODS.

Mood or *mode*, in the ſenſe it is taken here, is a grammatical term, which means the *manner* of affirming, or denoting, in the verbs, by different inflexions.

There are, in the French language, four moods, abſolutely diſtinct from each other, by the ſeveral inflexions, or by ſome other difference. They are:

infinitif,

L'infinitif,	The infinitive.
L'indicatif,	The indicative.
L'impératif,	The imperative.
Le ſubjonctif, ou *conjonctif*,	The ſubjunctive, *or* conjunctive.

Of the INFINITIVE MOOD.

This mood is ſo called, becauſe it only expreſſes the action or ſignification of the verb in an *indefinite* and *indeterminate* manner, that is, without affirmation, and without any relation as to time, number, or perſon: ex.

Parler,	To ſpeak.
Chanter,	To ſing.
Danſer,	To dance.

Of the INDICATIVE MOOD.

This mood is thus called, becauſe it not only *indicates* the affirmation in the different tenſes of the verbs, but likewiſe the time, number, and perſon; without being preceded or governed by either conjunction or verb:

J'écris une lettre,	I write a letter.
Il chante une chanſon,	He ſings a ſong.

Ecris and *chante* are two verbs in the indicative mood, becauſe they do not require to be preceded by a conjunction * or another verb to make a complete ſenſe. The definition of this mood will be better underſtood, by comparing the little that has been ſaid with what is going to be ſaid with reſpect to the ſubjunctive mood.

Of the IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The name, which has been given to this mood, is derived from a Latin word which ſignifies to *command*; and the imperative is in fact but a manner of denoting in the verbs the action of *commanding*, *entreating*, *praying*, *exhorting*, and ſometimes *forbidding*: ex.

Ne mépriſez *pas les avis que je vous donne*,	Do not *deſpiſe* the advice which I give you.

It is eaſy to perceive that this manner of ſpeaking is but an exhortation, as if I had ſaid,

* Among the conjunctions, ſome govern the indicative, others the ſubjunctive: this will be explained in time.

Je vous exhorte, je vous prie, de ne pas mépriſer mes avis. I exhort, I entreat, you not to deſpiſe my advice.

This mood has no firſt perſon in the ſingular, becauſe it is impoſſible to command one's ſelf; and, if it have the firſt perſon plural, it is becauſe one ſpeaks as much to others as to one's ſelf: as when we ſay,

Evitons *tout ce qui pourroit offenſer les autres,* *Let us avoid* every thing that might offend others.

The ſecond perſon ſingular, the firſt and ſecond plural, admit of no pronouns before them; as to the third, in both numbers, it is always preceded by the pronoun *il* or *elle*, &c. and the conjunction *que*.

Of the SUBJUNCTIVE, or CONJUNCTIVE.

The name of ſubjunctive, or conjunctive, ſufficiently conveys what its uſe is in a ſentence. It may be defined thus; a manner of expreſſing the different tenſes of the verbs without any affirmation. In fact, the ſubjunctive never affirms; it is always preceded by, or ſubject to, ſome conjunction; and if it ſhould be met with in a ſentence containing an affirmation, that affirmation can only be expreſſed by the verb that precedes the ſubjunctive, which is uſed but to modify that affirmation. In the ſubſequent ſentence,

Je travaille afin que vous vous repoſiez, I work that you *may reſt yourſelf*,

the affirmation is only expreſſed by *je travaille*, I work, and what follows only expreſſes the end which I propoſe by working, viz, to procure you ſome reſt. Again,

Je deſire que vous faſſiez *votre devoir*, I wiſh that you *may do* your duty.

I will affirm that I wiſh; but it is clear there is no affirmation in theſe words, *that you may do your duty*, ſince I do not ſay that you do, that you have done, that you will do, your duty; but only that I wiſh you may do it. My wiſh is not doubtful; but it is very doubtful whether you will or may do your duty.

TENSES.

TENSES.

There are, ſtrictly ſpeaking, but three natural and proper *tenſes* in the verbs: viz.

Le paſſé,	The paſt.
Le préſent,	The preſent.
Le futur,	The future.

In the French language, the tenſes are divided in the following manner, viz. five in the infinitive mood; three of them are ſimple, the two others compound.

In the ſimple tenſes, the verb is expreſſed in one word: ex.

Parler,	To ſpeak.
Chantant,	Singing.
Danſé,	Danced.

The compound tenſes are conjugated with ſome one of the auxiliary verbs, *avoir*, to have, or *être*, to be, joined to a participle paſſive: ex.

Avoir parlé,	To have ſpoken.
Ayant chanté,	Having ſung.
Etre aimé,	To be loved.
Etant aimé,	Being loved.

SIMPLE TENSES.

Le préſent,	The preſent.
Le participe actif,	The participle active.
Le participe paſſif,	The participle paſſive.

COMPOUND.

Le prétérit,	The preterite.
Le participe paſſé ou *compoſé*,	The participle paſt *or* compound.

There are ten tenſes in the indicative mood, viz. five ſimple and five compound: they are,

SIMPLE.

Le préſent,	The preſent.
L'imparfait,	The imperfect.
Le prétérit défini,	The preterite definite.
Le futur,	The future.
Le conditionnel préſent,	The conditional preſent.

COMPOUND.

Le prétérit indéfini,	The preterite indefinite.
Le prétérit antérieur défini,	The preterit anterior definite.
Le pluſqueparfait,	The preterpluperfect.
Le futur paſſé ou *compoſé,*	The future paſt *or* compound.
Le conditionnel paſſé,	The conditional paſt.

N. B. The imperative admits of no tenſe but the preſent.

The ſubjunctive mood has four tenſes; two ſimple, and two compound.

SIMPLE.

Le préſent,	The preſent.
L'imparfait,	The imperfect.

COMPOUND.

Le prétérit,	The preterite.
Le pluſqueparfait,	The preterpluperfect.

Before we proceed any farther on the conjugations, it has been thought proper to explain the different uſes of the above tenſes, as one of the moſt important articles in a language, whoſe preciſion partly depends on the difference which cuſtom ſets between one tenſe and another with regard to the ſenſe of the ſentence. We ſhall endeavour to be ſhort and conciſe, and ſay nothing but what is uſeful, in hopes that the following explanation will be ſufficient to remove a difficulty which conſtantly puzzles the learners.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

SIMPLE.

PRESENT.

This tenſe is uſed when the ſtate, action, or impreſſion, mentioned by the verb, *is exiſting*, *doing*, or *happening*, at the very time we are ſpeaking: ex.

Je me porte *bien,*	I *am* well.
Votre ſœur eſt *malade,*	Your ſiſter *is* ill.
Nous nous promenons,	We *are walking.*
Vous écrivez,	You *are writing.*
Ils jouent,	They *are playing*, &c.

The

The preſent is alſo uſed,

1°, When ſpeaking of actions or things which we *habitually* do, *are accuſtomed* to do, or *can* do: ex.

Nous dînons *toujours à deux heures,*	We always *dine* at two o'clock.
Elle étudie *l'hiſtoire,*	She *ſtudies* hiſtory.
Vous parlez *François,*	You *ſpeak* French.
Lit-*il l'Anglois?*	Does he *read* Engliſh?

2°, When ſpeaking of actions which are to be done in a very ſhort time, we generally uſe this tenſe inſtead of the future: ex.

Je pars *ce ſoir pour la campagne,*	I *ſet out* this evening for the country.
Que faites-*vous demain?*	What *do* you to-morrow?

Inſtead of

Je partirai *ce ſoir pour la campagne,*	I *ſhall ſet* out this evening for the country.
Que ferez-*vous demain?*	What *will* you *do* to morrow?

3°, This tenſe is alſo conſtantly uſed in French inſtead of the preterite definite or preterite indefinite, eſpecially in *orations*, or *ſet diſcourſes*, and in *poetry*, in order to repreſent a paſt action or event as preſent to the mind of the hearers or readers.

IMPERFECT.

This tenſe has two uſes: *in the firſt*, which probably is the origin of its name, it expreſſes an action *preſent* or *doing* at the time of an action *that is paſt*: as when I ſay,

Mon frère apprenoit *ſa leçon quand vous arrivâtes,*	My brother *was learning* his leſſon when you arrived.

In the above ſentence, the act of learning, though paſt with reſpect to my narration, was preſent at the moment your arrival took place; therefore this tenſe is but imperfectly preterite and imperfectly preſent.

In the ſecond, the imperfect is employed every time we ſpeak of *actions of habit*, or *actions reiterated*, at a time which is not *defined*; ex.

Quand

*Quand j'*étois *à Londres, j'*allois *ſouvent voir mes amis.*

When I *was* in London, I often *went* to ſee my friends;

that is, I often *uſed* to go, or I frequently *went*, &c.

The imperfect is likewiſe uſed when we ſpeak of the *character*, or ſome *inherent* and *diſtinctive quality*, of perſons or things no longer exiſting; and after the Engliſh conjunction *if*, though the verb be preceded by *ſhould*, *could*, *would*: ex.

Philippe, père d'Alexandre le Grand, étoit *le plus fin politique de ſon tems,*

Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, *was* the deepeſt politician of his time.

Céſar avoit *je ne ſais quoi de grand dans la phyſionomie,*

Cæſar *had* I know not what of great in his phyſiognomy.

Carthage faiſoit *un prodigieux commerce par le moyen de ſes vaiſſeaux, qui* alloient *juſqu'aux Indes,*

Carthage *carried on* a prodigious trade by the means of her ſhips, which *went* as far as the Indies.

Palmire et Perſépolis étoient *de grandes et belles villes,*

Palmyra and Perſepolis *were* large and fine cities.

S'*il* venoit, *je le payerois,*

If he *would come*, or *came*, I would pay him.

George H. étoit *d'une taille plutôt petite que moyenne; il* avoit *les yeux très-ſaillans, le nez grand, et une belle complexion; il* étoit *doux, modéré, et humain; ſobre et régulier dans ſa manière de vivre: il ſe* plaiſoit *dans la pompe et dans l'appareil militaire, et* étoit *naturellement brave; il* aimoit *la guerre comme ſoldat, l'*étudioit *comme une ſcience, et* avoit, *ſur ce ſujet, une cor-*

George II. was, in his perſon, rather lower than the middle ſize; he *had* remarkably prominent eyes, a high noſe, and a fair complexion; *he was* mild, moderate, and humane; in his way of living, ſober and regular: he delighted in military pomp and parade, and *was* naturally brave: he *loved* war as a ſoldier, he *ſtudied* it as a ſcience, and *had*, on that account,

correſpondance établie avec quelques-uns des plus grands généraux que l'Allemagne ait produits,	a ſettled correſpondence with ſome of the greateſt generals whom Germany had produced.

From the above inſtances it might confidently be believed that every difficulty attending the uſe of this tenſe will be entirely removed; I ſhall however add, as a farther illuſtration, that whenever the verb, which in Engliſh is in the preterite, can be made by the paſt tenſe of the verb *to be*, and that preterite changed into the participle active, or when that preterite can be turned by the verb in the infinitive mood preceded by *uſed*, that paſt tenſe muſt be made in French by the imperfect.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.

The tenſe ſo called becauſe it always expreſſes an action done at a time *determined* or *ſpecified* by an adverb, or ſome circumſtance in the ſpeech, and ſo entirely elapſed that nothing more remains of the time when that action was doing: ex.

Je fus *malade* hier *pendant deux heures,*	I *was* ill *yeſterday* for two hours.
La dernière fois *que nous* allâmes *le voir, nous* eûmes *un accueil favorable,*	The *laſt time* we *went* to ſee him, we *had* a kind reception.
Vous écrivîtes *à votre frère* il y a huit jours,	You *wrote* to your brother *eight days ago.*
Ils eſſuyèrent *de grandes pertes* l'année paſſée,	They *underwent* great loſſes *laſt year.*

FUTURE.

This tenſe ſimply expreſſes that an action will be done at a time that is not yet come: ex.

Je vous verrai *demain à Londres,*	I *will ſee* you to-morrow in London.
Mon frère vous écrira *la ſemaine prochaine,*	My brother *will write* to you next week.

In French, as well as in Engliſh, we ſometimes expreſs an action that is to be done inſtantly, by the verb *aller*, or *s'en aller*, immediately followed by an infinitive; ex.

Je

Je vais, or *je m'*en vais, écrire *à ma tante*,	I *am going to write* to my aunt.
Je vais, or *je m'*en vais, partir,	I *am going to ſet out.*

Which ſignify:

Je lui écrirai *tout préſentement*,	I *will write* to her preſently.
Je partirai *dans l'inſtant*,	I *will ſet out* inſtantly.

To expreſs an uncertainty in a future tenſe, that is, to expreſs that it is not decided that ſuch a thing will be done, we make uſe of the word *devoir* immediately followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, and that is the only inſtance wherein *devoir* does not imply *obligation, neceſſity, &c.* ex.

Le roi doit partir *pour Cheltenham vers le milieu du mois de Juillet, et ne* doit revenir *qu'à la fin du mois d'Août*,	The king *is to ſet out* for Cheltenham about the middle of July, and *is* not *to return* till the latter end of Auguſt.

That is,

On ſuppoſe que le roi partira, &c. *et qu'il ne* reviendra, &c.	It is ſuppoſed that the king *will ſet out, &c.* and *will* not *return* till, *&c.*

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

The name of this tenſe is a true definition of it: in fact it is always uſed to expreſs ſome *condition* or *ſuppoſition*, and has always a reference to the *preſent*, becauſe, by ſuppoſing the condition effected, the action, mentioned by the conditional, becomes preſent: ex.

Je lirois *ſi j'avois des livres*,	I *would read* if I had books.
Vous auriez *la fièvre ſi vous mangiez de ce fruit*,	You *would have* a fever if you ate of that fruit.
Je ſerois *mortifié s'il perdoit ſon procès*,	I *ſhould be* mortified if he ſhould loſe his law-ſuit.

It is ſometimes uſed, inſtead of the future, after the conjunction *que:* ex.

Il a promis qu'*il* viendroit,	He has promiſed *to come*, or *that* he *will come*.

This tenſe is often called the *uncertain tenſe*, becauſe it expreſſes an action made uncertain by the conditional that

that follows it; and ſome grammarians place it among the tenſes of the ſubjunctive mood, though it be very certain that it never is governed by any of the conjunctions which require a ſubjunctive mood after them.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite Indefinite.

The preterite indefinite is employed in two different manners.

1°, It expreſſes an action paſt in an indeterminate time, but not too much diſtant from the time we ſpeak: thus we muſt ſay,

*J'*ai vu *mademoiſelle votre ſœur, et lui ai parlé,*	*I have ſeen* your ſiſter, and ſpoken to her.
Le roi de Pruſſe a conquis *la Siléſie,*	The king of Pruſſia *has conquered* Sileſia.
Cela s'eſt paſſé *avantageuſement pour votre couſin,*	That *has paſſed* advantageouſly for your couſin.

In the above ſentence, the action is certainly paſt, but the time when it paſt is neither determined nor ſpecified.

2°, It expreſſes a time definite and determinate, but of which there yet remains ſome part to elapſe: ex.

Les fruits ont *très-bien* réuſſi *cette année,*	Fruits *have* very well *ſucceeded* this year.
*Nous n'*avons *pas* eu *beaucoup de neige cet hiver,*	We *have* not *had* much ſnow this winter.
Il a plu *toute cette ſemaine, tout ce mois,*	It *has rained* all this week, all this month.
Nous avons vu *d'étranges choſes dans ce ſiècle,*	We *have ſeen* ſtrange things in this century.

In the above ſentences, *this year, this week, this winter*, &c. are times which ſtill laſt, and are not yet elapſed.

To expreſs an action recently paſt, we ſometimes make uſe of the verb *venir* immediately followed by *de*, and the verb in the infinitive mood: ex.

Je viens de *le* voir paſſer,	I *have juſt ſeen* him *go by.*
Le roi vient d'arriver,	The king *is but juſt arrived.*
Elle vient d'expirer,	She *is but juſt dead.*

The

The ſame tenſe may be expreſſed by the verb *faire*, preceded by the negation *ne* and followed by the conjunction *que*, with an infinitive preceded by *de*: ex.

Il ne fait que d'*arriver*, He *is but juſt* arrived.
Je ne fais que de *ſortir*, I *have but juſt* gone out.

N. B. This particle *de* is here indiſpenſible, becauſe, without it, the expreſſion would have quite another ſenſe, and would expreſs a continuation or a frequent reiteration in the action: ex.

Vous ne faites que *ſortir*, You *do* nothing *but* go out.
Elle ne fait que *jouer et danſer*, She *does* nothing *but* play and dance.

Preterite Anterior Definite.

This tenſe expreſſes an action paſt or done before another which is likewiſe paſt; and it is for that reaſon it is alſo called *anterior*. It is alſo named *definite*, not only for its being a compound of the preterite definite of the verb *avoir*, but becauſe it expreſſes an action done at a time determined by the following ſentence, which is the principal object of the attention. Thus, when we ſay,

Quand ils eurent achevé *de jouer, ils ſe mirent à chanter*, When they *had done* playing, they began ſinging;

we mean at firſt to convey that they *began ſinging*, and that it was not till they *had done playing*; in which caſe, the action of having done playing is ſubordinate to this, *they began ſinging*, and conſequently the latter determines the time of the other.

The following obſervation is very plain, and will in ſome manner fix the uſe of the above tenſe, viz. that it is hardly ever uſed except after the conjunctions

Auſſitôt que, *D'abord que*, *Dès que*, } As ſoon as;
Après que, *Lorſque*, *Quand*, } When;

which never precede a preterpluperfect, unleſs the verb expreſs a cuſtom or habit.

Laſtly, we muſt uſe the preterite anterior definite when the adverb *bientôt*, ſoon, precedes or follows the verbs *was* or *had*, to expreſs an action or thing as done and accompliſhed: ex.

L'af-

L'affaire fut bientôt *faite*, The buſineſs was *ſoon* over.
J'eus bientôt *fini de manger*, I *ſoon* had done eating.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

The preterpluperfect expreſſes, as well as the above tenſe, an action paſt before another which is paſt alſo, but with this difference, that the action expreſſed by this tenſe is the principal object of the perſon who ſpeaks, and the following ſentence is ſubordinate to that expreſſed by the preterpluperfect. So that, though the time of that ſubordinate ſentence be defined, that of the principal ſentence is not the leſs indeterminate, becauſe the former has no influence on the latter. As, when we ſay,

Nous avions dîné *lorſqu'il arriva*, We *had dined* when he arrived,

our principal object is to expreſs the action of dining as paſt, without determining at what time, but only before an action which is paſt alſo, without, however, the latter being a conſequence of the former; for, we do not mean to ſay, that he ſtayed, or waited, till we had dined, to arrive.

FUTURE PAST, or COMPOUND.

The name of this tenſe ſeems at firſt to convey a contradiction: what is meant by that, is not that an action can be future and paſt at the ſame time, but only that the action, which is to come, will be paſt when another action happens, or even before it happens: ex.

Je ſerai parti *quand vous reviendrez*, I *ſhall be gone* when you come back.
Quand vous aurez fini *vos affaires, vous viendrez me trouver*, When you *have done* your buſineſs, you ſhall come to me.

In the firſt ſentence, *I ſhall be gone*, which is a future time with reſpect to the preſent we ſpeak in, will be a paſt time by the time you will or purpoſe to arrive, &c.

CONDITIONAL PAST.

This tenſe generally ſuppoſes a condition, as the conditional preſent, with this difference, that, the condition *taking place*, the action expreſſed by the verb in the

conditional is accompliſhed, and conſequently in a paſt time: ex.

Je vous aurois écrit *il y a un mois, ſi j'euſſe ſu votre adreſſe;*	I *would have written* to you a month ago, if I had known your direction.

The *indicative* mood has another tenſe, formed by the preterite indefinite of the verb *avoir*, joined to a participle paſſive, which has not been inſerted in the preceding tenſes, on account of its being ſeldom uſed: ex.

*Quand j'*ai eu dîné, *je ſuis parti;*	When I *have had dined*, I ſet out.

But it is more elegant and natural to ſay,

Après avoir dîné, je ſuis parti;	After I had dined, I ſet out.

TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE OR CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The ſubjunctive or conjunctive has no future diſtinguiſhed from the *preſent*, becauſe the preſent of the ſubjunctive likewiſe expreſſes a future tenſe: ex.

Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne, I do not think he *will come.*

Add the following obſervations to the latter:

1°. When the verb which precedes the conjunction is in the preſent or future of the indicative, and when we do not mean to expreſs an action paſſed in the ſecond verb, we muſt put this laſt verb in the preſent of the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

Je ſouhaite que vous réuſſiſſiez *dans votre entrepriſe.*	I wiſh you *may ſucceed* in your undertaking.
J'attendrai qu'il vienne,	I will wait till he *come.*

2°. When the verb which is before the conjunction, is in ſome of the paſt tenſes, or conditional, and we wiſh not to deſign by the ſecond verb, a paſt time more diſtant than the firſt verb's, we muſt put this ſecond verb in the *imperfect* of the ſubjunctive: ex.

Alexandre

*Alexandre ordonna que tous ſes ſujets l'*adoraſſent *comme un dieu,*	Alexander ordered that all his ſubjects *ſhould worſhip* him like a god.
Je voulois que vous écriviſſiez *à votre ſœur,*	I wiſhed you *to write* to your ſiſter.
Il ſouhaiteroit que vous priſſiez *des meſures plus convenables,*	He would wiſh you *to take* more becoming meaſures.

4°. The preterite of the ſubjunctive mood is uſed when we ſpeak of an action paſt and accompliſhed, with regard to the tenſe of the verb which precedes the conjunction; and this tenſe is generally the preſent, preterite indefinite, or future, of the indicative: ex.

Je doute qu'aucun philoſophe ait *jamais bien* connu *l'union de l'âme avec le corps;*	I doubt whether any philoſopher *have* ever well *known* the union of the ſoul with the body.
*Il a fallu que j'*aie conſulté *tous les médecins;*	I was obliged *to conſult* all the phyſicians.
*Je n'aurai garde d'y aller que je n'*aie reçu *quelque aſſurance d'être bien accueilli;*	I ſhall by no means go there till I *have received* ſome aſſurances of being welcome.

5°. After the imperfect, preterite, preterpluperfect, of the indicative, or one of the two conditionals, we uſe the preterpluperfect of the ſubjunctive mood; likewiſe after the conjunction *if*, when preceding a compound tenſe: ex.

J'ignorois que vous euſſiez embraſſé *cette profeſſion-là;*	I did not know you *had embraced* that profeſſion.
Vous n'avez pas cru que je fuſſe arrivée *avant vous,*	You did not believe I *ſhould have arrived* before you.
Nous aurons été fâchés que vous vous fuſſiez adreſſé *à d'autres qu'à nous;*	We ſhould have been ſorry if you *had applied* to any other but us.

NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

A tenſe is compoſed of numbers; that is, the ſingular and the plural.

That there are three perſons, has already been obſerved under the perſonal pronouns; we have only to remark, that ſome of theſe three perſons are always joined to the verb as its nominative caſe, therefore the verb muſt agree with that nominative in number and perſon: ex.

Je fais, I do.	*Nous faiſons*, We do.
Tu fais, Thou doeſt.	*Vous faites*, You *or* ye do.
Il fait, He does.	*Ils font*, They do.

The pronoun *vous*, you, denotes the ſecond perſon ſingular and plural, with this difference, that, when we ſpeak to a perſon only, the attribute, or qualifying noun, muſt be put in the ſingular: ex.

Vous êtes marié, and not *mariés*; — You are married.

Vous étiez général de l'armée, and not *généraux*; — You were general of the army.

But we muſt ſay *mariés* and *généraux*, if we ſpeak to many.

When the verb has two or three nouns or pronouns as its nominative, it muſt be put in the plural, though all theſe nominatives be in the ſingular, becauſe two or more nouns in the ſingular are equivalent to a plural, with regard to verbs as well as to adjectives: ex.

Mon frère et ma ſœur ſont *partis*, — My brother and ſiſter *are* gone.

That has already been mentioned in the adjectives.

If, among theſe nominatives, one is of the firſt perſon and the other of the ſecond, or one is of the ſecond and the others of the third, the verb muſt agree with the firſt in preference to the ſecond, and with the ſecond in preference to the third, obſerving that, in French, the perſon ſpoken to muſt be named firſt, and the perſon ſpeaking is to be mentioned the laſt: we muſt therefore ſay,

C eſt

C'eſt vous et moi qui avons *découvert tout ce complot,*	It is you and I who *have* diſcovered all that plot
Ce n'eſt ni vous ni ma ſœur qui avez *ouvert la porte,*	It is neither you nor my ſiſter who *have* opened the door, &c.
Vous, mon père, et moi, partirons *demain,*	You, my father, and I, *will ſet* out to-morrow.

The pronoun relative *qui*, in theſe and the like ſentences, always takes place of the firſt or ſecond perſon, and only agrees with the others in number; it is for that reaſon we muſt ſay,

C'eſt moi qui ſuis *cauſe de ce malheur,*	It is I who *am* the cauſe of that misfortune.
C'eſt vous qui avez *révélé ce ſecret,*	It is you who *have* revealed that ſecret.
*C'eſt ni lui ni moi qui l'*avons *fait,*	It is neither he nor I who *have* done it.

There are four conjugations in the French language. Each is diſtinguiſhed by the terminations of the verb in the infinitive mood.

The firſt makes	*er,*	as donn*er*, to give.
The ſecond	*ir,*	as pun*ir*, to puniſh.
The third	*evoir,*	as rec*evoir*, to receive.
The fourth	*re,*	as rend*re*, to render.

N. B. It is neceſſary that the learner ſhould be well acquainted with the manner of conjugating the two following verbs, becauſe of the frequency of their occurrence in ſentences, and in forming the compound tenſes of all other verbs.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *AVOIR*, TO HAVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	Preterite.
Avoir, to have.	*Avoir eu*, to have had.
Participle active.	Participle paſt.
Ayant, having.	*Ayant eu*, having had.
Participle paſſive.	
Eu, had.	

Indicative Mood.

Preſent. Singular.	Plural.
J'ai, I have.	*Nous avons*, we have.
Tu as, thou haſt.	*Vous avez*, you *or* ye have.
Il a, he has.	*Ils ont*, they have.
Elle a, ſhe has.	*Elles ont*, they have.
Imperfect. Sing.	Plural.
J'avois, I had.	*Nous avions*, we had.
Tu avois, thou hadſt.	*Vous aviez*, you had.
Il avoit, he had.	*Ils avoient*, they had.
Pret. defin. Sing.	Plural.
J'eus, I had.	*Nous eûmes*, we had.
Tu eus, thou hadſt.	*Vous eûtes*, you had.
Il eut, he had.	*Ils eurent*, they had.

Future. Singular.

J'aurai, I ſhall *or* will have.
Tu auras, thou wilt, &c. have.
Il aura, he will, &c. have.

Plural.

Nous aurons, we ſhall, &c. have.
Vous aurez, you will, &c. have.
Ils auront, they will, &c. have.

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

J'aurois, I ſhould, could, would, *or* might, have.
Tu aurois, thou wouldſt, &c. have.
Il auroit, he would, &c. have.

Plural.

Nous aurions, we ſhould, &c. have.
Vous auriez, you would, &c. have.
Ils auroient, they would, &c. have.

Compound Tenses.

They are formed by adding the participle paſſive, *eu*, had, to the preceding: ex.

Pret. indef.

J'ai eu, have had, &c.

Pret.

Pret. ant. def.

J'eus eu, I had had, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

J'avois eu, &c. I had had, &c.

Future paſt.

J'aurai eu, &c. I will *or* ſhall have had, &c.

Cond. paſt.

J'aurois eu, &c. I would, ſhould, could, *or* might, have had, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Aie, have thou.
Qu'il ait, let him have.
Qu'elle ait, let her have.

Plural.

Ayons, let us have.
Ayez, have ye *or* you.
Qu'ils or *elles aient*, let them have.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Que j'aie, that I may have, *or* have.
tu aies, thou mayeſt have.
il ait, he may have.

Plural.

Que nous ayons, that we may have.
vous ayez, you may have.
ils aient, they may have.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que j'euſſe, that I might have *or* had.
tu euſſes, thou mighteſt have.
il eût, he might have.

Plural.

Que nous euſſions, that we might have.
vous euſſiez, you might have.
ils euſſent, they might have.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle paſſive, *eu*, *had*, to the two preceding: ex.

Preterite

Preterite.

Que j'aie eu, &c. that I may have had.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'euſſe eu, &c. that I might have had.

The learner ought to conjugate the preceding verb with a negation: ex.

Je n'*ai* pas, I have *not*;
Nous n'*avons* pas, We have *not*;

always placing *ne* before the verb, and *pas* after it.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *ETRE*, TO BE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.
Etre, to be.
Participle active.
Etant, being.
Participle paſſive.
Eté, been.

Preterite.
Avoir été, to have been.
Participle paſt.
Ayant été, having been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.
Je ſuis, I am.
Tu es, thou art.
Il eſt, he is.
Plural.
Nous ſommes, we are.
Vous êtes, you are.
Ils ſont, they are.

Imperfect. Sing.
J'étois, I was.
Tu étois, thou waſt.
Il étoit, he was.
Plural.
Nous étions, we were.
Vous étiez, you were.
Ils étoient, they were.

Pret. defin. Sing.
Je fus, I was.
Tu fus, thou waſt.
Il fut, he was.
Plural.
Nous fûmes, we were.
Vous fûtes, you were.
Ils furent, they were.

Future. Singular.
Je ſerai, I ſhall *or* will be.
Tu ſeras, thou wilt, &c. be.
Il ſera, he will, &c. be.

Plural.

Plural.

Nous ſerons, we ſhall, &c. be.
Vous ſerez, you will, &c. be.
Ils ſeront, they will, &c. be.

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

Je ſerois, I would, could, ſhould, *or* might, be.
Tu ſerois, thou wouldſt, &c. be.
Il ſeroit, he would, &c. be.

Plural.

Nous ſerions, we ſhould, &c. be.
Vous ſeriez, you would, &c. be.
Ils ſeroient, they would, &c. be.

Compound Tenses.

They are formed by adding the participle paſſive of this verb, *été* been, to the ſimple tenſes of the indicative mood of the verb *avoir*: ex.

Pret. indef.
J'ai été, &c. I have been, &c.
Pret. anterior definite.
J'eus été, &c. I had been, &c.
Preterpluperfect.
J'avois été, &c. I had been, &c.
Future paſt.
J'aurai été, &c. I ſhall *or* will have been, &c.
Conditional paſt.
J'aurois été, &c. I ſhould, could, would, *or* might, have been, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent. Singular.

Sois, be thou.
Qu'il ſoit, let him be.

Plural.

Soyons, let us be.
Soyez, be ye.
Qu'ils ſoient, let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Que je ſois, that I may be, *or* be.
tu ſois, thou mayſt be.
il ſoit, he may be.

Plural.

Que nous ſoyons, that we may be.
vous ſoyez, you may be.
ils ſoient, they may be.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je fuſſe, that I might be, *or* were.
tu fuſſes, thou mighteſt be.
il fût, he might be.

Plural.

Que nous fuſſions, that we might be.
vous fuſſiez, you might be.
ils fuſſent, they might be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

They are formed by adding the participle paſt of this verb, *été*, been, to the two ſimple tenſes of the ſubjunctive mood of the verb *avoir*: ex.

Preterite.

Que j'aie été, that I may have been, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Que j'euſſe été, &c. that I might have been, &c.

This verb, as well as the preceding, is to be conjugated with the negation: ex.

Je ne *ſuis* pas, I am *not*,
Nous ne *ſommes* pas, We are *not*.

N. B. Here it is peculiarly neceſſary to obſerve, that the two above verbs, *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be, are only auxiliaries when they are joined with ſome participle paſſive of another verb; otherwiſe, *être* may properly be called a *ſubſtantive-verb*; that is, a verb which only expreſſes the affirmation, without any inherent quality; and the verb *avoir* is an *active one*, which ſignifies *to poſſeſs*.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES UPON THE TWO AUXILIARY VERBS.

GENERAL OBSERVATION.

Every verb muſt agree with its nominative caſe in *perſon* and *number*; but after collective nouns, ſuch as *amas*, *foule*, *infinité*, *nombre*, *la plúpart*, &c. followed by a genitive, the verb muſt agree with that genitive in number: ex.

La plúpart de ſes amis *l'ont abandonné.* — Moſt of his *f iends* have forſaken him.

In order to eaſe the learner, the different ſimple tenſes are marked in the following exerciſes as far as the irregular verbs, when it is hoped every difficulty will be removed by practice and attention. The ſecond perſon ſingular, being ſeldom or never uſed in converſation, has been omitted throughout the exerciſes on the verbs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I have a book. —— I am happy. —— He has
livre,m. *heureux*,adj.
a hat, which is too big. —— We have
chapeau,m. *trop*,adv. *grand*,adj.
no money. —— We are not ambitious. —— You have
argent,m. *ambitieux*,adj.
a ſword. — You are very proud. ——— Thoſe girls
épée,f. *orgueilleux*,adj. *fille*,f.
have modeſty; they are virtuous.
modeſtie,f. *vertueux*,adj.

IMP. I had a friend. —— I was grateful. —— My
ami,m. *reconnoiſſant*,adj.
ſiſter had no work, ſhe was lazy. ——— We had
ouvrage,m. *pareſſeux*,adj.
a holiday, we were very glad of it. —— You had
congé,m. *aiſe*,adj.
company, but you were not ready. — Your brothers
compagnie,f. *mais*,c. *prêt*,adj.

had learning, they were loved by every body.
ſavoir,m. *aimé*,p.p. *de*

PRET. (As ſoon as) I had a fine horſe I
Dès que,c. *beau*,adj. *cheval*,m.
was merry. ——— My couſin had a little gar-
de bonne humeur. *couſin*,m. *petit*,adj. *jar-*
den, he was ingenious. — As ſoon as we had bread
din,m. *adroit*,adj. *pain*,m.
we were ſatisfied. — You had fine weather, you were
raſſaſié,p.p. *tems*,m.
pleaſed. —— Your friends had beautiful flowers; they
content,adj. *beau*,adj. *fleur*,f.
were very careful of them.
ſoigneux,adj.

FUT. I ſhall have diſcretion; I ſhall be prudent.

—Miſs White ſhall have a bird that will be very
oiſeau,m.
tame. ——— We ſhall have no books; we ſhall not
apprivoiſé,adj.
be learned. — You ſhall have pens and paper; you
ſavant,adj. *plume*,f. *papier*,m.
will be buſy. ——— The Engliſh will have a good
occupé,adj.
admiral; they will be victorious.
amiral,m. *victorieux*,adj.

COND. PRES. I could have a pretty dog. —— I
joli,adj. *chien*,m.
would not be troubleſome. — Mr. Thomas would have
importun,adj.
good wine; it would be a delicious thing. — We
vin,m. *ce* *délicieux*,adj. *choſe*,f.
would have a dictionary; we would not be negligent.
dictionnaire,m.

—You

— You would have good officers; you would be in-
officier,m. *in-*
vincible. — Theſe ladies ſhould have a better re-
vincible,adj. *dame*,f. *ac-*
ception; they would be thankful.
cueil,m. *reconnoiſſant*,adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Have patience, and be indulgent. — Let her have a

gown; let her be happy. — Let us have at leaſt
robe,f. *au moins*,adv.
ſome gratitude; let us be diligent. — Let them have
reconnoiſſance,f.
partridges; let them be merry.
perdrix,f. *joyeux*,adj.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may have riches. —— That I may
richeſſes,f.pl.
be charitable. — That he may have ſcholars. — That
écoliers,m.
he may be attentive. —— That we may have a good
attentif,adj.
houſe. —— That we may be well lodged. —— That
maiſon,f. *bien*,adj. *logé*,p.p.
you may have your money; that you may be paid. —
argent,m. *payé*,p.p.
That they may have apples; that they may be ripe.
pomme,f. *mur*,adj.

IMP. That I might have generoſity. —— That I
généroſité,f.
might not be poor. —— That he might have no plea-
pauvre,adj. *plai-*
ſure. — That he might be uneaſy. — That we might
ſir,m. *inquiet*,adj.

have our ſhare. — That we might not be deceived. —
part, f. *trompé*, p.p.
That you might have a couple of fowls. — That you
couple, f. *poulet*, m.
might be pleaſed. —— That they might have no pen-
content, adj.
ſion. — That they might not be rewarded.
récompenſé, p.p.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES UPON THE COMPOUND TENSES.

I have had (a great deal) of trouble; I have not
bien, adv. *peine*, f.
been rewarded. —— Your brother would have had
frère, m.
leave, if he had been diligent. — If you had mar-
permiſſion, f. *épou-*
ried him, you would have had a tyrant inſtead
ſé, p.p. *tyran*, m. *au lieu*, p.
of a huſband; you never could have been happy. —
mari, m. *ne jamais*
If we had fought, we could not have been con-
combattu, p.p. *vain-*
quered. — Thomas has had two holidays, becauſe he
cu, p.p. *congé*, m. *parceque*, c.
has been very active. — Your friend could have had a
actif, adj.
better watch, he would not have been cheated. — Your
montre, f. *trompé*, p.p.
uncle and my brother have been wet. —— You could
oncle, m. *mouillé*, p.p.
have killed a hare, if you had had a gun.
tué, p.p. *lièvre*, m. *ſi*, c. *fuſil*, m.

After

After theſe exerciſes, the learner ought to conjugate the two foregoing verbs, throughout the ſeveral tenſes of the indicative mood only, firſt with an interrogation affirmative, and then with an interrogation negative: ex.

SINGULAR.

Affirmatively.

Ai-je?	have I?	*Suis-je?*	am I?
A-t-il?	has he?	*Eſt-il?*	Is he?
Mon frère a-t-il?		has my brother?	
Sa fille eſt-elle?		is her daughter?	

Negatively.

N'ai-je pas?	have I not?	*Ne ſuis-je pas?*	am I not?
N'a-t-il pas?	has he not?	*N'eſt-il pas?*	is he not?
Ma ſœur n'a-t-elle pas?		has not my ſiſter?	
Votre couſin n'eſt-il pas?		is not your couſin?	

PLURAL.

Affirmatively.

Avons-nous?	have we?	*Sommes-nous?*	are we?
Avez-vous?	have you?	*Etes-vous?*	are you?
Ont-ils?	have they?	*Sont-ils?*	are they?
Vos frères ont-ils?		have your brothers? &c.	
Ses filles ſont-elles?		are his daughters? &c.	

Negatively.

N'avons-nous pas?	have we not?
N'avez-vous?	have you not?
N'ont-ils pas?	have they not?
Ses enfans n'ont-ils pas?	have not his children?
Ne ſommes-nous pas?	are we not?
N'êtes-vous pas?	are you not?
Ne ſont-ils pas?	are they not?
Mes ſœurs ne ſont-elles pas?	are not my ſiſters? &c.

N. B. In the interrogations, it muſt be obſerved, that, when there is a noun ſtanding as a nominative to the verb, the pronouns *il*, *elle*, *nous*, *vous*, *ils*, *elles*, though not expreſſed in Engliſh, muſt be expreſſed in French immediately after the verb, according to the perſon and number; and when the verb terminates

with a vowel, a *-t-* is to be added, in the third perſon ſingular, between the verb and the pronoun, the noun beginning the phraſe: ex.

Votre oncle a-t-il *des enfans?* Has your uncle any children?

that is, your uncle, has *he* any children?

Mon couſin aura-t-il *congé?* Will my couſin have a holiday?

that is, my couſin, will he have a holiday?

The ſame rule muſt be obſerved in the conjugation of the other verbs: ex.

Votre frère joue-t-il *du violon?* Does your brother play on the fiddle?

Sa ſœur dînera-t-elle *ici aujourd'hui?* Will her ſiſter dine here to-day? &c.

But, if the ſentence begin with *que* interrogative, or an *adverb*, the pronoun is not to be expreſſed, and the *noun* is to be put after the verb: ex.

Que *fait votre ſœur?* *What* is your ſiſter doing?

Comment *ſe porte votre frère?* *How* does your brother?

The learner will have no trouble in going through the other ſimple tenſes of the indicative mood; and, as for the compounds, it needs only to be remarked, that *eu*, had, or *été*, been, is to be added to the ſimple tenſes of the verb *avoir*, to have: ex.

Ai-je eu? have I *had?*
N'ai-je pas eu? have I not *had?* &c.
Ai-je été? have I *been?*
N'ai-je pas été? have I not *been?* &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

Have I my books?—Am I not unhappy to

malheureux, adj. *de*

have

have loſt his friendſhip?—Has he no money?—
perdu,p.p. *amitié*,p.p.

Is my ſiſter arrived?———Has not your father a great
arrivé,p p.

deal of friendſhip for you?—Have not your parents
amitié,f.

ſent you all the money you wanted?———Have
envoyé,p.p. *avoir*,v. *beſoin de*

we not a garden?—Are we not very happy?—Have
jardin,m.

you a good gun? — Are you dexterous? — Have not
fuſil,m. *adroit*,adj.

my brother and ſiſter a beautiful coach?—Are not
caroſſe,m.

Paul and Thomas two pretty children? — Are your
joli,adj.

brothers arrived?—Are you not glad to ſee them?
de voir,v.

—Have they ſpoken to you?—Had you not a little
parlé,p.p.

dog? — Was not your paper very good?—Are not
the Engliſh ladies generally handſomer than the
généralement,adv.

French? — Shall you have occaſion for your dictio-
beſoin,m. *de*

nary?—Shall I not have the pleaſure to ſee you to-
de voir,v. *de-*

morrow? — Were you not in the room? Shall we
main,adv. *chambre*,f.

not have leave?——Will they not be angry?——
permiſſion,f. *fâché*,adj.

Could you not have had a better watch? — If France
Si,c.

were as rich as England, would it not be the
riche,adj. *ce*,pro.
beſt country in the* world?——Will you not be aſha-
pays,m. *hon-*
med?—Has not your friend had bad weather?
teux,adj. *mauvais*,adj. *tems*,m.
— Had not our admiral better ſeamen than yours?—
matelot,m.
Has he been victorious?—Would not your hat be too
victorieux,adj.
big?——Is not your ſiſter older than mine?———
grand,adj. *âgé*,adj.
Are you not happier than if you were married?——
marié,p.p.
Shall not John have a holiday if he be diligent?———
Jean
Has not your couſin more money than you? —Was
not your wine very dear?

The learner will ſoon be convinced how neceſſary it is to know theſe two verbs perfectly well, becauſe the compound tenſes of all the others are formed with them. When he is well acquainted with their uſage, he will only have to add the participle paſſive to any of their tenſes: ex.

J'ai aimé, I have loved, *or* did love.
Je n'ai pas chanté, I have not ſung, *or* did not ſing.
Ai-je parlé? have I ſpoken? *or*, did I ſpeak?
N'ai-je pas étudié? have I not ſtudied? *or*, did I not
ſtudy?
Avez-vous danſé? have you danced? *or*, did you dance?
N'avez-vous pas ecrit? have you not written? *or*, did
you not write?
Je ſuis puni, I am puniſhed.
Je ne ſuis pas attendu, I am not expected.

* See the Degrees of Compariſon.

Suis-

Suis-je aimé? am I loved?
Ne ſuis-je pas perdu? am I not undone?
Etes-vous marié? are you married?
N'êtes-vous pas convaincu? are you not convinced?

REMARK ON THE VERB *ETRE*, TO BE.

In Engliſh, when this verb immediately precedes any noun, ſignifying *old*, *hungry*, *thirſty*, *cold*, *hot*, or *afraid*, it ſhould be rendered into French by *avoir*, to have, and the adjective muſt be changed into its ſubſtantive, ex.

Quel âge avez-*vous?*	How *old* are you?
J'ai ſept ans,	I *am* ſeven years old.
Avez-*vous* faim?	*Are* you *hungry?*
Non, mais j'ai ſoif,	No, but I *am thirſty*, &c.

EXERCISES.

How old is your daughter? — She is ſeven years
Quel, pro. *fille*, f. *an*, m.
old. — My ſon will be eleven years old (in the)
fils, m. *au*
month of April. — I was very hungry when I
mois, m. *Avril*, m. *grand*, adj. *quand*, c.
arrived. — Were you not very thirſty? — He is
ſuis arrivé, v. *grand*, adj.
not afraid. — You will ſoon be warm. — Are
peur, f. *bientôt*, adv. *chaud*, m.
you not cold? — How old are theſe two young chil-
froid, m. *en-*
dren? — The one is three years old, and the other is
fant, m.
not yet four. — Was not my ſiſter more than
encore, adv.
ten years old when ſhe died?
quand, adv. *mourut*, v.

FIRS

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	Parl-*er*, to ſpeak.
Participle active.	**ant*, ſpeaking.
Participle paſſive.	*é*, m. *ée*, f. ſpoken.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite.	*Avoir parlé*, to have ſpoken.
Part. paſt.	*Ayant parlé*, having ſpoken.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Je parl-*e*,	I ſpeak, *or*, I do ſpeak, *or*, am ſpeaking. †
Tu *es*,	thou ſpeakeſt.
Il *e*,	he ſpeaks.

Plural.

Nous **ons*,	we ſpeak.
Vous *ez*,	you ſpeak
Ils *ent*,	they ſpeak.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je parl-**ois*,	I was ſpeaking, ſpoke, *or*, did ſpeak.
Tu **ois*,	thou waſt ſpeaking, &c.
Il **oit*,	he was ſpeaking, &c.

Plural.

Nous *ions*,	we were ſpeaking, &c.
Vous *iez*,	you were ſpeaking, &c.
Ils **aient*,	they were ſpeaking, &c.

Preterite. Singular.

Je parl-**ai*,	I ſpoke, *or*, did ſpeak.
Tu **as*,	thou ſpokeſt.
Il **a*,	he ſpoke.

† When, in Engliſh, a participle active is joined to any of the tenſes of the auxiliary verb *to be*, the auxiliary muſt be left out in French, and the participle put in the ſame tenſe, &c. with the auxiliary that is ſuppreſſed:

Je parle, *I am* ſpeaking; *Je priois*, I was deſiring;
Vous parlez, *you are* ſpeaking; *Nous chantions*, we were ſinging;
and not *je ſuis parlant*, *vous êtes parlant*, j'étois priant, &c.

Plural.

Plural.

Nous parl-**âmes*, we ſpoke.
Vous **âtes*, you ſpoke.
Ils *èrent*, they ſpoke.

Future. Singular.

Je parl-*erai*, I ſhall *or* will ſpeak.
Tu *eras*, thou ſhalt *or* wilt ſpeak.
Il *era*, he ſhall *or* will ſpeak.

Plural.

Nous *erons*, we ſhall *or* will ſpeak.
Vous *erez*, you ſhall *or* will ſpeak.
Ils *eront*, they ſhall *or* will ſpeak.

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

Je parl-*erois*, I ſhould, would, *or* might, ſpeak.
Tu *erois*, thou ſhouldſt, &c. ſpeak.
Il *eroit*, he ſhould, &c. ſpeak.

Plural.

Nous *erions*, we ſhould, &c. ſpeak.
Vous *eriez*, you ſhould, &c. ſpeak.
Ils *eroient*, they ſhould, &c. ſpeak.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pret. indefinite. *J'ai parlé*, I have ſpoken.
Pret. ant. definite. *J'eus parlé*, I had ſpoken.
Preterpluperfect. *J'avois parlé*, I had ſpoken.
Future paſt. *J'aurai parlé*, I ſhall *or* will have ſpoken.
Conditional paſt. *J'aurois parlé*, I ſhould, would, could, have ſpoken.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Parl-*e*, ſpeak thou.
Qu'il *e*, let him ſpeak.

Plural.

**ons*, let us ſpeak.
ez, ſpeak ye.
Qu'ils *ent*, let them ſpeak.

SUBJUNC

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent. Singular.

Que je parl-*e*, that I may ſpeak, *or*, I ſpeak.
tu *es*, thou mayeſt ſpeak.
il *e*, he may ſpeak.

Plural.

nous *ions*, that we may ſpeak.
vous *iez*, you may ſpeak.
ils *ent*, they may ſpeak.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je parl-**aſſe*, that I might ſpeak, *or*, I ſpoke.
tu **aſſes*, thou mighteſt ſpeak.
il **ât*, he might ſpeak.

Plural.

nous **aſſions*, that we might ſpeak.
vous **aſſiez*, you might ſpeak.
ils **aſſent*, they might ſpeak.

Compound Tenses.

Preterite. *Que j'aie parlé*, that I may have ſpoken.
Preterpluper. *Que j'euſſe parlé*, that I might have ſpoken.

After the ſame manner are conjugated about 2700 regular verbs. The following are excepted: viz.

Aller, being very irregular, will be ſeen among the irregular verbs.

Envoyer is only irregular in the future and conditional preſent; as, inſtead of ſaying, *j'envoyerai*, I will ſend, &c. *j'envoyerois*, I would ſend, &c. according to the conjugation, we ſay,

Future.

Singular.	Plural.
J'enverrai, I will ſend.	*Nous enverrons.*
Tu enverras,	*Vous enverrez.*
Il enverra.	*Ils enverront.*

* Verbs in this conjugation, whoſe radix terminates in G or C, immediately ſucceeded by A or O, require, for the ſoftening of their ſounds, that an E be added to the G, and a cerilla to the C. Little ſtars are placed where theſe alterations are required.

Conditional

Conditional Preſent.

Singular.	Plural.
J'enverrois, I would ſend.	*Nous enverrions.*
Tu enverrois,	*Vous enverriez.*
Il enverroit,	*Ils enverroient.*

Puer is only irregular in the three perſons of the preſent tenſe of the indicative mood; as, *je pus*, *tu pus*, *il put*, inſtead of, *je pue*, &c. This verb is ſeldom uſed, for we ſay, *ſentir mauvais*, inſtead of *puer*.

Verbs ending in AYER and OYER, as *eſſayer*, to try; *envoyer*, to ſend, change the Y into I wherever the letter *y* is immediately followed by an *e* mute: ex. *j'eſſaie*, *tu eſſaies*, *il eſſaie*, *j'envoie*, *tu envoies*, *il envoie*, &c.

The learner, having conjugated a verb *affirmatively* and *negatively*, ought to conjugate two others, with an *interrogation affirmative* and *negative*, in the indicative mood only, and ſo on through the other conjugations, before he makes the exerciſes, ex.

Affirmatively.

Manges-tu? doſt thou eat?
Mange-t-il? does he eat?
Parlons-nous? do we ſpeak? &c.

Negatively.

Ne parlé-je pas? do I not ſpeak?
Ma ſœur ne chante-t-elle pas? does not my ſiſter ſing?

N. B. In many verbs, the common uſage does not admit an interrogation in the firſt perſon ſingular, preſent, of the indicative mood.—Inſtead of ſaying, *Mangé-je?* Do I eat? *Punis-je?* Do I puniſh? &c. we ſay, Eſt-ce que *je mange?* Eſt-ce que *je punis?* &c.

Some verbs, ending in *e* mute, in the firſt perſon ſingular, preſent, in the indicative mood, change the *e* mute into *é* with an acute accent, and je after it, as *it is ſeen by parlé-je.*

It

It has before been obſerved, that the compound tenſes are eaſily formed, by adding the participle paſſive of the verb to any of the tenſes of the auxiliaries *avoir*, to have, or *être*, to be, as they have been conjugated, either affirmatively, negatively, or interrogatively: ex.

Affirmatively.

J'ai danſé, I have danced, *or*, I did dance.

Negatively.

Je n'ai pas parlé, I have not ſpoken, *or*, I did not ſpeak.

Interrogatively-affirmatively.

Avez-vous chanté? Have you ſung, *or* did you ſing?

Interrogatively-negatively.

N'a-t-il pas mangé? Has he not eaten, *or* did he not eat?

Obſerve, that we make uſe of

Mener,	To take, to carry,
Amener,	To bring,
Emmener,	To carry, *or* take away,

and all the compound verbs of *mener*, whenever we ſpeak of rational or irrational beings to which nature has given the faculty of walking, or has not deprived them of it through illneſs or accident: in all other caſes we make uſe of

Porter,	To carry, to take,
Apporter,	To bring,
Emporter,	To carry, *or* take away,

and all the compounds of *porter*.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I play ſometimes, but I never *jou-er*, v. *quelquefois*, adv. *mais*, c. *ne jamais*, adv. win. ——— How much does your brother give *gagn-er*, v. *Combien*, adv. *donn-er*, v. *for his board?*—We do not command; we pray. — *penſion*, f. *command-er*, v. *pri-er*, v.

You

You always borrow; you never lend.—You
toujours, adv. *emprunt-er*, v. *prêt-er*, v.
are always ſpeaking when I write. ——— Why
quand, adv. *écris*, v. *Pourquoi*, adv.
do you not grant him that favour? — What do
accord-er, v. *grâce*, f.
they aſk you?
demand-er, v.

IMP. I was deſiring them to ſing a ſong.—
dri-er, v. *de chant-er*, v. *chanſon*, f.
She was not ſpeaking to you.—Were we not joking?—
badin-er, v.
Were you not ſcolding them when I came? — They
grond-er, v. *vins*, v.
were eating fiſh.
mang-er, v. *poiſſon*, m.

PRET. I ſpoke to them (a long while.) — Did not
long-tems, adv.
the king forgive them?—We wept for joy
roi, m. *pardonn-er*, v. *pleur-er*, v. *de joie*, f.
when we found her.—Why did you not play on
trouv-er, v.
Friday laſt? —— They faſtened the man to a
Vendredi, m. *dernier*, adj. *li-er*, v.
tree, knocked him down, and then robbed
arbre, m. *aſſomm-er*, v. *enſuite*, adv. *vol-er*, v.
him of his watch, gold ring, and all the money he
montre, f. *bague*, f.
had in his pocket.
poche, f.

FUT. I will buy a watch the firſt time I
achet-er, v. *fois*, f.
go to London. — Will not your father ſend
irai, v. *envoy-er*, v.

you to ſchool this winter? — What ſhall we give him?
école, f. *hiver*, m.

— Will you not carry the children to the play? —
men-er, v. *enfant*, m. *comédie*, f.

They will empty the bottle if you do not take
vid-er, v. *bouteille*, f. *emport-er*, v.

it away.

COND. PRES. I would lend them money if they
prêt-er, v.

were not ſo idle. — Would not your mother de-
pareſſeux, adj. *mé-*

ſpiſe ſuch a conduct? — Why ſhould we ſend
priſ-er, v. *tel*, adj. *conduite*, f.

them there? — I am ſure you would marry her,
ſûr, adj. *épouſ-er*, v.

if ſhe were rich. — Would they not pay us, if they
riche, adj. *pay-er*, v.

had money?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bridle my horſe, and bring him to me. —
Brid-er, v. *cheval*, m. *amen-er*, v.

Give a chair to that lady. — Let her not (come up,)
chaiſe, f. *dame*, f. *mont-er*, v.

for I am engaged. — Let us carry thoſe peaches to Mrs.
engagé, p. p. *pêche*, f.

D——. — Do not neglect your affairs. — Let them
néglig-er, v. *affaire*, f.

hunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may help you. — Though* he
aid-er, v. *Quoique*, c.

* Conjunctions which require the ſubjunctive mood.

do

do not approve of my plan.— Provided* we
approuv-er,v. *plan*,m. *Pourvûque*,c.
avoid their company.— That you may try
évit-er,v. *compagnie*,f. *éprouv-er*,v.
that gun. —— That they may not command.
fuſil,m.

IMP. That I might change my opinion.— That
chang-er,v. *opinion*,f.
he might eat an apple.— That we might not fall
pomme, f. *tomb-er*,v.
into their hands.— That you might encourage the
dans,p. *main*,f. *encourag-er*,v.
induſtrious. — That they might exerciſe their ta-
induſtrieux,adj. *exerc-er*,v. *ta-*
lents.
lent,m.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE COMPOUND TENSES.

I have forgotten to bring your penknife. —— He
oubli-er,v. *de* *canif*,m.
has not yet ſpoken to us.— Has ſhe brought her
encore,adv.
work with her? — Have we not gained our cauſe?—
gagn-er,v.
Why have you not yet begun your exerciſe? —
commenc-er,v. *thême*,f.
You had taken the muſtard away. —— You would
moutarde,f.
have judged more favourably of him. — Stay
juger,v. *favorablement*,adv. *Reſter*,v.
here till* we have dined. — Could we not
ici,adv. *juſqu'à ce que*,c. *din-er*,v.
have aſſiſted that family? — They have broken their
aid-er,v. *famille*,f. caſſ-er,v.

windows, becauſe they had not illuminated as
fenêtre,f. *parceque*,c. *illuminer*,v. *comme*,adv.
it had been ordered. — I ſhall have dined ſoon. ——
ordonn-er,v. *bientôt*,adv.
We would have ſent them to priſon if they had
envoy-er,v. *en priſon*,f.
reſiſted. —— That we may have denied the fact. ——
réſiſt-er,v. *ni-er*,v. *fait*,m.
Had you not imitated their manners. — They had not
imit-er,v. *manière*,f.
executed his commands. —— Had I not lighted
exécut-er,v. *commandement*,m. *allum-er*,v.
the fire? — They would have carried him to the con-
feu,m.
cert, if I had not hindered them (from it.) — We
empêch-er,v.
might have accepted of his offers.
accept-er,v. *offre*,f.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent.	Pun-*ir*, to puniſh.
Participle active.	*iſſant*, puniſhing.
Participle paſſive.	*i*, m. *ie*, f. puniſhed.

Compound Tenses.

Preterite. *Avoir puni*, to have puniſhed.
Part. paſt. *Ayant puni*, having puniſhed.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent. Singular.

Je pun-*is*, I puniſh, I do puniſh, *or* I am puniſhing.
Tu *is*.
Il *it*.

Plural.

Plural.

Nous pun-*iſſons*, we puniſh, &c.
Vous *iſſez*.
Ils *iſſent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je pun-*iſſois*, I did puniſh, *or* I was puniſhing, &c.
Tu *iſſois*.
Il *iſſoit*.

Plural.

Nous *iſſions*, we did puniſh, &c.
Vous *iſſiez*.
Il *iſſoient*.

Preterite. Singular.

Je pun-*is*, I puniſhed, *or* I did puniſh.
Tu *is*.
Il *it*.

Plural.

Nous *îmes*, we puniſhed, &c.
Vous *îtes*.
Ils *irent*.

Future. Singular.

Je pun-*irai*, I ſhall *or* will puniſh.
Tu *iras*.
Il *ira*.

Plural.

Nous *irons*, we ſhall *or* will puniſh.
Vous *irez*.
Ils *iront*.

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

Je pun-*irois*, I ſhould, would, could, *or* might, puniſh.
Tu *irois*.
Il *iroit*.

Plural.

Nous *irions*, we ſhould, &c. puniſh.
Vous *iriez*.
Ils *iroient*.

Compound Tenses.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai puni*, I have puniſhed.

Pret. ant. def. *J'eus puni*, I had puniſhed.
Preterpluperf. *J'avois puni*, I had puniſhed.
Future paſt. *J'aurai puni*, I ſhall, &c. have puniſhed.
Cond. paſt. *J'aurois puni*, I ſhould, &c. have puniſhed.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent. Singular.

Pun-*is*, puniſh thou.
Qu'il iſſe, let him puniſh.

Plural.

iſſons, let us puniſh.
iſſez, puniſh ye.
Qu'ils iſſent, let them puniſh.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent. Singular.

Que je pun-*iſſe*, that I may puniſh, *or* I puniſh.
tu iſſes.
il iſſe.

Plural.

nous iſſions, that we may puniſh.
vous iſſiez.
ils iſſent.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je pun-*iſſe*, that I might puniſh, *or* I puniſhed.
tu iſſes.
il ît.

Plural.

nous iſſions, that we might puniſh.
vous iſſiez.
ils iſſent.

Compound Tenses.

Preterite. *Que j'aie puni*, that I may have puniſhed.
Preterplu. *Que j'euſſe puni*, that I might have puniſhed.

After the ſame manner are conjugated about 200 *regular verbs*; the following are excepted, as being irregular.

Acquérir,

Acquérir, to acquire.
Aſſaillir, to aſſault.
Bouillir, to boil.
Courir, to run.
Cueillir, to gather.
Dormir, to ſleep.
Faillir, to fail.
Fuir, to fly, to avoid.
Mentir, to lie.
Mourir, to die.
Offrir, to offer.
Ouvrir, to open.
Partir, to ſet out.
Se repentir, to repent.
Sentir, to ſmell.
Servir, to ſerve.
Sortir, to go out.
Souffrir, to ſuffer.
Tenir, to hold.
Venir, to come.
Vêtir, to clothe.
And their compounds.

EXERCISES UPON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I always finiſh my work before
toujours,adv. *fin-ir*,v. *ouvrage*,m. *avant*,p.
the others. — Your friend does not ſucceed in his
ami,m. *réuſſ-ir*,v. *dans*,p.
undertaking. — Do we not furniſh arms againſt
entrepriſe,f. *fournir*,v. *arme*,f. *contre*,p.
ourſelves? — Why do you hate him? — They
ha-ir,v.
cure the diſeaſes of the body, and not thoſe of
guér-ir,v. *maladie*,f. *corps*,m.
the mind.
eſprit,m.

IMP. I was building my houſe when you de-
bât-ir,v. *maiſon*,f. *quand*,adv. *dé-*
moliſhed yours. — Was he not enjoying a good
mol-ir,v. *jou-ir de*,v.
eſtate? — We hated him, becauſe he did not act kind-
bien,m. *parceque*,c. *ag-ir*,v. *hon-*
ly towards us. — On what were you re-
nêtement,adv. *envers*,p. *Sur*,p. *rê-*
flecting?

flecting? — The mountains were reſounding with
fléch-ir,v. *montagne*,f. *retent-ir*,v.
their cries.
cri,m.

PRET. I warranted them very good. — Did your
garant-ir,v.
maſter accompliſh his promiſe? — We (leaped over)
maître,m. *accompl-ir*,v. *promeſſe*,f. *franchir*,v.
the ditch, and ſeized the guilty. — Why did you not
foſſé,m. *ſaiſ-ir*,v. *coupable*,adj.
applaud that pretty actreſs? — Did not the ſoldiers
applaud-ir,v. *joli*,adj. *actrice*,f. *ſoldat*,m.
obey the commands of their general?
obé-ir,v. *à commandement*,m.

FUT. When ſhall I baniſh all theſe thoughts
bann-ir,v. *tout*,adj. *penſée*,f.
from my mind? — This plant will ſoon bloſſom if you
plante,f *fleur-ir*,v.
water it often. — We ſhall warn your relations
arroſer,v. *ſouvent*,adv. *averti-ir*,v. *parent*,m.
of it. — Shall you not enjoy, as we do, the
comme,adv.
pure pleaſures of the country. — Her children will
pur,adj.
bleſs her for it.
bén-ir,v.

COND. PRES. I would chooſe this cloth, if I were
choiſ-ir,v. *drap*,m.
in your place. — Would he not bluſh if he acted
roug-ir,v.
ſo? — We would not puniſh them if they were
ainſi,adv.
diligent. — Would you not act with leſs ſeve-
avec,p. *moins*,adv. *ſévé-*
rity?

rity? — They could furniſh us with arms and troops
rité, f. *troupe*, f.
if we wanted any.
avoir beſoin, v.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Do not fill the glaſſes. — Let him enjoy the
rempl-ir, v. *verre*, m.
fruit of his labours. — Let us reflect on what we have
travail, m.
to do. —— Let them define the queſtion.
à faire, v. *défin-ir*, v.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. That I may not periſh. — I wiſh he
pér-ir, v. *ſouhaiter*, v.
may ſucceed. — That we may not (bear hardſhips.) —
réuſſ-ir, v. *pât-ir*, v.
That you may not hate us. — Provided they do not
(grow tall.)
grand-ir, v.

IMP. That I might refreſh my memory. —
rafraîch-ir, m. *mémoire*, f.
That ſhe might not roaſt the meat. —— That we
rôtir, v.
might (become younger.) — That you might puniſh
rajeun-ir, v.
the idle. — That they might not (grow old.)
vieill-ir, v.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have filled my cellar with good wine. — Has
rempl-ir, v. *cave*, f. *de*
he not leaped over the ditch? — We had finiſhed our
work.

work. —— They would have ſeized him. —— We
ouvrage, m.

ſhould have periſhed without any aſſiſtance. — When
ſans, p. *ſecours*, m.

ſhall I have built my houſe? — I have (very much)
bât-ir, v. *beaucoup*, adv.

weakened his courage. — Though they have adorn-
affoibl-ir, v. *Quoique*, c. *em-*

ed their gardens to dazzle the vulgar, they
bell-ir, v. *jardin*, m. *pour éblou-ir*, v. *vulgaire*, m.

have not ſucceeded, becauſe they have diſobeyed
parceque, c. *déſobé-ir*, v. *à*

their father and mother.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Rec-*evoir*, to receive.
Part. active. *evant*, receiving.
Part. paſſ. **u*, m. *ue*, f. received.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Avoir reçu*, to have received.
Part. paſt. *Ayant reçu*, having received.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Je reç-*ois*, I receive, I do receive, *or* I am receiving.
Tu *ois*.
Il *oit*.

Plural.

Nous *evons*, we receive, &c.
Vous *evez*.
Ils *oient*,

* Verbs of this conjugation, whoſe radix terminates in c, require for the ſoftening of their ſound, that a cerilla be added to the (ç) whenever it is followed by o or u.

Imperfect.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je rec-*evois*, I did receive, *or* I was receiving.
Tu *evois.*
Il *evoit.*

Plural.

Nous *evions*, we did receive, &c.
Vous *eviez.*
Ils *evoient.*

Preterite. Singular.

Je reç-*us*, I received, *or* I did receive.
Tu *us.*
Il *ut.*

Plural.

Nous *ûmes*, we received, &c.
Vous *ûtes.*
Ils *urent.*

Future. Singular.

Je rec-*evrai*, I ſhall *or* will receive.
Tu *evras.*
Il *evra.*

Plural.

Nous *evrons*, we ſhall *or* will receive.
Vous *evrez.*
Ils *evront.*

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

Je rec-*evrois*, I ſhould, would, could, *or* might, receive.
Tu *evrois.*
Il *evroit.*

Plural.

Nous *evrions*, we ſhould, &c. receive.
Vous *evriez.*
Ils *evroient.*

Compound Tenses.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai reçu*, I have received.
Pret. ant. def. *J'eus reçu*, I had received,
Preterpluperf. *J'avois reçu*, I had received.
Future paſt. *J'aurai reçu*, I ſhall, &c. have received.
Cond. paſt. *J'aurois reçu*, I ſhould, &c. have received.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Reç-*ois*, receive thou.
Qu'il oive, let him receive.

Plural.

evons, let us receive.
evez, receive ye.
Qu'ils oivent, let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Que je reç-*oive*, that I may receive, *or* I receive.
tu oives.
il oive.

Plural.

nous evions, that we may receive.
vous eviez.
ils oivent.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je reç-*uſſe*, that I might receive, *or* I received.
tu uſſes.
il ût.

Plural.

nous uſſions, that we might receive.
vous uſſiez.
ils uſſent.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Que j'aie reçu*, that I may have received.
Preterplu. *Que j'euſſe reçu*, that I might have received.

Recevoir des nouvelles de quelqu'un, To hear from ſomebody.

After the ſame manner are conjugated 7 verbs only: the following are excepted, being irregulars:

Aſſeoir, to ſit down.
Déchoir, to decay,
Falloir, (verb impersonal,) to be needful.
Mouvoir, to move.
Pleuvoir, (v. imp.) to rain
Pouvoir, to be able.
Savoir, to know.

Valoir,

Valoir, to be worth. *Vouloir*, to be willing.
Voir, to ſee. And their compounds.

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I entertain great hopes from his con-
conc-evoir,v. *eſpérance*,f. *con-*
duct. —— I am to write to your brother to-morrow,
duite,f. * *écrire*,v.
to let him know that your father is arrived. —
pour faire,v. *ſavoir*,v.
A commander ought to be intrepid in the midſt
commandant,m. *devoir*,v. *au milieu*,m.
of dangers. — He is to go and breakfaſt at my
aller,v. *déjeûner*,v. *chez*,p.
uncle's next Sunday, and he is to come and ſup
venir,v. *ſouper*,v.
with us. — We ſometimes entertain a hatred for per-
quelquefois,adv. *haine*,f.
ſons who deſerve our friendſhip. — Do you not
mériter,v. *amitié*,f.
perceive a mountain beyond that tree? — We are
apperc-evoir,v. *derrière*,p.
to remit him the value in goods or in
remettre,v. *valeur*,f. *en*,p. *marchandiſe*,f.
money. — Are you not to dine with my father and mo-
ther to-morrow? — Men commonly owe their vir-
demain,adv. *devoir*,v.

* When the verb *to be* is uſed in the preſent or imperfect tenſes of the indicative mood, and precedes another verb in the infinitive mood, denoting a futurity in the action, it is to be rendered in French by the ſame tenſes of the verb *devoir*, and not by *être*: ex.

Je dois *aller au parc*, I *am* to go to the park.
Nous devions *lui écrire*, We *were* to write to him.

tues or their vices to education (as much as) to
autant que,c.
nature. —— Are theſe young ladies to go to the
aller,v.
ball?
bal,m.

IMP. I owed four guineas to your aunt when ſhe
guinée,f.
died. —— Was not your brother to receive that money
mourut,v.
laſt Thurſday? —— We received his tireſome viſits
Jeudi,m. *ennuyant*,adj.
becauſe we were obliged to it. — Were you not to let
obliger,v. *faire*,v.
them know it ſooner? —— They were not to ſtay
ſavoir,v. *reſter*,v.
above ſix weeks.
plus,adv.

PRE. I received yeſterday, with (a great deal) of
bien,adv.
pleaſure, the books you ſent me. — As ſoon as we
envoyer,v.
perceived the danger, we warned him of it. — They
avertir,v.
heard yeſterday from your brother.

FUT. I ſhall entertain a bad opinion of you
mauvais,adj.
if you do not avoid Mr. R——'s company. — We
éviter,v.
ſhall owe him nothing more after this month. — I hope
après,p.
you will receive all my letters during my abſence.
pendant,p.

COND.

CONDITIONAL PRES. I ſhould anſwer your brother's
* *répondre*, v. *à*

letter, but I have not time. — Ought not your ſiſter to
tems, m.

give your mother an account of all her actions? —
rendre, v. *compte*, m.

She would ſoon perceive the danger, if ſhe knew
bientôt, adv. *ſavoir*, v.

the conſequences of it. —— Children ſhould every day

learn ſomething by heart. —— You ſhould not
apprendre, v. *cœur*, m.

deſpiſe the advice that he gives you. — Should they,
mépriſer, v. *avis*, m.

after what they have done, expect to receive
après, p. *fait*, p.p. *s'attendre*, v. *à*

favours?

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Receive this ſmall preſent as a token of my
marque, f.

friendſhip.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. and IMP. Though I perceive ſhips
Quoique, c. *vaiſſeau*, m.

* When the word *ſhould* expreſſes a duty or neceſſity, or can with propriety be turned by *ought*, it is rendered in French by the conditional preſent of the verb *devoir*: ex.

Je devrois *aller le voir*,	I *ſhould*, or *ought to*, go and ſee him.
Vous devriez *le ſecourir dans ſa miſère*, &c.	You *ſhould* help him in his miſery &c.

The words *ſhould* or *ought*, when joined to the verb *to have*, immediately followed by a participle paſſive, muſt be rendered by the conditional paſt of the above verb, with the participle paſſive turned into the preſent of the infinitive mood: ex.

J'aurois dû l'obliger à reſter ici,	I *ſhould*, or *ought to have* obliged him to ſtay here.
Nous aurions dû *revenir plutôt*.	We *ſhould have* come back ſooner.

(afar off,) I cannot diſtinguiſh them. —— He
de loin,adv. *ne ſaurois*,v.

wrote to us by the firſt poſt, that we might
écrivit,v. *ordinaire*,m.

receive his orders (in proper time.)
à tems, adv.

Compound Tenses.

I have not yet received his anſwer. — You
encore,adv. *réponſe*,f.

ſhould have (been making) your theme this morning
* *faire*,v. *matin*,m.

inſtead of playing. —— He has entertained the hope
au lieu,p.

of living here all his life. —— She ought to have
vivre,v. *ici*,adv. *vie*,f.

thanked him for the good advice he gave her.—
remercier,v. *de*,p.

When did you hear from your ſiſter? —— We have

not heard from her ſince her departure. —— Your
depuis,p. *départ*,m.

uncle ſhould not have obliged him to pay half the
oncle,m. *à moitié*,f.

expences —— We ſhould have owed him a hundred
frais,m.pl.

livres. — I beg your pardon, I ought not to have
livre,f *demander*,v.

made you wait ſo long. —— Ought not we to
faire,v. *attendre*,v. *long-tems*,adv.

have employed our time better than (we did) the
employer,v. *nous n'avons fait*

laſt three months we were in France?

FOURTH

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Vend-*re*, to ſell.
Part. active. *ant*, ſelling.
Part. paſſive. *u*, m. *ue*, f. ſold.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Je vend-*s*, I ſell, I do ſell, or I am ſelling.
Tu vend-*s*.
Il vend.

Plural.

Nous vend-*ons*, we ſell, &c.
Vous *ez*.
Ils *ent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je vend-*ois*, I did ſell, or was ſelling,
Tu *ois*.
Il *oit*.

Plural.

Nous *ions*, we did ſell, &c.
Vous *iez*.
Ils *oient*.

Preterite. Singular

Je vend-*is*, I ſold, or did ſell.
Tu *is*.
Il *it*.

Plural.

Nous *îmes*, we ſold, &c.
Vous *îtes*.
Ils *irent*.

Future. Singular.

Je vend-*rai*, I ſhall or will ſell.
Tu *ras*.
Il *ra*.

Plural.

Nous *rons*, we ſhall or will ſell.
Vous *rez*.
Ils *ront*.

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

Je vend-*rois*, I ſhould, could, would, or might, ſell.
Tu *rois*.
Il *roit*.

Plural.

Nous *rions*, we ſhould, &c.
Vous *riez*.
Ils *roient*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Pret. indefin. *J'ai vendu*, I have ſold.
Pret. ant. def. *J'eus vendu*, I had ſold.
Preterpluperf. *J'avois vendu*, I had ſold.
Future paſt. *J'aurai vendu*, I ſhall, &c. have ſold.
Cond. paſt. *J'aurois vendu*, I ſhould, &c. have ſold.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Vend-*s*, ſell thou.
Qu'il *e*, let him ſell.

Plural.

ons, let us ſell.
ez, ſell ye.
Qu'ils *ent*, let them ſell.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Que je vend-*e*, that I may ſell, or I ſell.
tu *es*.
il *e*.

Plural.

nous, *ions*.
vous, *iez*.
ils *ent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je vend-*iſſe*, that I might ſell, or I ſold.
tu *iſſes*.
il *it*.

Plural.

Plural.

Que nous vend-*iſſions.*
vous *iſſiez.*
ils *iſſent.*

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. *Que j'aie vendu*, that I may have ſold.
Preterplu. *Que j'euſſe vendu*, that I might have ſold.

After the ſame manner are conjugated about 40 verbs. The following are excepted as being irregular.

Abſoudre, to abſolve.
Battre, to beat.
Boire, to drink.
Circoncire, to circumciſe.
Conclure, to conclude.
Conduire, to conduct.
And all the verbs ending in *uire*.
Confire, to preſerve.
Connoître, to know.
And all thoſe ending in *oître*.
Coudre, to ſew.
Craindre, to fear.
And all thoſe ending in *indre*.
Croire, to believe.
Dire, to tell.
Ecrire, to write.
Faire, to make, to do.
Frire, to fry.
Lire, to read.
Mettre, to put.
Moudre, to grind.
Naître, to be born.
Paître, to graze, to feed.
Plaire, to pleaſe.
Prendre, to take.
Rire, to laugh.
Suffire, to ſuffice, to be ſufficient.
Suivre, to follow.
Se taire, to hold one's tongue.
Traire, to milk.
Vaincre, to conquer.
Vivre, to live.
And their compounds.

N. B. Verbs of this conjugation, whoſe radix terminates in *p*, as *romp-re*, *corromp-re*, &c. take a *t* in the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe indicative mood: ex. *je romps*, *tu romps*, *il rompt*: the reſt are conjugated as *venare*.

EXERCISES

EXERCISES ON THIS CONJUGATION.

INDCATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I do not mean to wrong him. —
prétend-re,v. *faire tort*,v. *lui*,pro.

Is your mother coming down?——We expect our
deſcend-re,v. *atténd-re*,v.

friend Mr. A. ——. —— Do not you forbid her to
défend-re,v. *de*

go there? —— They ſell bad fruit.
aller,v. *mauvais*,adj.

IMP. Did I not interrupt him whilſt he
interromp-re,v. *pendant que*,c.

was anſwering them? —She was melting into tears
répond-re,v. *fond-re*,v. *en*,p. *larme*,f.

when you arrived. — Were we not loſing our time?
arriver,v. *perdre*,v. *tems*,m.

——You were not ſpreading your nets. —— Did they
étend-re,v. *filet*,m.

corrupt our manners?
corromp-re,v. *mœurs*,f.pl.

PRET. (As ſoon as) I had received my money, I
Dès que,c.

returned them what they had lent me.—Did he not
rend-re,v. *prêter*,v.

hear you?——We (waited for) them a month.
entend-re,v. *attend-re*,v. *mois*,m.

—(For how much) did you ſell it them?—They
Combien,adv.

did ſpill all the wine.
répand-re,v.

FUT. I ſhall ſhear my flock (in the) month
tond-re,v. *troupeau*,m. *au*

of

of May. — If you do not take care, the dog will
Mai,m. *prenez*,v. *garde*,f
bite you.—Shall we not loſe, if we play?—You
mord-re,v.
will melt it, if you put it into the fire.—
fond-re,v. *mettez*,v. *dans*,p.
They[1] ſhall[3] not[2] hear[3] [5] of[6] me[7] (any[4] more.)
entend-re parler,v. *plus*,adv.

COND. PRE. Should I not do him the juſ-
rend-re,v.
tice he deſerves?—Would he not interrupt you? —
mériter,v.
We would defend them if we could.——Why
défend-re,v. *pouvions*,v.
would you not anſwer if I were ſpeaking to you?
répondre,v.
— Your hens would (lay eggs) every day, if they
poule,f, *pond-re*,v.
were not ſo fat.
gras,adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Give[1] God[3] thanks[2].——Let her not come
Rendre,v. *Dieu*,m. *grâce*,f.
down. — Let us (give up) our accounts faithfully. —
rend-re,v. *compte*,m. *fidèlement*,adv.
Do not loſe my book. —— Let them hear the voice of
voix,f.
the Lord.
Seigneur,m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. and IMP. Speak loud that I may hear
haut,adv.
what you ſay.——She plays upon the harpſichord,
dites,v. *claveſſin*,m.
though

though you forbid her to do it.—He wrote
quoique,c. *défend-re*,v. *de faire*,v. *écrivit*,v.
to us that we might not expect him.
attend-re,v.

Compound Tenses.

I have loſt my book; have you found it?—
perd-re,v. *trouver*,v.
She has broken her fan. —— Have you not inter-
romp-re,v. *éventail*,m.
rupted me ſeveral times? —— I had not then an-
alors,adv. *ré-*
ſwered his letter. — If they (had gone) there,
pond-re,v. *à* *étoient allés*,v.
would they not have loſt their time? — He ſays he
dit,v.
would have ſold us very good wine. — Had you
vend-re,v.
not forbidden her to ſpeak?—That they might have
de
waited for us.

Recapitulatory Exercises on the regular Verbs of the four Conjugations.

Indicative Mood.

Pres. I love attentive ſcholars, but I puniſh
attentif,adj. *écolier*,m. *mais*,c.
ſeverely lazineſs and inattention. — Your bro-
ſévèrement,adv. *pareſſe* f.
ther does not receive this news with pleaſure.——
nouvelle,f.
Do we not expect your mother to-day? —— We
attendre, v.
hope (that) you will ſucceed in your undertaking.—
eſpérer,v. *réuſſir*,v.

Why

—Why do you not fulfil your promiſe?—
Pourquoi,adv. *accomplir*,v. *promeſſe*.f.
Are you to expect the leaſt favour from your pa-
attendre,v. *grâce*,f.
rents and friends?—They perceive the danger,
appercevoir,v.
and they do not endeavour to ſhun it.
tâcher,v. *de éviter*,v.

IMP. I was ſpeaking of your aunt when you
tante,f.
(came in,) and was doing her the juſtice ſhe deſerves.
entrer,v. *rendre*,v. *mériter*,v.
—Mr. N. did not act towards your ſon with much
agir,v. *fils*,m.
tenderneſs.——Mr. P. and I were anſwering your
tendreſſe, f.
letters when you arrived.——You undoubtedly en-
arriver,v. *ſans doute*,adv. *con-*
tertained great hopes from his laſt voyage.—
cevoir,v. *dernier*,adj.
They were ſpending their money in trifles, in-
dépenſer,v. *en*,p. *bagatelle*,f. *au*
ſtead of buying books.
lieu de,adv. *acheter*,v.

PRET. I built this houſe in one thouſand ſeven
hundred and ſeventy-nine.——Your father yeſterday
hier,adv.
received agreeable news.——She burſt into tears
fondre,v.
after your couſin was gone.——We ſent him a
après que,c. *parti*,p.p.
great deal of money unknown to your mother.——
à l'inſçu, p.*de*

Why

Why did you not finiſh your work ſooner? —— *finir*, v.

(As ſoon as) they perceived us, they (ran away.)
Dès que, c. *prirent la fuite.*

FUT. I will (give up) my accompts (at the) be-
rendre, v. *au*

ginning of next week.——My friend, Mrs. R.
prochain, adj. *ſemaine*, f.

will dine with me next Wedneſday. — We ſhall ſeize
Mercredi, m. *ſaiſir*, v.

the firſt opportunity to thank him for his kind-
occaſion, f. *pour remercier*, v. *de bon-*

neſſes. — You will ſoon entertain a better opinion
té, f. *bientôt*, adv.

of him. — Will not your ſiſters (come down) to-day?
deſcendre, v.

COND. PRES. I would lay two guineas your
gager, v.

uncle is not yet arrived. — If my father were rich, he
arriver, v.

would rebuild his country-houſe. — Should we not
rebâtir, v. *Devoir*, v.

expreſs our gratitude towards thoſe who do us
exprimer, v. *reconnoiſſance*, f. *font*, v.

good? — If you would, you could render great ſer-
bien, m. *vouliez*, v. *rendre*, v.

vices to your country. —— I am certain (that) they
pays, m.

would reward you, if you deſerved it.
récompenſer, v. *mériter*, v.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Diſcharge with equity the duties of your office.—
Remplir, v. *équité*, f. *devoir*, m. *charge*, f.

Let him receive the puniſhment due to his crime. —
punition, f. *dû*, p. p.

Let

Let us give God thanks for the good news we re-
rendre,v. *grâce*,f. *de*

ceived yeſterday. — Imitate the great actions of your
hier,adv.

anceſtors. ——— Let them enjoy the fruit of their
ancêtres,m. *jouir*,v. *de*

labours.
travail,m.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. Write to me by the firſt poſt, that
Ecrivez,v. *ordinaire*,m. *afin que*,c.

I may receive your letter before my departure from
avant,p. *départ*,m.

London. — Though he hear what you ſay, yet
Quoique,c. *entendre*,v. *dites*,v.

he does not underſtand you. — She is never pleaſed,
comprendre,v. *content*,adj.

though we obey her in (every thing.) — I will tell
en,p. *tout* *dirai*,v.

it to you, provided you do not ſpeak of it to your
pourvû que,c.

ſiſter. — He will pay them, provided they wait a
attendre,v.

little longer.
long-tems,adv.

IMP. I wrote to your father (ſome time ago,)
écrivis,v. *il y a quelque tems*,

that he might engage Mr. W. to come here and
afin que,c. *à*

ſpend the holidays with us. — That ſhe might reflect
paſſer,v. *vacance*,f.

on her own conduct, and not on that of others. —
propre,adj.

He would not come to ſee us, leſt we ſhould
vouloir,v. *de peur que*,c.
perceive his bad deſigns. — Your uncle deſired that
ordonner,v.
you might ſell his two horſes to Mr. B. — I ſhould be
very ſorry if they fell into bad hands.
que,c. *tomber*,v.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE COMPOUND TENSES.

I have ſpoken to my father of it, but he has not
yet given me any anſwer. — Have I not faith-
encore,adv.
fully executed your orders?—Has your ſiſter ſucceeded
in her undertaking?—We have not yet received any
remittance from America.—Mrs. N. told me you had
remiſe,f.
already ſold the half of your goods———Why
déjà,adv. *moitié*,f *marchandiſe*,f.
did you not pay thoſe poor people?———He would
gens,m. *et* f.pl.
have been puniſhed, if I had not defended his right. —
droit,m.
They have ſold him four dozen of handkerchiefs at an
mouchoir,m. *à*
exorbitant price, but they have warranted them fine
prix,m. *garantir*,v.
and well worked ——We thought you would have
travailler,v. *croyions*,v.
brought your brother with you.——Have we not been
amener,v.

obliged

obliged to (wait for) Miſs A.? — If you had truſted
de attendre,v. *confier*,v.
them with your goods, they would have ſtolen the
greateſt part of them. — It is for that reaſon my
partie,f. *Ce*,pro.
father has not (thought fit) to ſend them to you.—
juger,v.*à-propos*
Mr. D. had repreſented to him all the danger of it. —

Mrs. F. has gained her cauſe, but ſhe has loſt all
gagner,v. *perdre*,v.
her wealth. — Had I not finiſhed my work when
bien,m. *ouvrage*,m.
ſhe came in? — You would have received your money
entrer,v.
(a month ago) if the mail had not been robbed.—
il y a un mois *malle*,f. *voler*,v.
Mrs. P. told me ſhe would have paid you ſome time
ago, if ſhe had ſold her goods.

CONJUGATION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

Verbs paſſive are very eaſily conjugated; it requires only that the participle paſſive of the verb, which is to be conjugated, be joined to the auxiliary verb *être*, to be, through all its moods, tenſes, numbers, and perſons. It is to be obſerved, that (in French) the participle paſſive varies according to the gender and number of the noun or pronoun, which ſtands as the nominative to the verb: ex.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

être aim-*é*, *ée*, to be loved.
être pun-*i*, *ie*, to be puniſhed.

étant

étant	aim-*é*,	*ée*, being loved.
étant	pun-*i*,	*ie*, being puniſhed.
avoir été	aim-*é*,	*ée*, to have been loved.
avoir été	pun-*i*,	*ie*, to have been puniſhed.
ayant été	aim-*é*,	*ée*, having been loved.
ayant été	pun-*i*,	*ie*, having been puniſhed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	M.	F.
Je ſuis	aim-*é*,	*ée*, &c. I am loved.
Je ſuis	pun-*i*,	*ie*, &c. I am puniſhed.
Plural.		
Nous ſommes	aim-*és*,	*ées*, &c. we are loved.
Nous ſommes	pun-*is*,	*ies*, &c. we are puniſhed.

COMPOUND TENSES.

	M.	F.
J'ai été pardonn-*é*,		*ée*, I have been forgiven.
J'ai été pun-*i*,		*ie*, I have been puniſhed.
Nous avons été aim-*és*,		*ées*, we have been loved, &c.

OF NEUTER VERBS.

The conjugations of the above verbs are, like all others, diſtinguiſhed by their terminations, and conjugated in the ſame manner.

Learners may eaſily know a neuter verb from an active one; becauſe the latter generally has, or can always have, a direct caſe after it; whereas the neuter verb never has, or can have, but an indirect caſe: for inſtance,

Dormir, to ſleep,
Venir, to come,
Voyager, to travel,

are neuter verbs; becauſe we cannot ſay,

Dormir une maiſon, to ſleep a houſe.
Venir un livre, to come a book.
Voyager la chambre. to travel the room, &c.

In the ſame manner,

Jouir, to enjoy,

Profiter,

Profiter, to profit by, to take advantage of,
Parvenir, to attain, to reach,

are neuter verbs, becauſe they can only govern an indirect caſe: ex.

Jouir d'*une grande réputation*,	To enjoy a great reputation.
Profiter du *tems*,	To take advantage *of the* weather.
Parvenir à *ſon but*,	To attain one's end.

As it is impoſſible for the neuter verbs to govern an abſolute caſe, it follows that every verb of this kind, which governs an abſolute caſe, can no longer be looked upon as a neuter: ex.

Pleurer,	to weep, to bewail,
Sortir,	to go out,
Monter,	to go up, to come up,
Plaider, &c.	to plead,

are neuter verbs, but become active when they govern any object in the abſolute caſe or accuſative: ex.

Elle pleure ſes péchés,	She bewails her ſins.
Sortez ce cheval,	Bring out that horſe.
Il plaida ſa cauſe lui-même,	He himſelf pleaded his cauſe.

But there are ſome neuter verbs which can never have an active ſignification, and which we are obliged to conjugate with the verb *faire*, when we wiſh to expreſs an action paſſing from the ſubject who acts: ex.

Ferai-je bouillir *ou* rôtir *cette viande?*	Shall I *boil* or *roaſt* that meat?
Faites-la bouillir,	*Boil* it.

Some of the neuter verbs conjugate their compound tenſes by the auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have, others by the verb *être*, to be.

The general rule, to know what neuter verbs conjugate their compound tenſes with the auxiliary *avoir*, and which are the others that are conjugated with the verb *être*, is to pay attention to the participle paſſive of the neuter verb which is conjugated.

If that participle be declinable, that is, if it can be applied to a man or a woman, or any other animate object, the compounds of its verbs are conjugated with the verb *être:* ex.

Arriver, to arrive, | *Tomber*, to fall,
Mourir, to die, | *Venir*, &c. to come,
Naître, to be born,

take the auxiliary verb *être*; becauſe we can ſay,

Un homme arrivé, a man arrived.
Une femme morte, a woman dead.
Un enfant né, a child born.
Un cheval tombé, &c. a horſe fallen.

If, on the contrary, the participle be indeclinable, that is, if it cannot be ſaid of any animate object, the compound tenſes of that verb muſt be conjugated with the verb *avoir:* ex.

Dormir, to ſleep, | *Régner*, to reign,
Languir, to languiſh, to linger, | *Vivre*, &c. to live,

take the auxiliary verb *avoir*; becauſe we cannot ſay,

Un homme dormi, a man ſlept.
Une femme languie, a woman languiſhed, *or* lingered.
Un enfant régné, a child reigned.
Un cheval vécu, &c. a horſe lived.

The verb *courir* is in this laſt claſs, when it ſignifies the rapid motion of the body, moving in a certain direction with all the ſwiftneſs of its legs; as we cannot, in this ſenſe, ſay,

Un homme couru, a man run.
Une femme couru, a woman run.

nor, *je ſuis couru, j'étois couru*, &c. but *j'ai couru, j'avois couru*, &c.

When we ſay in French, *un homme* couru, *une femme* courue, we mean a man or woman much ſought after; a perſon or thing we are very eager to ſee: ex.

Ce prédicateur eſt fort couru;
Cette danſeuſe eſt fort courue;

that is, people are very eager to hear that preacher, to ſee that dancer.

In

In the above general rule are not included ſome neuter verbs, which ſometimes take the auxiliary *avoir*, and ſometimes the auxiliary *être*; theſe are,

Monter, to go or come up.	*Demeurer*, to live, to remain.
Deſcendre, to go or come down.	*Périr*, to periſh.
Sortir, to go out.	*Paſſer*, to paſs, to go by.
Reſter, to ſtay, to remain.	*Echapper*, to eſcape.

Monter and *deſcendre* often govern an abſolute regimen; in which caſe they are conſidered as active verbs, and conjugated with the auxiliary *avoir*: ex.

J'ai monté les degrés,	I *have* aſcended the ſtairs, *or* gone up the ſtairs.
Nous avons *deſcendu la montagne*,	We *have* come down the hill.

When the above verbs are employed without regimen, their compounds are congugated with *être*: ex.

Je ſuis *monté*,	I *am* up.
Elle eſt *déjà deſcendue*,	She *is* down already.

Sortir is conjugated with the verb *être*, when it ſignifies to quit, to leave the place wherein one was dwelling, or living; but it is conjugated with the verb *avoir*, when we wiſh to convey that we have been from home, and that we are come back again: ex.

Il eſt *ſorti de priſon*,	He *is* out of priſon.
J'ai ſorti ce matin à dix heures,	I went out this morning at ten o'clock.
Avez-*vous ſorti ce matin?*	*Did* you go out this morning?
*Nous n'*avons *pas ſorti de tout le jour*,	We *have* not been out all day.
Le roi n'a pas ſorti de ſa chambre,	The king *has* not been out of his room.

Demeurer and *reſter* take the auxiliary *avoir*, when we mean that we were, but are no longer, in a place: ex.

J'ai demeuré deux ans à la campagne,	I lived two years in the country.

Il a *reſté vingt ans à Rome*, He reſided twenty years at Rome.

On the contrary, they take the auxiliary *être*, while the perſon or perſons are ſtill in a place: ex.

Il eſt *demeuré à Londres pour y ſolliciter un évêché*, He *has* remained in London to ſolicit a biſhopric.

Nous ſommes *reſtés à York pour y finir nos affaires*, We *have* tarried at York to conclude our affairs.

Périr indifferently takes either the auxiliary *avoir* or *être*: ex.

Il eſt *péri deux vaiſſeaux ſur mer*, Two ſhips *have* periſhed at ſea.

Trois hommes ont *péri par cette tempête*, Three men *have* periſhed by that ſtorm.

La plûpart des équipages ſont *péris dans les ondes, le reſte eſt péri de misère*; Moſt of the crews periſhed in the waves, the reſt periſhed with miſery.

It ſeems however that the auxiliary *avoir* is more generally uſed.

Paſſer ſometimes governs an indirect caſe, or is immediately followed by the prepoſition *par*, or ſome other, attended by a noun or pronoun; in which caſe, its compounds are conjúgated with the auxiliary verb *avoir*, whether it be uſed in its proper ſignification or in a figurative ſenſe: ex.

Le roi eſt *paſſé par Kenſington pour aller à Windſor*, The king went through Kenſington to go to Windſor.

Naus avons *paſsé devant l'égliſe*, We went by the church.

Elle a *paſsé près du parc de St. Jacques*, She went by St. James's park.

La couronne de Naples a paſsé dans la maiſon de Bourbon, The crown of Naples paſſed to the Houſe of Bourbon.

In all other caſes, *paſſer* takes the auxiliary *être*: ex.

Le roi eſt *paſsé, vous ne ſauriez le voir*; The king *is* gone by, you cannot ſee him.

Le

Le beau tems eſt *paſſé*,	The fine weather *is* over.
Vos chagrins ſont *paſſés*,	Your ſorrows *are* over.

We ſometimes ſay, *ce mot eſt paſſé*, when we mean that it is no longer in uſe; but when we ſay, *ce mot a paſſé*, we underſtand *in the language*, which ſignifies that it has been received or adopted.

Paſſer is often a reflected paſſive verb, when its compound tenſes follow the rule of the reflective verbs.

Paſſer, in ſeveral caſes, becomes an active verb, and governs an abſolute caſe: ex.

Paſſez cela *ſur le feu*,	Paſs *that* over the fire.
Les ennemis ont paſſé la rivière,	The enemies have croſſed the *river*.
Paſſer l'épée *au travers du corps*,	To run one through the body.

Echapper has two ſignifications: ſometimes it is uſed in the ſenſe of *éviter*, to avoid, when it is conjugated with the auxiliary *avoir*, and governs the dative caſe; ſometimes it ſignifies to come or go out by force or ſtratagem from a place in which one was confined or ſhut up: in this caſe, it takes the verb *être* for auxiliary: ex.

Vous avez *échappé là à un grand danger*,	You *have* eſcaped a great danger.
Il a *échappé à la mort*,	He *has* eſcaped death.
Ils ſont *échappés de leur priſon*, or,	They *have* eſcaped from their priſon, *or*, made
Ils ſe ſont *échappés de leur priſon*,	their eſcape.
On la tenoit depuis quelques jours, mais elle eſt *échappée*, or, *elle s'*eſt *échappée*;	They had her for ſome days, but ſhe *has* eſcaped, *or*, made her eſcape.

N. B. Exerciſes on the neuter verbs will be found among the irregular, whenever they occur.

REFLECTED VERBS.

We call *reflected*, or *reflective*, a verb whoſe ſubject and object are the ſame perſon or thing; ſo that the

ſubject,

ſubject that acts, acts upon itſelf, and is at the ſame time the agent and the object of the action: ex.

Je me connois,	I know myſelf,
Tu te loues,	Thou praiſeſt thyſelf,
Il ſe bleſſe,	He wounds himſelf,
Nous nous chauffons,	We warm ourſelves,

are reflected verbs, becauſe it is I who know and who am known; thou who praiſeſt and who art praiſed; he who wounds and who is wounded; &c.

In order to expreſs the relation of the nominative to the verb with its regimen or object, we always make uſe of the conjunctive pronouns, *me, te, ſe,* myſelf, thyſelf, himſelf, herſelf, itſelf, for the ſingular; *nous, vous, ſe,* ourſelves, yourſelves, themſelves, for the plural. But it frequently happens, that, in Engliſh, the ſecond pronoun is implied, though it muſt be expreſſed in French: ex.

Je me *ſouviens,*	I remember.
Elle ne veut pas ſe *marier,*	She will not marry.
Nous nous *plaignons,* &c.	We complain, &c.

The reflected verbs may be divided in the following manner: viz.

Verbes réfléchis par la ſignification,	Verbs reflective by ſignification.
Verbes réfléchis par l'expreſſion,	Verbs reflective by expreſſion.
Verbes réfléchis directs,	Verbs reflective direct.
Verbes réfléchis indirects,	Verbs reflective indirect.
Verbes réfléchis paſſifs,	Verbs reflective paſſive.

A verb reflective by ſignification is properly a verb wherein the perſon or thing that acts is at the ſame time the object of the action: ex.

Je me *chauffe,*	I warm *myſelf.*
Elle ſe *bleſſe,*	She wounds *herſelf,* &c.

A verb is reflective by expreſſion when we add to it the double pronoun, without the perſon or thing that *acts being* the object of the action: ſuch as,

Je me repens,	I repent;
Il s'en va,	He is going away;

Elle

Elle ſe *meurt*,	She is dying;
Nous nous *appercevons de notre erreur*,	We perceive our error;

which merely ſignify *je ſuis repentant, il va, elle meurt, nous appercevons notre erreur.*

When the conjunctive pronoun is the objective caſe of the verb reflective by expreſſion, we ſay it is a *verb reflective direct*; when the ſame conjunctive pronoun is the indirect regimen, (that is, governed in the dative caſe), we call it *reflective indirect*: thus,

Je me *flatte*,	I flatter *myſelf*,
Tu te *vantes*,	Thou boaſteſt,
Il ſe *félicite*,	He congratulates *himſelf*, &c.

are verbs *reflective direct*. On the contrary,

Il ſe *donne des louanges*,	He gives *himſelf* praiſe,
Nous nous *promettons un bon ſuccès*,	We promiſe *ourſelves* good ſucceſs,
Vous vous *arrachez une dent*, &c.	You draw one of your teeth, &c.

are verbs *reflective indirect*, becauſe it is as if we ſaid, *il donne des louanges à ſoi, nous promettons un bon ſuccès à nous, vous arrachez une dent à vous*, &c.

Verb reflective paſſive. This verb is ſo called, becauſe it not only expreſſes a paſſive ſenſe, but that ſenſe can only be rendered by a paſſive verb: ex.

Cela ſe *voit tous les jours*,	That is ſeen every day.
Cela ne ſe *dit point*,	That is not ſaid.
Ce livre ſe *vend bien*,	That book ſells well.
Ce bruit ſe répand,	That rumour is ſpread.
Ces fruits ſe *mangent en hiver*,	Theſe fruits are eaten in winter.
Cet homme s'eſt trouvé innocent du crime dont on l'accuſoit,	That man has been found innocent of the crime with which he was accuſed.

It is as if there were *cela eſt vu tous les jours, cela n'eſt point dit*, &c. which exactly correſpond with the *idiom of* the *Engliſh* language.

This

This laſt verb is of great uſe in the French language, becauſe, as it has been obſerved before, there are properly no paſſive verbs in that language, and we are often obliged to ſupply the want of them by the above verb, or by the pronoun general *on*, to avoid ambiguity or falſe ſenſe: if, for inſtance, inſtead of ſaying, *ces fruits ſe mangent en hiver*, ou *on mange ces fruits en hiver*, I ſaid, *ces fruits ſont mangés en hiver*, one might underſtand that thoſe fruits are already eaten; whereas, I only wiſh to expreſs the proper ſeaſon for eating thoſe fruits.

Some authors call *réciproque*, reciprocal, all thoſe reflected verbs; but this denomination to me has appeared inſufficient to well determine the nature and uſe of theſe verbs. Others limit the reciprocal verb to ſignify what two perſons or two things reciprocally do to each other: thus,

Pierre et Jean ſe *battent*,	Peter and John are fighting, *or* beating each other,
Paul et Robert s'*aiment*,	Paul and Robert love each other,
Le feu et l'eau ſe *détruiſent*,	Fire and water deſtroy each other,

are *reciprocal verbs*; becauſe it is as if we ſaid, *Pierre et Jean ſe battent réciproquement l'un l'autre*, *Paul et Robert s'aiment réciproquement*, &c.

This diſtinction of the reciprocal verbs may be adopted, obſerving at the ſame time, that we often prefix the prepoſition *entre* to the verb, the better to expreſs the reciprocity: ex.

Pierre et Jean s'entr'*aiment*,	Peter and John love each other.
Ils s'entre*louent*,	They praiſe one another.
Elles s'entre*haïſſent*,	They hate each other.
Le feu et l'eau s'entre*détruiſent*, &c.	Fire and water deſtroy each other.

All the reflected and reciprocal verbs, without exception, are conjugated with the auxiliary verb *être*; hence it may be believed how much French people are ſhocked to hear any one, who has learned that language, ſay,

Je

*Je m'*ai *acheté un cheval,*	I bought myſelf a horſe;
*Je m'*avois *bleſſé,* or	I had hurt myſelf;
*Il s'*a *fait mal,*	He has hurt himſelf;
*Elle s'*avoit *moqué de moi,*&c.	She had laughed at me.

too common expreſſions made uſe of by many Engliſh people who ſpeak without principles; whereas we muſt ſay,

Je me ſuis *acheté un cheval.*	
*Je m'*étois *bleſſé,* or	
*Il s'*eſt *fait mal.*	
*Elle s'*étoit *moquée de moi.*	
Nous nous ſommes *informés,*	We have enquired.
Ils ſe ſont *promenés,*	They have walked.
*Il s'*eſt *paſſé d'étranges choſes depuis votre départ,*	Strange things have happened ſince your departure.
*Il s'*eſt *paſſé bien des années depuis que j'ai ouï parler de cette affaire.*	Many years have elapſed ſince I heard of that affair.

It muſt be owned that, in the compounds of moſt part of theſe verbs, the verb *être* is but the ſubſtitute of the verb *avoir*; but it is impoſſible to uſe *avoir* as auxiliary to a verb which has for its objective caſe a conjunctive pronoun which relates to the principle of the action of that verb, and which precedes the auxiliary; for, though we ſay,

Il a voulu ſe tuer, He would kill himſelf;

yet, if we change the place of the pronoun, we muſt ſay, *Il s'*eſt *voulu tuer,* which is the idiom of the language.

CONJUGATION OF THE REFLECTED VERBS.

The conjugation of the following verb may ſerve as a model for all the reflected or reciprocal verbs.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	Se *promener,* to walk.		
Part. act.	Se *promenant,* walking.		
	M. Sing.	F.	
Part. paſſ.	*promen-é,*	*ée,* walked.	

M. Plural. F.

Part. paſſ. *promen-és*, *ées*, walked.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Preterite. S'*être promené*, to have walked.
Part. paſt. S'*étant promené*, having walked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Je me *promène*, I walk, or do walk, or am walking.
Tu te *promènes*.
Il ſe *promène*.

Plural.

Nous nous *promenons*, we walk, &c.
Vous vous *promenez*.
Ils ſe *promènent*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Je me *promenois*, I did walk, or walked, or was walking.
Tu te *promenois*.
Il ſe *promenoit*.

Plural.

Nous nous *promenions*, we did walk, &c.
Vous vous *promeniez*.
Ils ſe *promenoient*.

Preterite. Singular.

Je me *promenai*, I did walk, or walked.
Tu te *promenas*.
Il ſe *promena*.

Plural.

Nous nous *promenâmes*, we did walk, &c.
Vous vous *promenâtes*.
Ils ſe *promenèrent*.

Future. Singular.

Je me *promenerai*, I ſhall or will walk.
Tu te *promeneras*.
Il ſe *promenera*.

Plural.

Nous nous *promenerons*, we ſhall or will walk.
Vous vous *promenerez*.
Ils ſe *promeneront*.

Con-

Conditional Preſent. Singular.

Je me *promènerois*, I would, ſhould, or could walk.
Tu te *promènerois*.
Il ſe *promeneroit*.

Plural.

Nous nous *promenerions*, we would, &c. walk.
Vous vous *promeneriez*.
Ils ſe *promeneroient*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

		M. F.
Pret. indefin.	*Je* me *ſuis promen-é ée*,	I have walked.
Pret. ant. def.	*Je* me *fus promen é ée*,	I had walked.
Preterpluperf.	*Je* m'*étois promen-é ée*,	I had walked.
Future paſt.	*Je* me *ſerai promen-é ée*,	I ſhall or will have walked.
Cond. paſt.	*Je* me *ſerois promen-é ée*,	I ſhould, &c. have walked.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Promène-toi,* walk thou.
Qu'il ſe *promène*, let him walk.

Plural.

Promenons nous,* let us walk.
Promenez vous,* walk ye.
Qu'ils ſe *promenent*, let them walk.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. Singular.

Que je me *promène*, that I may walk.
tu te *promènes*,
il ſe *promène*.

Plural.

nous nous *promenions*, that we may walk.
vous vous *promeniez*.
ils ſe *promènent*.

* When the verb is conjugated with a *negation*, theſe three pronouns are put before the verb: ex. *ne* vous *promenez pas*, do not walk; and *toi* changed into *te*: ex. *ne* te *promène pas*.

Imperfect. Singular.

Que je me *promenaſſe*, that I might walk.
tu te *promenaſſes*.
il ſe *promenât*.

Plural.

nous nous *promenaſſions*, that we might walk.
vous vous *promenaſſiez*.
ils ſe *promenaſſent*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

M. F.

Preterite. *Que je* me *ſois promen-é, ée*, that I may have walked.

Preterpluperf. *Que je* me *fuſſe promen-é, ée*, that I might have walked.

The learner may here be again reminded, that it is neceſſary to conjugate this verb with a negation and interrogation: ex.

Je ne me *promène pas*, I do not walk.
Vous *promenez-vous?* do you walk?
Ne ſe *promène-t-il pas?* does he not walk?

COMPOUND TENSES.

Me ſuis-je promené? Have I walked? or did I walk?

Ne vous êtes-vous pas chauffé? Have you not warmed yourſelf? or did you not warm yourſelf?

Mon couſin s'eſt-il informé? Has my couſin inquired? or did my couſin inquire?

Votre frère ne s'eſt-il pas répenti? Has not your brother repented? or did not your brother repent?

We ſay in French.

Se promener à cheval, en caroſſe, To take a ride, an airing, on horſeback, in a coach.

Se promener ſur l'eau, ſur la rivière, To go upon the water, on the river.

EX-

EXERCISES UPON THE REFLECTED VERBS.

N. B. Verbs marked * are irregular: ſee the irregular verbs.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. I riſe (early) every morning.
ſe lever,v. *de bonne heure*,adv. *matin*, m.

—Does not your brother remember to have
ſe reſſouvenir, v. *

ſeen me?—My ſiſter is not well, ſhe applies herſelf
vu,p.p. *ſœur*,f. † *s'appliquer*,v.

(too much) to ſtudy. — We rejoice at the good
trop, adv. *étude*, f. *ſe réjouir*, v. *de*

news he has brought us. — When do you in-
nouvelle,f. *apporté*,p.p. *ſe pro-*

tend to go and ſee Mrs. H.? — Do you not
poſer,v. *de aller*,v. *voir*,v.

repent of what you have done to her? — I
ſe repentir,v.* *de* *fait*,p.p.

believe your brothers are not well; for, I have not
croire,v.* † *car*,c.

ſeen them this week.
vu,p.p. *ſemaine*, f.

IMP. I was riding on horſeback in the park when
parc,m. *quand*,c.

I met him. — Was he not warming himſelf
rencontrer.v. *ſe chauffer*,v.

when you (came in?) — We did not imagine he
entrer, v. *s'imaginer*, v.

would ſucceed ſo well. — You were boaſting too
réuſſir,v. *ſe vanter*, v.

† When we mean to expreſs the ſtate of a perſon's health, inſtead of the verb *être*, we muſt uſe the reflected one *ſe porter*:
Ma ſœur ne ſe porte pas bien. My ſiſter is not well.

much of what you had done for him. — They did
fait, p. p.
not expect that they ſhould meet us.
s'attendre, v.

PRET. I inquired after you yeſterday.——Did
s'informer, v. *de* *hier*, adv.
not my ſon behave well in the laſt war?—
fils, m. *ſe comporter*, v. *dernier*, adj. *guerre*, f.
Corn was ſold yeſterday for——a buſhel.—We
ſe vendre, v.
ſaw ourſelves ſurrounded by more than twenty
ſe voir, v.* *entouré*, p. p.
perſons in an inſtant——Did you not find
en, p. *ſe trouver*, v.
yourſelves obliged to go there? — They did not
obligé, p. p., *de aller*, v.
ſtop one minute.
s'arrêter, v. *minute*, f.

FUT. I will not complain of you, if you pro-
ſe plaindre, v.* *pro-*
miſe me to behave better. — Will your bird
mettre, v.* *de* *mieux*, adv. *oiſeau*, m.
(grow tame?)—Shall we ſubmit ourſelves to
s'apprivoiſer, v. *ſe ſoumettre*, v.*
his judgment?—You will ruin yourſelves if you
jugement, m. *ſe ruiner*, v.
continue (gaming.)—Will they not perceive
continuer, v. *de jouer*, v. *s'appercevoir*, v.
it (as ſoon as) they come into the room?
dès que, c. *entrer*, v. *chambre*, f.

COND. PRES. If I were in your place, I would not
à
vex myſelf.——Would ſhe not (make her eſcape?)
ſe chagriner, v. *s'échapper*, v.

—We

—— We would embark (this day) if the
s'embarquer,v. *aujourd'hui*
weather (would permit,)—Why would you expoſe
tems,m. *le permettoit*, v. *s'exposer*,v.
yourſelves to their fury? — They would agree
fureur,f. *s'accorder*,v.
very well, if they were not ſo proud.
bien,adv. *orgueilleux*,adj.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

I give you leave to go out, but do not
donner,v. *permiſſion*,f. *de ſortir*,v. *mais*,c.
overheat yourſelf. — Let him amuſe himſelf a
s'échauffer,v. *s'amuſer*,v. *un*
little in my garden. — Let us remember what
peu,adv. *jardin*,m. *ſe reſſouvenir de*,v.*
we are to do. — Endeavour to pleaſe your maſter,
† *faire*,v. *S'efforcer*,v. *de plaire*,v. *à maître*,m.
and do not ſo often miſtake in the tenſes, numbers,
ſe tromper,v.
and perſons, of the verbs. — Let them (fall aſleep.)
s'endormir,v.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. I muſt apply myſelf to the French
Il faut que *s'appliquer*,v.
language. — I will hide it, leſt ſhe ſhould
langue,f. *cacher*,v. *de peur que*,c.
perceive it. —— Provided we remember to
s'appercevoir,v. *en*,pro. *Pourvû que*,c. *de*
aſk him how his mother does. ——
demander,v. *comment*,adv. *ſe porter*,v.
(In order that) you may not boaſt (ſo much)
Afin que,c. *ſe vanter*,v. *tant*,adv.

† See the reference * in the exerciſes upon the third conjugation, page 145.

— I have told them who you are, that they may
dit,p.p. *afin que*,c.

behave better another time.
ſe comporter,v. *fois*,f.

IMP. That I might not ruin myſelf. —— That
ſe ruiner,v.

he might not meddle with my affairs. —— That we
ſe mêler,v. *de*

might excuſe ourſelves. — That you might not go
s'excuſer,v. *s'en*

away. — That they might not repent too late.
aller,v.* *ſe repentir*,v.* *trop tard*,adv.

COMPOUND TENSES.

I have inquired after you and your ſiſter. — He
s'informer,v. *de*

ſays you have not been well while you were in
dit,v. *pendant que*,c. *à*

the country. — Has not your couſin laughed at
campagne,f. *couſin*,m. *ſe moquer*,v. *de*

me?—Did we not get up at ſix (o'clock?—They
ſe lever,v. *à heure*,f.

have perceived the trick, but it was too late. — Did
détour,m.

you remember me? — I had not applied
ſe reſſouvenir,v. *de* *s'appliquer*,v.

myſelf enough. — Had not your ſiſter imagined that
aſſez,adv. *s'imaginer*,v.

they would have found themſelves obliged to go
ſe trouver,v. *obligé*,p.p. *de*

to France? — Many things have been ſaid of them
† *ſe dire*,v.

† See the indefinite article, p. 23.

which

which are not true. — We had thought ourſelves
ſe croire,v.*
able to reſiſt them, but we have (been de-
capable,adj. *de réſiſter*,v. *mais*,c. *ſe trom-*
ceived.) — Did you not hide yourſelves, in order
per,v. *ſe cacher*,v.
to ſurpriſe them? — When I (ſhall) have walked
de ſurprendre,v. *Quand*,adv.
five or ſix minutes in the garden, I will reſt
ſe repoſer,v.
myſelf. — Why did you exhauſt yourſelf as you have
s'épuiſer,v.
done? —— Our ſailors would have behaved with
fait,p.p. *ſe comporter*,v.
more reſolution. — Would you not have excuſed
s'excuſer,v.
yourſelf? — When they have repented (of) their faults,
ſe repentir,v.
I will forgive them. — If I had been in your place, I
à
would not have meddled with their affairs. — Your
ſe mêler,v. *de*
friend would not have complained of you, and you
ſe plaindre,v.*
never would have fallen out for ſo ſmall a matter.
ſe brouiller,v. *choſe*,ſ.

CONJUGATION OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

Theſe are called *irregulars* becauſe their conjugation deviates from the general rule, either by their terminations, or the want of ſome of their moods, tenſes, perſons, or numbers.

VERB

VERB OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

ALLER, TO GO.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	*Aller*, to go.
Part. act.	*Allant*, going.
Part. paſſ.	*Allé*, gone.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing.	*Vais*,	*vas*,	*va*,	I go, or am going.
Plur.	*Allons*,	*allez*,	*vont*.	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Allois*,	*allois*,	*alloit*,	I did go, or was going.
Plur.	*Allions*,	*alliez*,	*alloient*.	

Preterite.

Sing.	*Allai*,	*allas*,	*alla*,	I went, or did go.
Plur.	*Allâmes*,	*allâtes*,	*allèrent*; or,	
Sing.	*Fus*,	*fus*,	*fut*,	I went, or did go.
Plur.	*Fûmes*,	*fûtes*,	*furent*.	

Future.

Sing.	*Irai*,	*iras*,	*ira*,	I ſhall or will go.
Plur.	*Irons*,	*irez*,	*iront*.	

Conditional Preſent.

Sing.	*Irois*,	*irois*,	*iroit*,	I ſhould, could, would, or
Plur.	*Irions*,	*iriez*,	*iroient*.	might, go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing.		*Va*,	*aille*,	go thou.
Plur.	*Allons*,	*allez*,	*aillent*.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Aille*,	*ailles*,	*aille*,	that I may go.
Plur.	*Allions*,	*alliez*,	*aillent*.	

Imper-

Imperfect.

Sing. *Allaſſe, allaſſes, allât*, that I might go.
Plur. *Allaſſions, allaſſiez, allaſſent.*

Among the compound tenſes of this verb, it is to be remarked, that thoſe which are formed by the participle *allé*, ſignify that we are or were yet in the place mentioned at the time we are or were ſpeaking. Whence it follows, that the firſt perſon of the preterite indefinite,

Je ſuis allé, I have gone, &c.
Tu es allé, &c.

can ſeldom be uſed in diſcourſe; for we cannot naturally ſay that we are ſtill in a place which can only be mentioned in a paſt time, after we have left it; therefore we make uſe of the compound tenſes of the verb *être*, as, *j'ai été, tu as été, j'eus été, j'avois été, j'aurois été*, &c. for when we ſay,

Il eſt allé à Londres, He is gone to London,

we give to underſtand that he is ſtill in London, or is on his way going to London: on the contrary,

Il a été à Londres, He has been or gone to London, means, that he has gone to London, but is returned.

The above verb is alſo conjugated as a reflected one, with the particle *en:* ex.

*S'*en *aller*, to go away.
*Je m'*en *vais*, I go or am going away.
*Tu t'*en *vas*, thou goeſt or art going away.
*Il s'*en *va*, he goes or is going away.
Nous nous en *allons*, we go or are going away.
Vous vous en *allez*, you go or are going away.
*Ils s'*en *vont*, they go or are going away.

Negatively.

*Je ne m'*en *vais pas*, I am not going away.
*Il ne s'*en *va pas*, he is not going away.
Nous ne nous en *allons pas*, we are not going away.
Vous ne vous en *allez pas*, &c. you are not going away, &c.

Inter

Interrogatively.

*S'*en *va-t-il?* is he going away?
Vous en *allez-vous? &c.* are you going away? &c.
*Ne s'*en *vont-ils pas? &c.* are they not going away? &c.

Its compound tenſes are,

*Je m'*en *ſuis allé*, I have gone away.
*Je m'*en *fus allé*, I had gone away.
*Je m'*en *étois allé*, I had gone away.
*Je m'*en *ſerai allé*, I ſhall have gone away, &c.

VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACQUÉRIR, TO ACQUIRE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Acquérir*, to acquire,
Part. act. *Acquérant*, acquiring.
Part. paſſ. *Acquis*, acquired.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Acquiers, acquiers, acquiert*, I acquire, or am
Plur. *Acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent*, acquiring.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Acquérois, acquérois, acquéroit*, I did acquire, or was acquiring.
Plur. *Acquérions, acquériez, acquéroient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Acquis, acquis, acquit*, I acquired, or did
Plur. *Acquîmes, acquîtes, acquirent.* acquire.

Future.

Sing. *Acquerrai, acquerras, acquerra*, I ſhall or will
Plur. *Acquerrons, acquerrez, acquerront.* acquire.

Conditional Present.

Sing. Acquerrois, acquerrois, acquerroit, I ſhould, would, or could, acquire.
Plur. Acquerrions, acquerriez, acquerroient.

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Acquiers, acquière,* acquire thou.
Plur. *Acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Acquière,*	*acquières,*	*acquière,*	that I may ac-
Plur.	*Acquérions,*	*acquériez,*	*acquièrent.*	quire.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Acquiſſe,*	*acquiſſes,*	*acquît,*	that I might ac-
Plur.	*Acquiſſions,*	*acquiſſiez,*	*acquiſſent.*	quire.

QUERIR, TO FETCH.

The primitive of the above verb is never uſed but in the preſent of the infinitive mood: ex.

Envoyez-moi quérir, ſend for me.

CONQUERIR, TO CONQUER; *REQUERIR,* TO REQUIRE; are conjugated like *ACQUERIR.*

BOUILLIR, TO BOIL.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Bouillir,* to boil.
Part. act. *Bouillant,* boiling.
Part. paſſ. *Bouilli,* boiled.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing.	*Bous,*	*bous,*	*bout,*	I boil, or am boiling.
Plur.	*Bouillons,*	*bouillez,*	*bouillent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Bouillois,*	*bouillois,*	*bouilloit,*	I did boil, or was
Plur.	*Bouillions,*	*bouilliez,*	*bouilloient.*	boiling.

Preterite.

Sing. *Bouillis, bouillis, bouillit,* I boiled, or did
Plur. *Bouillîmes, bouillîtes, bouillirent.* boil.

Future.

Sing. *Bouillirai, bouilliras, bouillira,* I ſhall or will
Plur. *Bouillirons, bouillirez, bouillront.* boil.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Bouillirois, bouillirois, bouilliroit,* I ſhould, would, or could, boil.
Plur. *Bouillirions, bouilliriez, bouilliroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Bous, bouille,* boil thou.
Plur. *Bouillons, bouillez, bouillent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Que bouille, que bouilles, que bouille,* that I may boil,
Plur. *Bouillions, bouilliez, bouillent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Bouillisse, bouillisses, bouillît,* that I might boil.
Plur. *Bouillissions, bouillissiez, bouillissent.*

This verb, as well as its compound *rebouillir,* to boil again, is but ſeldom uſed, except in the third perſon ſingular or plural, and its infinitive mood, which is commonly joined to the verb *faire:* ex.

Faites *bouillir cette viande,* boil that meat.

COURIR, TO RUN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Courir,* to run.
Part. act. *Courant,* running.
Part paſſ. *Couru,* run.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Cours, cours, court,* I run, or am running.
Plur. *Courons, courez, courent.*

Imper-

Imperfect.

Sing. *Courois, courois couroit,* I did run, or was run-
Plur. *Courions, couriez, couroient.* ning.

Preterite.

Sing. *Courus, courus, courut,* I ran, or did run.
Plur. *Courûmes, courûtes, coururent.*

Future.

Sing. *Courrai, courras, courra,* I ſhall or will run.
Plur. *Courrons, courrez, courront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Courrois, courrois, courroit,* I ſhould, would, or
Plur. *Courrions, courriez, courroient.* could, run.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Cours, coure,* run thou:
Plur. *Courons, courez, courent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Coure, coures, coure,* that I may run.
Plur. *Courions, couriez, courent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Couruſſe, couruſſes, courût,* that I might run.
Plur. *Couruſſions, couruſſiez, couruſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

Accourir, to run to.
Concourir, to concur.
Diſcourir, to diſcourſe.
Encourir, to incur,
Parcourir, to run over.
Recourir, to have recourſe to.
Secourir, to ſuccour, to aſſiſt.

COUVRIR, TO COVER.

See *OUVRIR,* TO OPEN.

CUEILLIR, TO GATHER.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Cueillir*, to gather.
Part. act. *Cueillant*, gathering.
Part. paſſ. *Cueilli*, gathered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Cueille*, *cueilles*, *cueille*, I gather, or am ga-
Plur. *Cueillons*, *cueillez*, *cueillent*. thering.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cueillois*, *cueillois*, *cueilloit*, I did gather, or was
Plur. *Cueillions*, *cueilliez*, *cueilloient*. gathering.

Preterite.

Sing. *Cueillis*, *cueillis*, *cueillit*, I gathered, or did
Plur. *Cueillîmes*, *cueillîtes*, *cueillirent*. gather.

Future.

Sing. *Cueillerai*, *cueilleras*, *cueillera*, I ſhall or will
Plur. *Cueillerons*, *cueillerez*, *cueilleront*, gather.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Cueillerois*, *cueillerois*, *cueilleroit*, I ſhould, would, or could, gather.
Plur. *Cueillerions*, *cueilleriez*, *cueilleroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Cueilles*, *cueille*, gather thou.
Plur. *Cueillons*, *cueilliez*, *cueillent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Cueille*,	*cueilles*,	*cueille*,	that I may gather.
Plur.	*Cueillions*,	*cueilliez*,	*cueillent*.	

Imperfect.

Sing. *Cueillisse*, *cueillisses*, *cueillît*, that I might ga-
Plur. *Cueillissions*, *cueillissiez*, *cueillissent*. ther.

The

The compounds of this verb are,

Accueillir, to make welcome. (Very little uſed).

Recueillir, to gather together.

DORMIR, TO SLEEP.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Dormir*, to ſleep.
Part. act. *Dormant*, ſleeping.
Part paſſ. *Dormi*, ſlept.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing.	*Dors*,	*dors*,	*dort*, I ſleep or am ſleeping.
Plur.	*Dormons*,	*dormez*,	*dorment*.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Dormois*,	*dormois*,	*dormoit*, I did ſleep, or was
Plur.	*Dormions*,	*dormiez*,	*dormoient*. ſleeping.

Preterite.

Sing.	*Dormis*,	*dormis*,	*dormit*, I ſlept, or did ſleep.
Plur.	*Dormîmes*,	*dormîtes*,	*dormirent*.

Future.

Sing.	*Dormirai*,	*dormiras*,	*dormira*, I ſhall or will
Plur.	*Dormirons*,	*dormirez*,	*dormiront*. ſleep.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing.	*Dormirois*,	*dormirois*,	*dormiroit*, I would, could, or ſhould, ſleep.
Plur.	*Dormirions*,	*dormiriez*,	*dormiroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Dors*, *dorme*, ſleep thou.
Plur. *Dormons*, *Dormez*, *dorment*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*
Sing.	*Dorme*,	*dormes*,	*dorme*, that I may ſleep.
Plur.	*Dormions*,	*dormiez*,	*dorment*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Dormiſſe, dormiſſes, dormît*, that I might ſleep.
Plur. *Dormiſſions, dormiſſiez, dormiſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

Endormir, to make ſleep. *Sè rendormir*, to fall aſleep again.
S'endormir, to fall aſleep.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Where are you going? —— I am going to the
Où,adv.

play.——I would go with you, if I had time. —Why
comédie,f.

are they going away ſo ſoon? —Will not your father
tôt,adv.

be angry, if you go there without him? — We were
fâché,adj.

going to Miſs D——'s when we met you
chez,p. *rencontrer*,v.

—Theſe men went yeſterday from houſe to houſe.—
en,p.

Believe me, ſir, do not go to ſee them.—Your fa-
Croire,v. *voir*,v.

ther told me you will go to France and Italy as ſoon
dire,v.

as the war (is over.)—My ſiſter and I went laſt
ſera finie. *dernier*,adj.

Wedneſday to Ranelagh. —If you had gone (there)

an hour ſooner, you would have heard fine muſic.
plutôt,adv. *entendre*,v.

—Your uncle has acquired a great name in America.
nom,m.

My father went to pay him a viſit laſt week,
rendre,v.
and he did not welcome him as a friend.—Mr. Dubois,
en,p.
the king's ſilverſmith, has bought the watch, it
orfèvre,m.
now goes very well. — Go and fetch me
maintenant,adv.
the letter I left in my room.—Boil this chicken,
laiſſer,v. *poulet*,m.
and roaſt that gooſe. —At laſt we have conquered.
rôtir,v. *oie*,f. *Enfin*,adv.
—This water will ſoon boil.—Boil that meat
bientôt,adv.
again, it is not done enough. — Do not run ſo
cuit,p.p.
faſt, you will be tired. —— They always run
vîte,v. *fatigué*,p.p.
when they go to ſee their aunt. — Your brother
tante,f.
runs faſter than I.—When he heard that his
vîte,adv. *apprendre*,v.
friend was in danger, he ran inſtantly to him. —
auſſitôt,adv.
Let us not diſcourſe any more on that ſubject. --- I
ſujet,m.
would aſſiſt him with all my heart, if I could.---This
pouvoir,v.
gentleman is a great traveller, he has run over all
voyageur,m.
Europe. —— If you do it, you will incur your
faire,v
father's diſpleaſure.---That would concur to the public
déplaiſir,m.
good. --- When children are guilty, they generally
bien,m. *coupable*,adj.

have

have recourſe to ſome falſehood.---For whom are you
menſonge,m.
gathering thoſe charming flowers?—I gather them for
fleur,f.
my mother.—Why do they not gather ſome roſes?—
roſe,f.
Mrs. P. would have gathered ſome, but the gardener
jardinier,m.
told her he would gather them himſelf.—Of all the na-
tions none has welcomed the poor French clergy better
clergé,m.
than the Engliſh.—Do not make any noiſe, for my
faire,v. *car*,c.
ſiſter is aſleep.—I hope ſhe will ſleep better to-night.—
ce ſoir,m.
She would ſleep much better, if ſhe were in her bed.—
lit,m.
If I do not walk a little, I ſhall fall aſleep.—My
ſe promener,v.
mother, ſiſter, brother, and I, went yeſterday to Croy-
hier,adv.
don, to ſee Miſs H——. — Did you go there
Mademoiſelle,f.
on foot?——No, my mother and ſiſter went in a
à *en*,p. *en*
coach, and my brother and I on horſeback.
à cheval,m.

FUIR, TO RUN AWAY, TO SHUN, TO AVOID, TO FLY, OR FLEE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	*Fuir*, to fly.
Part. act.	*Fuiant*, flying.
Part. paſſ.	*Fui*, fled.

IN DI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Fuis, fuis, fuit*, I fly.
Plur. *Fuyons, fuyez, fuient.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Fuyois, fuyois, fuyoit*, I fled, or did fly.
Plur. *Fuyions, fuyiez, fuyoient.*

Preterite.

This tenſe is conjugated with the verb *prendre* and the ſubſtantive *fuite*: ex.

Je pris *la* fuite, I *fled* or *ran away.*

Future.

Sing. *Fuirai, fuiras, fuira*, I ſhall or will fly.
Plur. *Fuirons, fuirez, fuiront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Fuirois, fuirois, fuiroit*, I ſhould, would, or
Plur. *Fuirions, fuiriez, fuiroient.* could fly.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Fuis, fuie*, fly thou.
Plur. *Fuyons, fuyez, fuient.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Fuie, fuies, fuie*, that I may fly.
Plur. *Fuyions, fuyiez, fuient.*

Imperfect.

Je priſſe *la* fuite, &c. that I *might fly.*

MENTIR, TO LIE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Mentir*, to lie.
Part. act. *Mentant*, lying.
Part. paſſ. *Menti*, lied.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Mens, mens, ment,* I lie.
Plur. *Mentons, mentez, mentent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mentois, mentois, mentoit,* I did lie, or was lying.
Plur. *Mentions, mentiez, mentoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Mentis, mentis, mentit,* I lied, or did lie.
Plur. *Mentîmes, mentîtes, mentirent,*

Future.

Sing. *Mentirai, mentiras, mentira,* I ſhall or will lie.
Plur. *Mentirons, mentirez, mentiront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Mentirois, mentirois, mentiroit,* I would, could, or ſhould, lie.
Plur. *Mentirions, mentiriez, mentiroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Mens, mente,* lie thou.
Plur. *Mentons, mentez, mentent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Mente, mentes, mente,* that I may lie.
Plur. *Mentions, mentiez, mentent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mentiſſe, mentiſſes, mentît,* that I might lie.
Plur. *Mentiſſions, mentiſſiez, mentiſſent.*

The compound of this verb is,
Démentir, to give one the lie, to belie, to contradict.

MOURIR,

MOURIR, TO DIE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Mourir*, to die.
Part. act. *Mourant*, dying.
Part. paſſ. *Mort*, died.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Meurs*, *meurs*, *meurt*, I die, or am dying.
Plur. *Mourons*, *mourez*, *meurent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mourois*, *mourois*, *mouroit*, I was dying.
Plur. *Mourions*, *mouriez*, *mouroient*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Mourus* *mourus*, *mourut*, I died.
Plur. *Mourûmes*, *mourûtes*, *moururent*.

Future.

Sing. *Mourrai*, *mourras*, *mourra*, I ſhall or will die.
Plur. *Mourrons*, *mourrez*, *mourront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Maurrois*, *mourrois*, *mourroit*, I ſhould, could, or would die.
Plur. *Mourrions*, *mourriez*, *mourroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Meurs*, *meure*, die thou.
Plur. *Mourons*, *mourez*, *meurent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que *que* *que*
Sing. *Meure*, *meures*, *meure*, that I may die.
Plur. *Mourions*, *mouriez*, *meurent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mouruſſe*, *mouruſſes*, *mourût*, that I might die.
Plur. *Mouruſſions*, *mouruſſiez*, *mouruſſent*.

Se mourir, to be dying.

OFFRIR,

OFFRIR, TO OFFER.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Offrir*, to offer.
Part. act. *Offrant*, offering.
Part. paſſ. *Offert*, offered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Offre*, *offres*, *offre*, I offer, or am offering.
Plur. *Offrons*, *offrez*, *offrent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Offrois*, *offrois*, *offroit*, I did offer, or was of-
Plur. *Offrions*, *offriez*, *offroient*. fering.

Preterite.

Sing. *Offris*, *offris*, *offrit*, I offered, or did offer.
Plur. *Offrîmes*, *offrîtes*, *offrirent*.

Future.

Sing. *Offrirai*, *offriras*, *offrira*, I ſhall or will offer.
Plur. *Offrirons*, *offrirez*, *offriront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Offrirois*, *offrirois*, *offriroit*, I would, could, or
Plur. *Offririons*, *offririez*, *offriroient*. ſhould, offer.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Offres*, *offre*, offer thou.
Plur. *Offrons*, *offrez*, *offrent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que *que* *que*
Sing. *Offre*, *offres*, *offre*, that I may offer.
Plur. *Offrions*, *offriez*, *offrent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. Offriſſe, *offriſſes*, *offrît*, that I might offer.
Plur. Offriſſions, *offriſſiez*, offriſſent.

OUIR,

OUIR, TO HEAR.

This verb is never uſed but in its participle paſſive, joined to ſome of the tenſes of the verb *avoir*, to have, preceding the verb *dire*, to ſay: ex.

J'ai ouï dire *que*, I *have heard* that, &c.

In general we make uſe of *apprendre*.

OUVRIR, TO OPEN.

This verb, as well as its compounds,

Couvrir, to cover, *Recouvrir*, to cover again,

Découvrir, { to diſcover, / to uncover,

is conjugated like *OFFRIR*.

PARTIR, TO SET OUT, TO GO AWAY,

And its compounds,

Départir, to depart, to impart, *Repartir*, to ſet out again, to reply.

Se REPENTIR, TO REPENT,

SENTIR, TO FEEL, TO SMELL,

And its compounds,

Conſentir, to conſent, to agree, *Reſſentir*, to be ſenſible of, to reſent,

Preſſentir, to have a foreſight of,

are conjugated like *MENTIR*.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

As ſoon as they ſaw *voir*, v. us coming, they ran away. *venir*, v.

—Avoid bad company. —— He does not love your
compagnie, f.
ſiſter, becauſe ſhe lies.—If you forgive me this time,
parce que, c. *fois*, f.
I never will lie any more. — I cannot believe him;
pouvoir, v.
for, he contradicts himſelf at every inſtant.—Tell me
car, c. *inſtant*, m. *Dire*, v.
what ſhe has done to you; but, above all, do not lie.
ſur, p.
—If you do not behave better, your mother will
ſe comporter, v.
die with grief. — Mrs. S. died at Paris on the ſeventh
de chagrin, m. *à*
of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty. —
Août, m.
Misfortune often ſeeks thoſe who avoid it, and
Malheur, m. *chercher*, v.
ſometimes avoids thoſe who ſeem to ſeek it. —
quelquefois, adv. *ſembler*, v.
Were I in your place, I would not offer her any money.
à *place*, f.
— Why do you not open the door for your ſiſter?
Pourquoi, adv. *porte*, f.
—Your brother was no ſooner arrived in London than
plutôt, adv. *à*
I offered him my ſervices. — Your actions never belie
your words. — Open the window. — I had heard you
fenêtre, f.
were going to Holland at the beginning of next
commencement, m.
month.—I hope you will never diſcover what I have
eſpérer, v.

told

told you. — Cover my hat, and put it upon that
dire, v. *mettre*, v.
chair. — I will ſet out to-morrow morning at ſeven
chaiſe, f.
(o'clock.)—Do not ſet out without me.—Let us go and
heure, f.
ſee Mrs. D——, I have heard ſhe is dying.—Your ſiſter
repents much for having ſold her books.—Gather that
de
pink, it ſmells charmingly. — Her mother ſays ſhe
œillet, m. *bon*, adv.
never will conſent to it.——If you do not take
prendre, v.
care, you will repent of your imprudence ſoon or
garde, f. *tôt*, adv.
late. —— Let us die for our country, and our death will
tard, adv. *patrie*, f.
be glorious. — Every citizen ought to be diſpoſed to
glorieux, adj. *à*
ſacrifice himſelf for the public good; it is at that
ce, pro. *à*, p.
price only that one acquires a lawful right
légitime, adj. *droit*, m.
to the advantages of civil ſociety. —— I ſhould die
ſatisfied, if I knew you were happy.—
content, adj. *ſavoir*, v. (by the ſubj.)
You ſoon felt the effect of it — My couſin ſet out
effet, m.
from here yeſterday morning at nine o'clock. — I
ici, adv.
offer you my houſe, it is at your ſervice. —— You
maiſon, f.

may rely upon her, ſhe never will diſcover
pouvoir, v. *compter*, v.
your ſecrets. — I never will offer you my horſe any
ſecret, m. *cheval*, m.
more. —— He will feel it in his turn, when he
à *tour*, m.
is old.
(by the fut.)

SERVIR, TO SERVE, TO HELP ONE TO.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Servir*, to ſerve.
Part. act. *Servant*, ſerving.
Part. paſſ. *Servi*, ſerved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Sers*, *ſers*, *ſert*, I ſerve, or am ſerving.
Plur. *Servons*, *ſervez*, *ſervent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Servois*, *ſervois*, *ſervoit*, I did ſerve, or was
Plur. *Servions*, *ſerviez*, *ſervoient*. ſerving.

Preterite.

Sing. *Servis*, *ſervis*, *ſervit*, I did ſerve, or ſerved.
Plur. *Servîmes*, *ſervîtes*, *ſervirent*.

Future.

Sing. *Servirai*, *ſerviras*, *ſervira*, I ſhall or will ſerve.
Plur. *Servirons*, *ſervirez*, *ſerviront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Servirois*, *ſervirois*, *ſerviroit*, I would, ſhould,
Plur. *Servirions*, *ſerviriez*, *ſerviroient*. or could, ſerve.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Sers*, *ſerve*, ſerve thou.
Plur. *Servons*, *ſervez*, *ſervent*.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Serve,*	*ſerves,*	*ſerve,*	that I may ſerve.
Plur.	*Servions,*	*ſerviez,*	*ſervent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Serviſſe,*	*ſerviſſes,*	*ſervît,*	that I might ſerve.
Plur.	*Serviſſions,*	*ſerviſſiez,*	*ſerviſſent.*	

The compounds of this verb are,

Deſſervir, to do an ill office, to clear a table.

Se ſervir, to make uſe of, to uſe.

SORTIR, TO GO OUT,

is conjugated like *MENTIR.*

SOUFFRIR, TO SUFFER,

is conjugated like *OFFRIR.*

TENIR, TO HOLD, TO KEEP.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	*Tenir,*	to hold.
Part. act.	*Tenant,*	holding.
Part. paſſ.	*Tenu,*	held.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing.	*Tiens,*	*tiens,*	*tient,*	I hold, or am holding.
Plur.	*Tenons,*	*tenez,*	*tiennent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Tenois,*	*tenois,*	*tenoit,*	I did hold, or was hold-
Plur.	*Tenions,*	*teniez,*	*tenoient.*	ing.

Preterite.

Sing.	*Tins,*	*tins,*	*tint,*	I held, or did hold.
Plur.	*Tinmes,*	*tintes,*	*tinrent.*	

Future.

Sing. *Tiendrai, tiendras, tiendra*, I ſhall *or* will hold.
Plur. *Tiendrons, tiendrez, tiendront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Tiendrois, tiendrois, tiendroit*, I ſhould, could, *or* would, hold.
Plur. *Tiendrions, tiendriez, tiendroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Tiens, tienne*, hold thou.
Plur. *Tenons, tenez, tiennent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Tienne,*	*tiennes,*	*tienne,*	that I may hold.
Plur.	*Tenions,*	*teniez,*	*tiennent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Tinſſe,*	*tinſſes,*	*tînt,*	that I might hold.
Plur.	*Tinſſions,*	*tinſſiez,*	*tinſſent.*	

The compounds of this verb are,

S'abſtenir, to abſtain.
Appartenir, to belong.
Contenir, to contain.
Détenir, to detain.
Entretenir, to keep, to entertain.
Maintenir, to maintain.
Obtenir, to obtain.
Retenir, to retain, to keep.
Soutenir, to maintain, to hold, to ſupport.

TRESSAILLIR, TO START, TO LEAP FOR.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Treſſaillir*, to ſtart.
Part. act. *Treſſaillant*, ſtarting.
Part. paſſ. *Treſſailli*, ſtarted.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Treſſaille, treſſailles, treſſaille*, I ſtart.
Plur. *Treſſaillons, treſſaillez, treſſaillent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Treſſaillois, treſſaillois, treſſailloit*, I did ſtart.
Plur. *Treſſaillions, treſſailliez, treſſailloient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Treſſaillis, treſſaillis, treſſaillit*, I ſtarted.
Plur. *Treſſaillîmes, treſſaillîtes, treſſaillirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Treſſaillirai, treſſailliras, treſſaillira*, I ſhall or will ſtart.
Plur. *Treſſaillirons, treſſaillirez, treſſailliront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Treſſaillirois, treſſaillirois, treſſailliroit*, I ſhould, would, &c. ſtart.
Plur. *Treſſaillirions, treſſailliriez, treſſailliroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD is wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Treſſaille, treſſailles, treſſaille*, that I may ſtart.
Plur. *Treſſaillions, treſſailliez, treſſaillent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Treſſailliſſe, treſſailliſſes, treſſaillît*, that I might ſtart.
Plur. *Treſſailliſſions, treſſailliſſiez, treſſailliſſent.*

SAILLIR, TO JUT, TO JET OUT (term in architecture,) is conjugated as *TRESSAILLIR*, but is only uſed in the third perſon of ſome tenſes and its infinitive mood.

ASSAILLIR, TO ASSAULT, is conjugated as above.

N. B.

N. B. *SAILLIR*, TO GUSH OUT (ſpeaking of any liquids), is regular, and conjugated as *PUNIR*.

VENIR, TO COME,

And its compounds,

Convenir, to agree, to become, to fit, to ſuit,
Contrevenir, to infringe,
Devenir, to become,*
Diſconvenir, to diſagree,
Intervenir, to intervene,
Parvenir, to attain to,
Prévenir, to prevent, to prejudice, to anticipate, to prepoſſeſs,
Provenir, to proceed,
Revenir, to come back, to return,
Se ſouvenir, to remember, to remind,†
Se reſſouvenir, to recollect,
Subvenir, to relieve, to aſſiſt,
Survenir, to befall, to happen unexpectedly, to come to,

are conjugated like *TENIR*.

VETIR, TO CLOTHE.

This verb is ſeldom uſed but in the preſent of the infinitive mood, and participle paſſive, *vêtu*, clothed; therefore the conjugation of its compound *REVETIR*, TO INVEST WITH, TO GIVE OTHER CLOTHES, will be given in lieu of it.

* This verb, in Engliſh, is moſt generally accompanied by the prepoſition *of*, governing the noun or pronoun; but it muſt be obſerved, that, in French, the prepoſition muſt be ſuppreſſed, and the noun or pronoun become the nominative to the verb *devenir*: ex.

Ne vous informez point de ce que je deviendrai,	Do not inquire about what will become *of me.*
Que deviendra votre couſin, *ſi ſon père l'abandonne?*	What will become *of your couſin*, if his father forſake him?
Si cela arrivoit, je ne ſais ce que nous deviendrions,	Should that happen, I know not what would become *of us.*

† When this verb, in Engliſh, governs a noun or pronoun in the accuſative caſe, it muſt be put in the infinitive mood, and preceded by the verb *faire* in the ſame tenſe, number, and perſon, as the verb *to remind*: ex.

Faites-*moi* ſouvenir *de paſſer chez votre tante,*	*Remind* me to call upon your aunt.
Oui, je vous en ferai ſouvenir,	Yes, I will *remind* you of it.

INFI-

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent.	*Revêtir*, to inveſt.
Part. act.	*Revêtant*, inveſting.
Part. paſſ.	*Revêtu*, inveſted.

Indicative Mood.

Preſent.

Sing.	*Revêts*,	*revêts*,	*revêt*, I inveſt.
Plur.	*Revêtons*,	*revêtez*,	*revêtent*.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Revêtois*,	*revêtois*,	*revêtoit*, I did inveſt.
Plur.	*Revêtions*,	*revêtiez*,	*revêtoient*.

Preterite.

Sing.	*Revêtis*,	*revêtis*,	*revêtit*, I inveſted, or did
Plur.	*Revêtîmes*,	*revêtîtes*,	*revêtirent*. inveſt.

Future.

Sing.	*Revêtirai*,	*revêtiras*,	*revêtira*, I ſhall or will
Plur.	*Revêtirons*,	*revêtirez*,	*revêtiront*. inveſt.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing.	*Revêtirois*,	*revêtirois*,	*revêtiroit*, I ſhould, would,
Plur.	*Revêtirions*,	*revêtiriez*,	*revêtiroient*, &c. inveſt.

Imperative Mood.

Sing.		*Revêts*,	*revête*, inveſt thou.
Plur.	*Revêtons*,	*revêtez*,	*revêtent*.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*
Sing.	*Revête*,	*revêtes*,	*revête*, that I may inveſt.
Plur.	*Revêtions*,	*revêtiez*,	*revêtent*.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Revêtiſſe*,	*revêtiſſes*,	*revêtit*, that I might in-
Plur.	*Revêtiſſions*,	*revêtiſſiez*,	*revetiſſent*. veſt.

EXERCISES UPON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Your friend Mr. H —— does not ſerve me well. — *ami*,m.

Shall I help you to a little bit of lamb? — *morceau*,m. *agneau*,m.

We would ſerve him with all our heart, if we could. — *pouvoir*,v.

I ſhall go out in half an hour. — If we go to-day *aujourd'hui*,adv.

to Richmond, we will make uſe of your coach. — My *caroſſe*,m.

ſiſter went out this morning at nine o'clock, and is not *matin*,m.

yet returned. — Nobody knows what we ſuffered in our *ſavoir*,v.

laſt voyage. — If I were as ill as you, I would *voyage*,m. *malade*,adj.

not go out of my room —— Why do not you *chambre*,f. *Pourquoi*,adv.

ſerve your friends, ſince you may do it? —— *puiſque*,c. *pouvoir*,v.

Should they forſake you, what would become of *abandonner*,v.

you? — I would make uſe of your horſe, if you would

be ſo kind as to lend it to me. — The more we are *avoir la bonté de*

above others, the more it becomes us to be *au-deſſus de*,p.

modeſt and humble. — My aunt and I came yeſter- *tante*,f.

day to ſee you, but you were not at home. —— I *voir*,v.

hope

hope you will keep your word, and come
eſpérer,v. *parole*,f.
to-morrow. — I aſſure you, Mr. R——'s father holds
demain,adv. *aſſurer*,v.
the firſt rank in the town, but the ſon will never
rang,m. *ville*,f.
attain to his father's reputation. — Men acquire, by
long labours, knowledge which often becomes
travail,m. *lumière*,f.
fatal to them. —— I maintain, and will always
funeſte,adj.
maintain, that you will not be happy without
heureux,adj. *ſans*,p.
virtue. — We were coming to ſee you, but you have
anticipated all my deſigns. — She leapt for joy when
de
ſhe ſaw her. — At laſt ſhe has agreed to pay her
Enfin,adv. * *de*
an annual penſion of twenty pounds. — Her mother
ſtarted-up at thoſe words, and became furious. ——
à,p. *parole*,f. *furieux*,adj.
Come on Friday morning at nine o'clock. ——
ou Vendredi,m.
This houſe will belong to me after her death. —
après,p. *mort*,f.
You will obtain leave to go out another time,
permiſſion,f. *de* *fois*,f.
if you come back ſoon. —— This box contains all
bientôt,adv. *boite*,f.
my jewels. —— I agree Miſs N. is the prettieſt of the
bijoux,m.pl.

* See the neuter verbs for the formation of the compound tenſes.

family,

family, but she is so proud that I know not what will become of her. — Who knows whether they will re-
savoir, v. *si*, c.
member it or not? — They assaulted the town in the
au
middle of the night, and all their officers, even
milieu, m. *même*, adv.
the general, agree that they have acquired much glory. — Remember that, if you infringe the law, you will incur the punishments decreed by the law. ——
peine, f. *porté*, p. p.
Your illness proceeds from a great heat. —— The
maladie, f. *chaleur*, f.
first time you come to see me, I will keep you
(by the fut.) *voir*, v.
two or three days. — Mr. B. desired me to tell you
jour, m. *prier*, v. *de*
that he will not come back to-day. —— When the surgeon had opened his vein, the blood gushed
chirurgien, m. *sang*, m.
out with an extraordinary impetuosity. — That poor man will bless you, if you give him new clothes. —
bénir, v.
He is so prepossessed against me, that he will not
contre, p. *vouloir*, v.
agree he is in the wrong. — We would certainly
certainement, adv.
have come back yesterday, had we had time. — You will
hier, adv.
become a great man, if you continue to study with
grand, adj. *continuer*, v. *de*
the

the ſame aſſiduity.——He would have come to ſee us
aſſiduité,f.

laſt week, if it had not rained. — The firſt time
ſemaine,f. *plu*,p.p. *fois*,f.

I go out, remind me to call on your bro-
(by the fut.) *de paſſer*,v. *chez*,p.

ther.——That hat would ſuit you very well, if you
were a little taller. —— Do not go out to-day, you
will ſuffer much if you do. — I ſhould not ſuffer
beaucoup.adv. *faire*,v.

(ſo much) if it were fine weather. — Why do not
tant,adv. *faiſoit*,v.

you abſtain from drinking?—The king has inveſted
boire,v.

that nobleman with all his authority. — You may
ſeigneur,m. *de* *pouvoir*,v.

ſet out this morning, but remember to come back
de

at night.——Were I in your place, I would detain
ce ſoir,m. *place*,f.

him here a little longer; for, he always keeps
long-tems,adv. *car*,c.

himſelf ſhut up in his houſe.—I do not think that
enfermé,p.p. *croire*,v.

colour ſuits your ſiſter.—When will ſhe return
Quand,adv.

from the country?—She wrote ſhe would come next
campagne,f.

Saturday, if the weather were fine.
tems,m.

VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

ASSEOIR, TO SIT DOWN.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Aſſeoir*, to ſit down.
Part. act. *Aſſeyant*, ſitting down.
Part. paſſ. *Aſſis*, ſat down (or ſeated).

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Aſſieds*, *aſſieds*, *aſſied*, I ſit down.
Plur. *Aſſeyons*, *aſſeyez*, *aſſeient*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Aſſeyois*, *aſſeyois*, *aſſeyoit*, I did ſit, or was ſitting, down.
Plur. *Aſſeyions*, *aſſeyiez*, *aſſeyoient*,

Preterite.

Sing. *Aſſis*, *aſſis*, *aſſit*, I ſat down.
Plur. *Aſsîmes*, *aſsît*, *aſſirent*.

Future.

Sing. *Aſſeyerai*, *aſſeyeras*, *aſſeyera*, I ſhall or will ſit down.
Plur. *Aſſeyerons*, *aſſeyerez*, *aſſeyeront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Aſſeyerois*, *aſſeyerois*, *aſſeyeroit*, I ſhould, would, or could, ſit down.
Plur. *Aſſeyerions*, *aſſeyeriez*, *aſſeyeroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Aſſieds*, *aſſeie*, ſit down.
Plur. *Aſſeyons*, *aſſeyez*, *aſſeient*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que *que* *que*
Sing. *Aſſeie*, *aſſeies*, *aſſeie*, that I may ſit down.
Plur. *Aſſeyons*, *aſſeyez*, *aſſeient*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Aſſiſſe*, *aſſiſſes*, *aſsît*, that I might ſit down.
Plur. *Aſſiſſions*, *aſſiſſiez*, *aſſiſſent*.

Aſſeoir is moſt generally conjugated as a reflective verb, which may eaſily be done, by the learner adding a double pronoun to the different tenſes, and forming the compound ones by the verb *être*, as in *ſe promener*: ex.

Je

Je m'*aſſieds*, *tu* t'*aſſieds*, *il* s'*aſſied*;
Nous nous *aſſeyons*, *vous* vous *aſſeyez*, *ils* s'*aſſeient*.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Je me *ſuis aſſis*, *tu* t'*es aſſis*, *il* s'*eſt aſſis*;
Nous nous *ſommes aſſis*, *vous* vous *êtes aſſis*, &c.

The compound of this verb is,
Se raſſeoir, to ſit down again.

SEOIR. TO FIT WELL, TO BECOME, TO SIT, the primitive of *aſſeoir*, is never uſed in the preſent of its infinitive mood; and in its other tenſes is conjugated as follows:

Part. act. *Séant*, fitting well, fitting, or becoming.
Part. paſſ. *Sis*, never uſed but in the ſenſe of ſituated, or lying.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Il ſied*, *ils ſiéent*, it becomes, they become, &c.
Imperfect. *Il ſéyoit*, *ils ſéyoient*, it was becoming, &c.
Preterite wanting.
Future. *Il ſiéra*, *ils ſiéront*, it or they will become.
Cond. Preſ. *Il ſiéroit*, *ils ſiéroient*, it or they would become.

The other tenſes are never uſed.

SURSEOIR, TO SUPERSEDE, TO PUT OFF, a compound of *ſeoir*, is only uſed in law, and is thus conjugated:

Part. act. *Surſoyant*.
Part. paſſ. *Surſis*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Je ſurſois, &c. *nous ſurſoyons*, &c.

Imperfect.

Je ſurſoyois, &c. *nous ſurſoyions*, &c.

Preterite.

Je ſurſis, &c. *nous ſurſîmes*, &c.

Future.

Je ſurſeoirai, &c. *nous ſurſeoirons*, &c.

Conditional Preſent.

Je ſurſeoirois, &c. nous ſurſeoirions, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Surſois, &c. ſurſoyons, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que je ſurſeoie, &c. que nous ſurſoyions, &c.

Imperfect.

Que je ſurſiſſe, &c. que nous ſurſiſſions, &.

DÉCHOIR, TO DECAY, TO DECLINE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Déchoir*, to decay.
Part. act. wanting.
Part. paſſ. *Déchu*, decayed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Déchois, déchois, déchoit*, I decay.
Plur. *Déchoyons, déchoyez, déchoient.*

Imperfect is wanting.

Preterite.

Sing. *Déchus, déchus, déchut*, I decayed, or did de-
Plur. *Déchûmes, déchûtes, déchurent.* cay.

Future.

Sing. *Décherrai, décherras, décherra*, I ſhall or will
Plur. *Décherrons, décherrez, décherront.* decay.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Décherrois, décherrois, décherroit*, I ſhould, would, or could, decay.
Plur. *Décherrions, décherriez, décherroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD is wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Déchoie,*	*déchoies,*	*déchoie,*	that I may decay.
Plur.	*Déchoyions,*	*déchoyiez,*	*déchoient.*	

Imper-

Imperfect.

Sing. *Déchuſſe*, *déchuſſes*, *déchût*, that I might de-
Plur. *Déchuſſions*, *déchuſſiez*, *déchuſſent*. cay.

CHOIR, the primitive of the above verb, is obſolete.

ECHOIR, TO FALL OUT, TO CHANCE, is conjugated like *DECHOIR*. Its part. act. is *échéant*.

MOUVOIR, TO MOVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Mouvoir*, to move.
Part. act. *Mouvant*, moving.
Part. paſſ. *Mu*, moved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Meus*, *meus*, *meut*, I move.
Plur. *Mouvons*, *mouvez*, *meuvent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mouvois*, *mouvois*, *mouvoit*, I did move.
Plur. *Mouvions*, *mouviez*, *mouvoient*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Mus*, *mus*, *mut*, I moved, or did move.
Plur. *Múmes*, *mútes*, *murent*.

Future.

Sing. *Mouvrai*, *mouvras*, *mouvra*, I ſhall or will move.
Plur. *Mouvrons*, *mouvrez*, *mouvront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Mouvrois*, *mouvrois*, *mouvroit*, I ſhould, could, or would move.
Plur. *Mouvrions*, *mouvriez*, *mouvroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Meus*, *meuve*, move thou.
Plur. *Mouvons*, *mouvez*, *meuvent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que *que* *que*
Sing. *Meuve*, *meuves*, *meuve*, that I may move.
Plur. *Mouvions*, *mouviez*, *meuvent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Muſſe, muſſes, mût*, that I might move.
Plur. *Muſſions, muſſiez, muſſent.*

The compound of this verb is,
Emouvoir, to ſtir up, to move.

POUVOIR, TO BE ABLE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Pouvoir*, to be able.
Part. act. *Pouvant*, being able.
Part. paſſ. *Pu*, been able.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Puis*, or *peux, peux, peut*, I am able, I can or
Plur. *Pouvons, pouvez, peuvent.* may.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Pouvois, pouvois, pouvoit*, I was able, or I could.
Plur. *Pouvions, pouviez, pouvoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Pus, pus put*, I was able, or I could.
Plur. *Púmes, pûtes, purent.*

Future.

Sing. *Pourrai, pourras, pourra*, I ſhall or will be able.
Plur. *Pourrons, pourrez, pourront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Pourrois, pourrois, pourroit*, I ſhould be able, I could or might.
Plur. *Pourrions, pourriez, pourroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Puiſſe,*	*puiſſes,*	*puiſſe,*	that I may be able,
Plur.	*Puiſſions,*	*puiſſiez,*	*puiſſent.*	or I may.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Puſſe,*	*puſſes,*	*pût*,	that I might be able, or
Plur.	*Puſſions,*	*puſſiez,*	*puſſent.*	I might.

When

When the words *can*, *may*, *could*, or *might*, expreſs an abſolute or permiſſive power, or a poſſibility of doing a thing, *can* and *may* are rendered by the preſent tenſe of the indicative of this verb: ex.

Je puis *vous vendre un bon cheval, ſi vous en avez beſoin d'un.*	I *can* ſell you a good horſe, if you want one.
Vous pouvez *aller au bal, mais revenez à dix heures.*	You *may* go to the ball, but come back at ten o'clock.

N. B. *May*, expreſſing a wiſh, is rendered by the preſent tenſe of the ſubjunctive: ex.

Puiſſiez-*vous être heureux!* *May* you be happy!

Could is rendered by one of the following tenſes, viz. the imperfect, preterite definite or indefinite, or conditional preſent; and *might* by the laſt tenſe: ex.

Je ne pouvois *pas mieux faire,*	I *could* do no better.
Il ne put *pas venir avec nous la ſemaine paſſée,*	He *could* not come with us laſt week.
Vous pourriez *vous tromper auſſi bien que lui,*	You *might* miſtake as well as he.

Could or *might*, being joined to the verb *to have*, immediately followed by a participle paſſive, muſt be rendered by the conditional paſt of the above verb, with the participle turned into the preſent of the infinitive mood: ex.

*J'*aurois pu *vous le dire hier au ſoir,*	I *could have* told it to you laſt night.
Vous auriez pu *le faire en trois jours,*	You *might have* done it in three days.

SAVOIR, TO KNOW *ſomething.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	*Savoir*, to know.
Part. act.	*Sachant*, knowing.
Part. paſſ.	*Su*, known.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Sais, ſais, ſait,* I know.
Plur. *Savons, ſavez, ſavent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Savois, ſavois, ſavoit,* I did know, or knew.
Plur. *Savions, ſaviez, ſavoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Sus, ſus, ſut,* I knew, or did know.
Plur. *Súmes, ſútes, ſurent.*

Future.

Sing. *Saurai, ſauras, ſaura,* I ſhall or will know.
Plur. *Saurons, ſaurez, ſauront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Saurois,* ſaurois, ſauroit,* I ſhould, would, or co
Plur. *Saurions, ſauriez, ſauroient.* kno

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Sache, ſache,* know thou.
Plur. *Sachons, ſachez, ſachent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Sache,†* *ſaches, ſache,* that I may know.
Plur. *Sachions, ſachiez, ſachent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Suſſe, ſuſſes, ſût,* that I might know.
Plur. *Suſſions, ſuſſiez, ſuſſent.*

* This tenſe, conjugated negatively, is often Engliſhed by *cannot*:

Je ne ſaurois *vous le dire,* I *cannot* tell it to you.

† We ſometimes employ the preſent of the ſubjunctive of this ve inſtead of the indicative; but it is never to be uſed without the negati *pas,* and moſt commonly in anſwering a queſtion: ex.

Le roi ira-t-il à la comédie? Will the king go to the play?
Pas que je ſache. Not that I know of.

VALO

VALOIR, TO BE WORTH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Valoir*, to be worth.
Part. act. *Valant*, being worth.
Part. paſſ. *Valu*, been worth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

ſ. *Vaux*, *vaux*, *vaut*, I am worth.
r. *Valons*, *valez*, *valent*.

Imperfect.

ſ. *Valois*, *valois*, *valoit*, I was worth.
r. *Valions*, *valiez*, *valoient*.

Preterite.

ſ. *Valus*, *valus*, *valut*, I was worth.
r. *Valûmes*, *valûtes*, *valurent*.

Future.

ſ. *Vaudrai*, *vaudras*, *vaudra*, I ſhall or will be
r. *Vaudrons*, *vaudrez*, *vaudront*, worth.

Conditional Preſent.

ſ. *Vaudrois*, *vaudrois*, *vaudroit*, I ſhould, &c. be
r. *Vaudrions*, *vaudriez*, *vaudroient*, worth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ſ. *Vaux*, *vaille*, be thou worth.
r. *Valons*, *valez*, *vaillent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Que *que* *que*
ſ. *Vaille*, *vailles*, *vaille*, that I may be worth.
r. *Valions*, *valiez*, *vaillent*.

Imperfect.

ſ. *Valuſſe*, *valuſſes*, *valût*, that I might be worth.
r. *Valuſſions*, *valuſſiez*, *valuſſent*.

The

The compound of this verb is,

Prévaloir, to prevail, which is conjugated as *VALOIR*; but we ſay much better in the preſent tenſe of the ſubjunctive,

Que je prév*al-e, es, e; ions, iez, ent.*

VOIR, TO SEE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Voir*, to ſee.
Part. act. *Voyant*, ſeeing.
Part. paſſ. *Vu*, ſeen.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Vois, vois, voit*, I ſee.
Plur. *Voyons, voyez, voient.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Voyois, voyois, voyoit*, I did ſee.
Plur. *Voyions, voyiez, voyoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Vis, vis, vit*, I ſaw or did ſee.
Plur. *Vîmes, vîtes, virent.*

Future.

Sing. *Verrai, verras, verra*, I ſhall or will ſee.
Plur. *Verrons, verrez, verront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Verrois, verrois, verroit*, I ſhould, &c. ſee.
Plur. *Verrions, verriez, verroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Vois, voie*, ſee thou.
Plur. *Voyons, voyez, voient.*

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Voie,*	*voies,*	*voie,*	that I may ſee.
Plur.	*Voyions,*	*voyiez,*	*voient.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Viſſe,*	*viſſes,*	*vît,*	that I might ſee.
Plur.	*Viſſions,*	*viſſiez,*	*viſſent.*	

The compounds of this verb are,

Entrevoir, to have a glimpſe of. *Prévoir,* to foreſee.
Revoir, to ſee again. *Pourvoir,* to provide.

PRÉVOIR, differs from *VOIR* in the future: ex.

Sing.	*Prévoirai,*	*prévoiras,*	*prévoira.*	
Plur.	*Prévoirons,*	*prévoirez,*	*prévoiront.*	And,

Conditional Preſent.

Sing.	*Prévoirois,*	*prévoirois,*	*prévoiroit.*	
Plur.	*Prévoirions,*	*prévoiriez,*	*prévoiroient.*	

POURVOIR makes in the preterite,

Sing.	*Pourvus,*	*pourvus,*	*pourvut.*	
Plur.	*Pourvûmes,*	*pourvûtes,*	*pourvurent.*	

Future.

Sing.	*Pourvoirai,*	*pourvoiras,*	*pourvoira.*	
Plur.	*Pourvoirons,*	*pourvoirez,*	*pourvoiront.*	

Conditional Preſent.

Sing.	*Pourvoirois,*	*pourvoirois,*	*pourvoiroit.*	
Plur.	*Pourvoirions,*	*pourvoiriez,*	*pourvoiroient.*	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Pourvuſſe,*	*pourvuſſes,*	*pourvût.*	
Plur.	*Pourvuſſions,*	*pourvuſſiez,*	*pourvuſſent.*	

VOULOIR,

VOULOIR, TO BE WILLING.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Vouloir*, to be willing.
Part. act. *Voulant*, being willing.
Part. paſſ. *Voulu*, been willing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Veux*, *veux*, *veut*, I am willing, *or* I will.
Plur. *Voulons*, *voulez*, *veulent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Voulois*, *voulois*, *vouloit*, I was willing, *or* I
Plur. *Voulions*, *vouliez*, *vouloient*. would.

Preterite.

Sing. *Voulus*, *voulus*, *voulut*, I was willing, *or* I
Plur. *Voulûmes*, *voulûtes*, *voulurent*. would.

Future.

Sing. *Voudrai*, *voudras*, *voudra*, I ſhall be willing,
Plur. *Voudrons*, *voudrez*, *voudront*. *or* I will.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Voudrois*, *voudrois*, *voudroit*, I ſhould be willing, *or* I would.
Plur. *Voudrions*, *voudriez*, *voudroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD is wanting.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que *que* *que*
Sing. *Veuille*, *veuilles*, *veuille*, that I may be willing.
Plur. *Voulions*, *vouliez*, *veuillent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Vouluſſe*, *vouluſſes*, *voulût*, that I might be
Plur. *Vouluſſions*, *vouluſſiez*, *vouluſſent*. willing.

When the words *will* or *would* expreſs a will, choice, or deliberation, in the agent, and can be turned by *chooſe or choſe*, *will* is rendered in French by the preſent of *the indicative* mood, or future of this verb: ex.

Je

Je veux *y aller et lui parler moi-même,*	I *will*, or *chooſe to*, go there and ſpeak to him myſelf:
Il ne veut *pas manger,*	He *will* not eat, or does not *chooſe* to eat:

and *would* by one of the following tenſes, viz. the imperfect, preterite definite or indefinite, or conditional preſent: ex.

Si je voulois, *je vous dirois où elle demeure,*	If I *would*, or *choſe*, I could tell you where ſhe lives.
Il voulut *abſolument partir hier,*	He *would* abſolutely, or abſolutely *choſe* to, ſet out yeſterday.
Que voudriez-*vous que je fiſſe?*	What *would* you have me do?

When *would* is joined to the verb *to have*, immediately followed by a participle paſſive, they are to be rendered by the preterpluperfect or conditional paſt of the above verb, with the participle paſſive turned into the preſent of the infinitive mood: ex.

*Si j'*avois voulu *lui parler,*	If I *would have* ſpoken him, or *had* I *choſen* ſpeak to him.
*Vous n'*auriez *pas* voulu *prendre les armes, ſi, &c.*	You *would* not *have* taken up arms, if, &c.
Nous aurions pu l'arrêter ſi nous euſſions voulu,	We could have ſtopped him if we *would*, or *had choſen.*

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Why do not you ſit down, ſir? — You
Pourquoi, adv.

come to ſee me very ſeldom. —— Let us ſit down upon
rarement, adv.

the graſs. — Do not make (ſo much) noiſe, I cannot
herbe, f. *faire*, v. *tant*, adv.

learn my leſſon. — Do you know what has hap-
apprendre, v. arri-

pened to her? — As ſoon as he ſaw he could not
ver, v. *Auſſitôt que*, c.
make her hear reaſon, he went away. —— We
entendre, v. *s'en aller*, v.
went there ourſelves, and we ſoon knew what ſhe
bientôt, adv.
aſked. — See the letter ſhe wrote me. — We will not
écrire, v.
ſit down till you have determined to ſet out. —
que ne *ſe déterminer*, v. *à*
The firſt time I ſaw your ſiſter, ſhe pleaſed me. —
fois, f. *plaire*, v.
I would ſit down upon the graſs, if it were not ſo
damp. —— Mrs. P. deſired me to tell you ſhe could
humide, adj. *prier*, v. *dire*, v.
not come to ſee you this week, but ſhe would cer-
ſemaine f. *cer-*
tainly come at the beginning of next
tainement, adv. *commencement*, m.
month. —— Cannot you lend me three or four
mois, m. *prêter*, v.
guineas? —— If I would, I ſoon could know
guinée, f. *bientôt*, adv.
whether Mrs. D. has ſeen your aunt or not. ——
ſi, c. *tante*, f.
The laſt time I was in the park, I could not diſtin-
guiſh her on account of the trees that were between
à cauſe, p.
her and me; (I had only a) glimpſe of her. ——
je n'ai fait que
This cloth is not worth five ſhillings a yard, but its
drap, m.

colour.

colour becomes you very well. — Do you not ſee the

defects of it? — When you know your leſſon,
défaut, m. (by the fut.)

come and repeat it to me. — Did you not know that
répéter, v.

Mr. A. was to marry Miſs B.? — I knew it, but
épouſer, v. *mais*, c.

I was not willing to tell him of it. — I believe you
parler, v.

could learn your leſſons much better, if you
apprendre, v. *beaucoup*, adv.

would. — Could you lend me your horſe for two or
prêter, v.

three days? — If your brother come with me, will he
jour, m. *avec*, p.

be able to follow me? — This room can contain
ſuivre, v.

about a hundred people. — Could they ſee ſo great an
environ, p. *perſonne*. f.

alteration, without being vexed (at it?) — It is
changement, m. *ſans*, p. *fâché*, p.p. *en*, pro.

better to be unfortunate than criminal. — He is
malheureux, adj.

incapable of commanding others who cannot command

himſelf. — His beſt coat was not worth two-pence
habit, m. *ſou*, m.

when he arrived from Germany. — We ſaw them yeſ-
Allemagne, f. *hi-*

terday. — They did not foreſee what would happen to
er, adv. *arriver* v.

them. — We ought to make a judicious choice
devoir, v. *faire*, v. *judicieux*, adj. *choix*, m.

of thoſe friends to whom we intend' to give our con-
vouloir, v. *con-*

fidence.—Do you know where Miſs B. lives?—Yes,
fiance, f. *où*, adv. *demeurer*, v.

I do (know it,) and I ſee her every day at her window.
fenêtre, f.

—Why will you not tell it me?—She would marry
épouſer

him in ſpite of all her relations.—It is for that
en, p. *dépit*, m. *parent*, m. *Ce*, pro.

reaſon her father ſays he will never ſee her again.—
dire, v.

All the fineſt talents reunited are not worth a virtue.—

Virtue is a quality which we cannot praiſe too much.
on, pro. *louer*, v. *trop*, adv.

—Severity and rigour may excite fear, but not
Sévérité, f. *rigueur*, f. *crainte*, f.

love.—You ſaw with what goodneſs ſhe received him.
amour, m. *bonté*, f. *recevoir*, v.

—I would not tell her what I think about it, for fear
de, p.

of giving her any ſubject of complaint—If you foreſee
plainte, f.

the danger, why do you not endeavour to avoid it?
tâcher, v. *de éviter*, v.

—They were willing to withdraw, but your brother
ſe retirer, v.

hindered them (from it,) and deſired them to ſit down
empêcher, v. *prier*, v. *de*

again.—You can ſpeak to Mr. B. whenever you
parler, v. *quand*, adv.

pleaſe, but I may not take that liberty.—You
vouloir, v. *prendre*, v.

know

know the eſteem and friendſhip that I have for him ;
eſtime, f.

you know that his father is one of my oldeſt friends ;
ancien, adj.

you yourſelf know the merit of both. —— He would

not ſell me theſe buckles under four
vendre, v. *boucle*, f. *à moins de*, p.

guineas. — I will not ſee your brother (any more,)
plus, adv.

but I will ſee you again as ſoon as I can. ——
(by the fut.)

Every body thinks that if they would have purſued
pourſuivre, v.

the enemy briſkly they might have ended the
vigoureuſement, adv. *finir*, v.

war on that day. — Should we ſee ourſelves reduced
réduire, v.

to ſo great difficulties ? — If I would have believed
croire, v.

him, he would have perſuaded me to go to Italy with
de

him. — He could have done his work in leſs than
faire, v. *en*, p.

ten minutes, if he had not amuſed himſelf by reading.
s'amuſer, v. *à lire*, v.

— If you want that book, you may take it, it is
avoir beſoin de

at your ſervice. — If he ſold all his horſes now, the
à

beſt of them would not be worth ten guineas. — We

might have danced till (twelve o'clock) if that
juſqu'à, p. *minuit*, m.

had

I a I not happened. — Oh! my children, may you be

happy, and never bewail the moment of your
heureux, adj. *pleurer*, v.

birth! —— I ſpoke to her (a long while,) but could
naiſſance, f. *long-tems*, adv.

not perſuade her to come with me. —— May I go
de

and ſee him? —— Yes, but come back as ſoon as
auſſitôt que, c.

you can.
(by the fut.)

VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ABSOUDRE, TO ABSOLVE, TO ACQUIT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Abſoudre*, to abſolve.
Part. act. *Abſolvant*, abſolving.
Part. Paſſ. *Abſous*, abſolved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Abſous*, *abſous*, *abſout*, I abſolve.
Plur. *Abſolvons*, *abſolvez*, *abſolvent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Abſolvois*, *abſolvois*, *abſolvoit*, I did abſolve.
Plur *Abſolvions*, *abſolviez*, *abſolvoient*.

Preterite is wanting.

Future.

Sing. *Abſoudrai*, *abſoudras*, *abſoudra*, I ſhall or will
Plur. *Abſoudrons*, *abſoudrez*, *abſoudront*, abſolve.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Abſoudrois*, *abſoudrois*, *abſoudroit*, I ſhould, &c.
Plur. *Abſoudrions*, *abſoudriez*, *abſoudroient*. abſolve.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Abſous*, *abſolve*, abſolve thou.
Plur. *Abſolvons*, *abſolvez*, abſolvent.

SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*
Sing.	*Abſolve,*	*abſolves,*	*abſolve,* that I may abſolve.
Plur.	*Abſolvions,*	*abſolviez,*	*abſolvent.*

Imperfect is wanting.

SOUDRE, TO SOLVE, the primitive of this verb, is only uſed in the preſent tenſe of the infinitive mood.

The other compounds are,

Diſſoudre, to diſſolve, *Réſoudre,* to reſolve.

Diſſoudre has the ſame tenſes wanting as *abſoudre.*
Réſoudre has its participle paſſive, *réſolu:* its preterite,

Sing. *Réſolus, réſolus, réſolut.*
Plur. *Réſolûmes, réſolûtes, réſolurent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Réſoluſſe, réſoluſſes, réſolût.*
Plur. *Réſoluſſions, réſoluſſiez, réſoluſſent.*

ASTREINDRE, TO OBLIGE,
ATTEINDRE, TO REACH, TO HIT, TO ATTAIN, TO OVERTAKE, and
AVEINDRE, TO REACH, TO FETCH OUT,
are conjugated as *CRAINDRE.*

The three foregoing verbs grow obſolete.

BATTRE, TO BEAT,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Battre,* to beat.
Part. act. *Battant,* beating.
Part. paſſ. *Battu,* beaten.

DI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Bats, bats, bat,* I beat, or am beating.
Plur. *Battons, battez, battent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Battois, battois, battoit,* I did beat, or was beat-
Plur. *Battions, battiez, battoient.* ing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Battis, battis, battit,* I did beat, or beat.
Plur. *Battîmes, battîtes, battirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Battrai, battras, battra,* I ſhall or will beat.
Plur. *Battrons, battrez, battront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Battrois, battrois, battroit,* I ſhould, &c. beat.
Plur. *Battrions, battriez, battroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Bats, batte,* beat thou.
Plur. *Battons, battez, battent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Batte, battes, batte,* that I may beat.
Plur. *Battions, battiez, battent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Battiſſe, battiſſes, battît,* that I might beat.
Plur. *Battiſſions, battiſſiez, battiſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

Abattre, to pull down.
Combattre, to fight.
Débattre, to debate.
Se débattre, to ſtruggle.
Rabattre, to abate, to beat down.
Rebattre, to beat again.

BOIRE, TO DRINK.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Boire,* to drink.
Part. act. *Buvant,* drinking.
Part. paſſ. *Bu,* drunk.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Bois, bois boit, I drink or am drinking.
Buvons, buvez, boivent.

Imperfect.

Buvois, buvois, buvoit, I did drink, or was
Buvions, buviez, buvoient. drinking.

Preterite.

Bus, bus, but, I drank, or did drink.
Bûmes, bûtes, burent.

Future.

Boirai, boiras, boira, I ſhall or will drink.
Boirons, boirez, boiront.

Conditional Preſent.

Boirois, boirois, boiroit, I ſhould, &c. drink.
Boirions, boiriez, boiroient.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bois, boive, drink thou.
Buvons, buvez, boivent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que- que que
Boive, boives, boive, that I may drink.
Buvions, buviez, boivent.

Imperfect.

Buſſe, buſſes, bût, that I might drink.
Buſſions, buſſiez, buſſent.

Boire dans *quelque choſe*, To drink *out of* ſomething.

BRAIRE, TO BRAY.

is verb is ſeldom uſed except in the preſent tenſe
e infinitive mood, and the third perſon ſingular
lural of the preſent, future, and conditional, of
dicative mood.

initive. *Braire*, to bray. — Preſent, Indicative.
it, ils braient. — Future. *Il braira, ils brairont.* —

Con-

Conditional. *Il brairoit, ils brairoient.* — This verb expreſſes the diſcordant cry of an aſs.

BRUIRE, TO ROAR, TO MAKE A GREAT NOISE.

This verb is only uſed in the preſent of the infinitive mood, and in the third perſon of the imperfect, indicative: *il bruyoit, ils bruyoient.* Its participle act. *bruyant*, is often but a mere adjective.

CEINDRE, TO GIRD.

And its compound, *Enceindre*, to encloſe, to encompaſs, are conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

CIRCONCIRE, TO CIRCUMCISE,
is conjugated like *CONFIRE*,
but has its participle paſſive ending in *is* inſtead of *it*.

CONCLURE, TO CONCLUDE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Conclure*, to conclude.
Part. act. *Concluant*, concluding.
Part. paſſ. *Conclu*, concluded.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Conclus, conclus, conclut*, I conclude.
Plur. *Concluons, concluez, concluent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Concluois, concluois, concluoit*, I did conclude.
Plur. *Concluions, concluiez, concluoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Conclus, conclus, conclut*, I did conclude, or
Plur. *Conclûmes, conclûtes, conclurent.* concluded.

Future.

Sing. Conclurai, concluras, conclura, I ſhall or will
Plur. Conclurons, conclurez, concluront. conclude.

Con-

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Conclurois, conclurois, concluroit,* I ſhould, &c.
Plur. *Conclurions, concluriez, concluroient.* conclude.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Conclus, conclue,* conclude thou.
Plur. *Concluons, concluez, concluent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Conclue, conclue, conclue,* that I may con-
Plur. *Concluions, concluiez, concluent.* clude.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Concluſſe, concluſſes, conclût,* that I might
Plur. *Concluſſions, concluſſiez, concluſſent.* conclude.

CONDUIRE, TO CONDUCT, TO LEAD, TO CARRY.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Conduire,* to conduct.
Part. act. *Conduiſant,* conducting.
Part. paſſ. *Conduit,* conducted.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Conduis, conduis, conduit,* I lead, &c.
Plur. *Conduiſons, conduiſez, conduiſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Conduiſois, conduiſois, conduiſoit,* I did lead.
Plur. *Conduiſions, conduiſiez, conduiſoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Conduiſis, conduiſis, conduiſit,* I lead.
Plur. *Conduiſimes, conduiſites, conduiſirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Conduirai, conduiras, conduira,* I ſhall or will
Plur. *Conduirons, conduirez, conduiront.* lead.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Conduirois, conduirois, conduiroit,* I ſhould, &c.
Plur. Conduirions, conduiriez, conduiroient. lead.

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Conduis, conduiſe*, lead thou.
Plur. *Conduiſons, conduiſez, conduiſent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Conduiſe, conduiſes, conduiſe*, that I may lead.
Plur. *Conduiſions, conduiſiez, conduiſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Conduiſiſſe, conduiſiſſes, conduiſit*, that I might
Plur. *Conduiſiſſions, conduiſiſſiez, conduiſiſſent.* lead.

Its compound is,
Reconduire, to lead again.

CONFIRE, TO PRESERVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Confire*, to preſerve.
Part. act. *Confiſant*, preſerving.
Part. paſſ. *Confit*, preſerved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Confis, confis, confit*, I preſerve.
Plur. *Confiſons, confiſez, confiſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Confiſois, confiſois, confiſoit*, I did preſerve.
Plur. *Confiſions, confiſiez, confiſoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Confis, confis, confit*, I preſerved.
Plur. *Confîmes, confîtes, confirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Confirai, confiras, confira*, I ſhall or will pre-
Plur. *Confirons, confirez, confiront.* ſerve.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Confirois, confirois, confiroit*, I ſhould, &c. pre-
Plur. *Confirions, confiriez, confiroient.* ſerve.

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Confis, confiſe,* preſerve thou.
Plur. *Confiſons, confiſez, confiſent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Confiſe, confiſes, confiſe,* that I may preſerve.
Plur. *Confiſions, confiſiez, confiſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Confiſſe, confiſſes, confît,* that I might preſerve.
Plur. *Confiſſions, confiſſiez, confiſſent.*

CONNOITRE, TO KNOW, TO BE ACQUAINTED WITH, *ſomebody,*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Connoître,* to know.
Part. act. *Connoiſſant,* knowing.
Part paſſ. *Connu,* known.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Connois, connois, connoît,* I know.
Plur. *Connoiſſons, connoiſſez, connoiſſoient.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Connoiſſois, connoiſſois, connoiſſoit,* I did know.
Plur. *Connoiſſions, connoiſſiez, connoiſſoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Connus, connus, connut,* I knew.
Plur. *Connûmes, connûtes, connurent.*

Future.

Sing. *Connoîtrai, connoîtras, connoîtra,* I ſhall, &c.
Plur. *Connoîtrons, connoîtrez, connoîtront.* know.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Connoîtrois, connoîtrois, connoîtroit,* I ſhould, &c.
Plur. *Connoîtrions, connoîtriez, connoîtroient.* know.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Connois, connoiſſe,* know thou.
Plur. *Connoiſſons, connoiſſez,* connoiſſent.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Connoiſſe,*	*connoiſſes,*	*connoiſſe,*	that I may know.
Plur.	*Connoiſſions,*	*connoiſſiez,*	*connoiſſent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Connuſſe,*	*connuſſes,*	*connût,*	that I might know.
Plur.	*Connuſſions,*	*connuſſiez,*	*connuſſent.*	

The compounds of this verb are,

Méconnoître, to take for another.

Reconnoître, to acknowledge, to know again.

CONSTRUIRE, TO CONSTRUCT, TO BUILD, is conjugated as *CONDUIRE.*

CONTRAINDRE, TO CONSTRAIN, TO COMPEL, TO FORCE,

is conjugated as *CRAINDRE.*

COUDRE, TO SEW, TO STITCH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Coudre*, to ſew.
Part. act. *Couſant*, ſewing.
Part. paſſ. *Couſu*, ſewed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing.	*Couds*	*couds,*	*coud,*	I ſew, or am ſewing.
Plur.	*Couſons,*	*couſez,*	*couſent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Couſois,*	*couſois,*	*couſoit,*	I did ſew, or was ſewing.
Plur.	*Couſions,*	*couſiez,*	*couſoient.*	

Preterite.

Sing.	*Couſis,*	*couſis,*	*couſit,*	I ſewed.
Plur.	*Couſîmes,*	*couſîtes,*	*couſirent.*	

Future.

Future.

Sing. *Coudrai*, *coudras*, *coudra*, I ſhall or will ſew.
Plur. *Coudrons*, *coudrez*, *coudront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Coudrois*, *coudrois*, *coudroit*, I ſhould, &c. ſew.
Plur. *Coudrions*, *coudriez*, *coudroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Couds*, *couſe*, ſew thou.
Plur. *Couſons*, *couſez*, *couſent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que *que* *que*
Sing. *Couſe*, *couſes*, *couſe*, that I may ſew.
Plur. *Couſions*, *couſiez*, *couſent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Couſiſſe*, *couſiſſes*, *couſît*, that I might ſew.
Plur. *Couſiſſions*, *couſiſſiez*, *couſiſſent*.

Its compounds are,

Découdre, to unſew. *Recoudre*, to ſew again.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

I know ſeveral perſons in this country who
pluſieurs, adj. *pays*, m.
ſpeak as good French as if they had been brought
bien, adv.
up in France. —— Do you know Mr. A.? ——
vécu, p p.
Yes, we know him very well; and, though he be
Oui, adv.
rich, I aſſure you he is not the more charitable for
it. —— He has been beaten (ſoundly) —— If you
comme il faut.
knew the queſtion, you would reſolve it in two
queſtion f.

words. — I will ſoon conclude, if you think as
mot, m. *comme*, adv.
your brother does. — We ſhould beat them if they
did not fight in their own country. —— Do not
propre, adj.
beat him any more, he acknowledges his fault. ——
faute, f.
We ran for above two hours; but, at laſt,
pendant, p. *plus de*, adv. *enfin*, adv.
your brother overtook him and brought him back. —
ramener, v.
You would never ſee him again if you knew him. —

He ſtruggled a long while, but he was ſoon obliged
tems, m.
to (cry for) mercy. — This mortification has pulled
de demander, v. *grâce*, f.
down his pride, I aſſure you; however, the judge
cependant, adv.
has acquitted him of the accuſation falſely
fauſſement, adv.
brought againſt him. — Mr. R. told me ſome time
intenté, p.p. *contre*, p.
ago that he would build a ſhip on a new plan. ——

What will you drink? — I will drink nothing but
ne que
water. —— Do not drink ſo much. —— If your fa-
tant, ad.
ther were here, you would not drink (at all.) ——
du tout
Let us fill our glaſſes and drink our friend's health. —
verre, m. *ſanté*, f.

We

We beat them becauſe our troops were better diſ-
parceque, c. *diſ-*
ciplined than theirs. —— Come with us, we ſhall
cipliné, p.p.
ſee whether ſhe will know you again or not. — If you
ſi, c.
knew her, I am certain ſhe would pleaſe you. ——
plaire, v.
The Engliſh drink as much tea as the Venetians
autant, adv. *thé*, m. *Vénitien*, m.
drink coffee. —— After tea we conducted the ladies
café, m.
to the concert. —— When they had explained to us
all that had paſſed, we acknowledged we (were in the
ſe paſſer, v. *avoir*
wrong.) —— Your brother's coat was torn,
tort. *déchirer*, v.
but our tailor ſewed it up again very ſkilfully.
tailleur, m. *adroitement*, adv.
—— Unſew that gown. —— I will ſew it to-mor-
row. —— The Jews and Mahometans circumciſe
Juif, m. *Mahométan*, m.
their children a few days after their birth. — Why
peu, adv. *naiſſance*, f.
do not you preſerve ſome fruits this year? — He could
année, f.
not know you if he ſaw you now. ——— Did you aſk
à-préſent, adv.
him whether he was acquainted with any of theſe
ſi, c.
ladies? —— I know Mr. Y. but I do not truſt to
ſe fier, v.
him.

him. —— You will force your father to puniſh you
à
if you do not behave better. —— The laſt time
ſe comporter, v.
we went to Vauxhall, we drank three bottles of Cham-
paign-wine. —— The enemies beat us on the eigh-
teenth, but we beat them again two days after. ——
What will you drink, ladies? — We ſhall willing-
madame, f. *volon-*
ly drink ſome wine; for, we have not drunk
tiers, adv.
any ſince our departure from France. —— Drink,
depuis, p. *depart*, m.
ſaid ſhe to me, out of that cup, the only token
coupe, f. *ſeul*, adj. *marque*, f.
which your father has left us of his love. —— I
laiſſer, v. *affection*, f.
would have preſerved ſome fruits this year, but ſugar
is too dear. — Thence we concluded you could
trop, adv. *De là*, adv.
not come to-day. — I know nobody in this neighbour-
voiſi-
hood. —I knew your ſiſter again as ſoon as I ſaw her.
nage, m.
—Though you ſhould take three dozen of them,
Quand, c. *douzaine*, f.
I could not abate a farthing. — The wind was ſo
liard, m. *vent*, m.
great that it has thrown down one or two trees in our
garden.

CRAÎNDRE, TO FEAR, TO BE AFRAID.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Craindre*, to fear.
Part. act. *Craignant*, fearing.
Part paſſ. *Craint*, feared.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Crains, crains, craint*, I fear, or am afraid.
Plur. *Craignons, craignez, craignent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Craignois, craignois, craignoit*, I did fear, or
Plur. *Craignions, craigniez, craignoient.* was afraid.

Preterite.

Sing. *Craignis, craignis, craignit*, I feared.
Plur. *Craignîmes, craignîtes, craignirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Craindrai, craindras, craindra*, I ſhall or will
Plur. *Craindrons, craindrez, craindront.* fear.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Craindrois, craindrois, craindroit*, I ſhould, &c.
Plur. *Craindrions, craindriez, craindroient.* fear.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Crains, craigne*, fear thou.
Plur. *Craignons, craignez, craignent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Craigne, craignes, craigne*, that I may fear.
Plur. *Craignions, craignez, craignent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Craigniſſe, craigniſſes, craignit*, that I might
Plur. *Craigniſſions, craigniſſiez, craigniſſent.* fear.

CROIRE,

CROIRE, TO BELIEVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Croire*, to believe.
Part. act. *Croyant*, believing.
Part. paſſ. *Cru*, believed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Crois*, *crois*, *croit*, I believe.
Plur. *Croyons*, *croyez*, *croient*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Croyois*, *croyois*, *croyoit*, I did believe.
Plur. *Croyions*, *croyiez*, *croyoient*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Crus*, *crus*, *crut*, I believed.
Plur. *Crûmes*, *crûtes*, *crurent*.

Future.

Sing. *Croirai*, *croiras*, *croira*, I ſhall or will believe.
Plur. *Croirons*, *croirez*, *croiront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Croirois*, *croirois*, *croiroit*, I ſhould, &c. believe.
Plur. *Croirions*, *croiriez*, *croiroient*.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Crois*, *croie*, believe thou.
Plur. *Croyons*, *croyez*, *croient*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Croie*,	*croies*,	*croie*,	that I may believe.
Plur.	*Croyons*,	*croyez*,	*croient*.	

Imperfect.

Sing. Cruſſe, *cruſſes*, *crût*, that I might believe.
Plur. Cruſſions, *cruſſiez*, *cruſſent*.

CROI-

CROITRE, TO GROW.

And its compounds,

Accroître, to accrue, *Recroître*, to grow again.
Décroître, to decreaſe, to grow leſs,
are conjugated like *CONNOITRE*.

CUIRE, TO BAKE, TO BOIL, *often Engliſhed by* TO DO,
And its compound *Recuire*, to boil again,
DEDUIRE, TO DEDUCT, TO ABATE,
and *DETRUIRE*, TO DESTROY,
are conjugated like *CONDUIRE*.

DIRE, TO SAY, TO TELL.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Dire*, to ſay.
Part. act. *Diſant*, ſaying.
Part. paſſ. *Dit*, ſaid.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Dis*, *dis*, *dit*, I ſay, or am ſaying.
Plur. *Diſons*, *dites**, *diſent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Diſois*, *diſois*, *diſoit*, I did ſay, or was ſaying.
Plur. *Diſions*, *diſiez*, *diſoient*.

Preterite.

Sing. *Dis*, *dis*, *dit*, I did ſay, or ſaid.
Plur. *Dîmes*, *dîtes*, *dirent*.

Future.

Sing. *Dirai*, *dirai*, *dira*, I ſhall or will ſay.
Plur. *Dirons*, *direz*, *diront*,

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Dirois*, *dirois*, *diroit*, I ſhould, &c. ſay.
Plur. *Dirions*, *diriez*, *diroient*.

Impe-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Dis*, *diſe*, ſay thou.
Plur. *Diſons*, *dites*,* *diſent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing. *Diſe*,	*diſes*,	*diſe*,	that I may ſay.
Plur. *Diſions*,	*diſiez*,	*diſent*.	

Imperfect.

Sing. *Diſſe*,	*diſſes*,	*dît*,	that I might ſay.
Plur. *Diſſions*,	*diſſiez*,	*diſſent*.	

The compounds of this verb are,

Contredire, to contradict.
Se dédire, to unſay, to retract, to recant.
Médire de, to ſlander, to ſpeak ill.
Maudire, to curſe.
Interdire, to interdict, to forbid.
Prédire, to foretell.
Redire, to ſay, or tell, again.

ECLORRE, TO HATCH, TO OPEN, TO COME TO LIFE.

This verb is ſeldom uſed but in the infinitive mood, preſent tenſe, and the third perſons of the following tenſes.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Eclorre*, to open, to hatch, to come to life.
Part. paſſ. *Eclos*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Il éclot*.
Plur. *Ils écloſent*.

Future.

Sing. *Il éclorra*.
Plur. *Ils éclorront*.

* All the above compounds (*Redire* excepted, which is conjugated like *its primitive*,) make *iſez* inſtead of *ites*; and *Maudire* doubles its *ſ* through *the whole verb*; ex. *Nous maudiſſons*, *vous maudiſſez*, *ils maudiſſent*, &c.

Conditional.

Conditional Preſent.
Sing. *Il éclorroit*
Plur. *Ils éclorroient.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.
Sing. *Qu'il écloſe.*
Plur. *Qu'ils écloſent.*

It is only uſed when ſpeaking of oviparous animals or of flowers.

The primitive of the above verb is *Clorre*, to ſhut, to ſurround, and another compound, *Enclorre*, to ſhut, to ſurround, with walls, hedges, or ditches.

ECRIRE, TO WRITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Ecrire*, to write.
Part. act. *Ecrivant*, writing.
Part. paſſ. *Ecrit*, written.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Ecris, écris, écrit*, I write, or am writing.
Plur. *Ecrivons, écrivez, écrivent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Ecrivois, écrivois, écrivoit*, I did write, or was
Plur. *Ecrivions, écriviez, écrivoient.* writing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Ecrivis, écrivis, écrivis*, I wrote, or did write.
Plur. *Ecrivîmes, écrivîtes, écrivirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Ecrirai, écriras, écrira*, I ſhall or will write.
Plur. *Ecrirons, écrirez, écriront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Ecritois, écrirois, écriroit*, I ſhould, &c. write.
Plur. *Ecririons, écririez, écriroient.*

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Ecris, écrive*, write thou.
Plur. *Ecrivons, écrivez, écrivent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Ecrive, écrives, écrive*, that I may write.
Plur. *Ecrivions, écriviez, écrivent.*

Imperfect.

Sing *Ecriviſſe, écriviſſes, écrivît*, that I migh
Plur. *Ecriviſſions, écriviſſiez, écriviſſent.* write

The compounds of this verb are,

Décrire, to deſcribe.
Inſcrire, to inſcribe.
Preſcrire, to preſcribe.
Proſcrire, to proſcribe, t outlaw, to baniſh.
Souſcrire, to ſubſcribe.
Tranſcrire, to tranſcribe

ENDUIRE, TO DO OVER, is conjugated like *CONDUIRE.*

ETEINDRE, TO PUT OUT, is conjugated like *CRAINDRE.*

EXCLURE, TO EXCLUDE, is conjugated like *CONCLURE.*

Its participle paſſive is *exclus.*

FAIRE, TO MAKE, TO DO.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Faire*, to make.
Part. act. *Faiſant*, making.
Part. paſſ. *Fait*, made.

IND

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Fais, fais, fait*, I make, or am making.
Plur. *Faiſons, faites, font.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Faiſois, faiſois, faiſoit*, I did make, or was ma-
Plur. *Faiſions, faiſiez, faiſoient.* king.

Preterite.

Sing. *Fis, fis, fit*, I made, or did make.
Plur. *Fîmes, fîtes, firent.*

Future.

Sing. *Ferai, feras, fera*, I ſhall or will make.
Plur. *Ferons, ferez, feront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Ferois, ferois, feroit*, I ſhould, &c. make.
Plur. *Ferions, feriez, feroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Fais, faſſe*, make thou.
Plur. *Faiſons, faites, faſſent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Faſſe, faſſes, faſſe*, that I may make.
Plur. *Faſſions, faſſiez, faſſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Fiſſe, fiſſes, fît*, that I might make.
Plur. *Fiſſions, fiſſiez, fiſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

Contrefaire, to counterfeit, to mimic.
Défaire, to undo.
Se défaire, to get rid of, to part with.
Refaire, to do, or make up, again.
Redéfaire, to undo again.
Satisfaire, to ſatisfy.
Surfaire, to exact, to aſk too much.

FEINDRE, TO FEIGN, TO DISSEMBLE, TO PRETEND,
is conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

FRIRE, TO FRY.

This verb is more elegantly uſed in its preſent infinitive with the verb *faire* conjugated: ex.

Faites frire *ce poiſſon*, *Fry* that fiſh.

Its participle paſſive is *frit*, fried.

INDUIRE, TO INDUCE.
INSTUIRE, TO INSTRUCT,
and *INTRODUIRE*, TO INTRODUCE,
are conjugated like *CONDUIRE*.

JOINDRE, TO JOIN,
and its compound, *Enjoindre*, to enjoin,
are conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

LIRE, TO READ.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent, *Lire*, to read.
Part. act. *Liſant*, reading.
Part. paſſ. *Lu*, read.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. Lis, lis, lit, I read, or am reading.
Plur. Liſons, liſez, liſent.

Imper

Imperfect.

Sing. *Liſois, liſois, liſoit*, I did read, or was reading.
Plur. *Liſions, liſiez, liſoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Lus, lus, lut*, I did read, or read.
Plur. *Lúmes, lútes, lurent.*

Future.

Sing. *Lirai, liras, lira*, I ſhall or will read.
Plur. *Lirons, lirez, liront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Lirois, lirois, liroit*, I ſhould, would, &c. read.
Plur. *Lirions, liriez, liroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Lis, liſe*, read thou.
Plur. *Liſons, liſez, liſent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Liſe, liſes, liſe*, that I may read.
Plur. *Liſions, liſiez, liſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Luſſe, luſſes, lût*, that I might read.
Plur. *Luſſions, luſſiez, luſſent.*

Its compounds are,

Elire, to elect. *Relire*, to read again.

LUIRE, TO SHINE,

and its compound *Reluire*, to glitter,

are conjugated as *CONDUIRE*;

But take no *t* at the end of their participle paſſive: ex. *Lui*, ſhined.

METTRE,* TO PUT.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Mettre*, to put.
Part. act. *Mettant*, putting.
Part. paſſ. *Mis*, put.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Mets*, *mets*, *met*, I put, or am putting.
Plur. *Mettons*, *mettez*, *mettent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mettois*, *mettois*, *mettoit*, I did put, or was put-
Plur. *Mettions*, *mettiez*, *mettoient*. ting.

Preterite.

Sing. *Mis*, *mis*, *mit*, I did put, or put.
Plur. *Mîmes*, *mîtes*, *mirent*.

Future.

Sing. *Mettrai*, *mettras*, *mettra*, I ſhall or will put.
Plur. *Mettrons*, *mettrez*, *mettront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Mettrois*, *mettrois*, *mettroit*, I ſhould, would,
Plur. *Mettrions*, *mettriez*, *mettroient*, &c. put.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Mets*, *mette*, put thou.
Plur. *Mettons*, *mettez*, *mettent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Mette*,	*mettes*,	*mette*,	that I may put.
Plur.	*Mettions*,	*mettiez*,	*mettent*.	

* *Mettre*, when conjugated as a reflective verb, expreſſes a beginning or continuation of an action or application; it is then conſtantly followed by the participle *à* and an infinitive mood. It is rendered, in Engliſh, by the verb *to begin*: ex.

Toutes les fois qu'il la voit, il ſe met *à rire*, — Every time he ſees her, he *begins* laughing.
Il s'eſt mis tout de bon à étudier, — He has begun to ſtudy in earneſt.

Imper-

Imperfect.

Sing. *Miſſe*, *miſſes*, *mît*, that I might put.
Plur. *Miſſions*, *miſſiez*, *miſſent*.

The compounds of this verb are,

Admettre, to admit.
Commettre, to commit.
Compromettre, to compromiſe.
Démettre, to turn out, to remove.
Se démettre de, to reſign.
Omettre, to omit.
Permettre, to permit.
Promettre, to promiſe.*
Remettre, to deliver up, to put back again, to recollect, to put off.
Soumettre, to ſubmit.
Tranſmettre, to tranſmit.

MOUDRE, TO GRIND.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Moudre*, to grind.
Part. act. *Moulant*, grinding.
Part. paſſ. *Moulu*, ground.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Mous*, *mous*, *mout*, I grind, or am grinding.
Plur. *Moulons*, *moulez*, *moulent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Moulois*, *moulois*, *mouloit*, I did grind, or was
Plur. *Moulions*, *mouliez*, *mouloient*. grinding.

Preterite.

Sing. *Moulus*, *moulus*, *moulut*, I ground, or did
Plur. *Moulûmes*, *moulûtes*, *moulurent*. grind.

Future.

Sing. *Moudrai*, *moudras*, *moudra*, I ſhall or will grind.
Plur. *Moudrons*, *moudrez*, *moudront*.

* The participle of this verb, (promiſing,) when uſed adjectively, and expreſſing the mental qualities of ſomebody, is rendered in French by *qui promet*, or *promettoit*, *beaucoup*, or *dont il y a*, or *avoit*, *beaucoup à eſpérer*: ex.

Major A. étoit un officier qui promettoit *beaucoup, ou* dont il y avoit *beaucoup à eſpérer.*

Major A. was a very *promiſing officer.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Moudrois, moudrois, moudroit*, I ſhould, would,
Plur. *Moudrions, moudriez, moudroient.* &c. grind.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Mous, moule*, grind thou.
Plur. *Moulons, moulez, moulent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Moule, moules, moule*, that I may grind.
Plur. *Moulions, mouliez, moulent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Mouluſſe, mouluſſes, moulût*, that I might grind.
Plur. *Mouluſſions, mouluſſiez, mouluſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

Emoudre, to whet. *Remoudre*, to grind again.

EXERCISES UPON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

Do not fear to tell her what you think of it. — I
de *penſer*, v.
will ſpeak to her to oblige you, but I know ſhe does
pour, p.
not fear me. — Why do you not believe me? — They
(are afraid) of being expoſed to ſome dangers. — We
être, v.
would not believe him, though he ſhould tell the
quand, c.
truth

truth.—You ſhould not ſpeak ſo imprudently before
verité, f. *devant*, p.
a I know not whom, who ſlanders every body. ——
Theſe flowers would grow much better if your watered
fleur, f. *arroſer*, v.
them oftener.— Put out the candle, and do not pretend
to ſleep.— Were I in town, I would tell them all that
de *en*, p.
I know (about it.)— Say nothing to her, believe me.
en, pro. *ne rien*
— I will tell it to you to-morrow. — I eſteem your
eſtimer, v.
daughter much, becauſe ſhe told me ſincerely that ſhe
would do neither.—They, who ſay all they know, will
readily ſay what they do not know.— Tell the
volontiers, adv.
truth with modeſty: they who do not love it, will
always reſpect and fear it.— If I ſee your father, ſhall
I tell him you are afraid of not ſucceeding?—Do you
think me capable of forgetting my friends ſo ſoon?—
oublier, v.
You always contradict me when I ſpeak. —— It is
prudent and humane not to ſpeak ill of any body; but
it is a meanneſs to ſpeak ill of your benefactors.—
baſſeſſe, f. *bienfaiteur*, m.
We often do good to thoſe who are not worthy
ſouvent, adv. *bien*, m.

of

of it, and harm to thoſe who do not deſerve it.—
mal, m. *mériter*, v.
Will you tell me, after this, that I am not your
après, p. *que*, c.
friend? — I hope ſhe will not tell them what happened to me yeſterday. — I was telling it yeſterday to ſeveral friends of mine, and every body began crying. —— I do not like Miſs D. becauſe ſhe ſpeaks ill of every
parceque, c.
body. — Her father has tranſmitted her all his fortune, but not his virtues. — Sylla proſcribed above four
plus de, adv.
thouſand Roman citizens. — Does Mr. R. write to you
citoyen, m.
(now and then) from Paris? —— Do you know his
de tems en tems, adv.
direction? — Would you not write to him if you knew
adreſſe, f.
it? — We were writing while they ſlept — If
pendant que, c.
your brother come here, detain him, and tell him that I have ſomething to ſhew him. — The laſt time they
à faire voir.
wrote to him, they deſired him to ſend them the invoice
prier, v. *de* *facture*, f.
of the goods, and he has ſtill omitted it in this
encore, adv.
letter. — What are you doing now? ——— I am ma-
maintenant, adv.
king a cap for your ſiſter. — Do not do that, I will do

it

it myſelf. — I would do it with all my heart if I could.
de

— What would you have done, if you had been in
ſi, c. *à*, p.

my place? — Why do you not fry that fiſh? — The
first time you come to ſee me, I will ſhew you
fois, f. (by the fut.)

ſome flowers in my garden which will ſurpriſe
ſurprendre, v.

you. —— Silk-worms generally hatch at the begin-
Soie, f. *ver*. m.

ning of the ſpring. —— Theſe roſe-trees grow per-
printems, m. *roſier*, m. *à vue*

ceptibly, and thoſe tulips would ſoon open, if it
d'œil, adv.

were a little warmer. —— Though they ſhould
faiſoit, v. *chaud*, adj. *Quand*, c.

deduct ten per cent. they would get ſtill
gagner, v. *encore*. adv.

enough. — I never buy any thing at Mr. P—'s;
acheter, v.

for, he always aſks too much for his goods. —— I
car, c. *marchandiſe*, f.

will undo my gown to morrow, and do it up again
immediately. —— The firſt time you mimic any
ſur-le-champ, adv. (by the fut.)

one, I will puniſh you ſeverely. — I would introduce
your ſiſter to Mrs. F. if I knew her. — She would
conſent to that, if you would promiſe her to come
de

here.

here. — They were playing while you inſtructed them.

— You truly join what is uſeful to what is
vraiment, adv.
agreeable. —— Did not our ſoldiers join dexterity to
adreſſe, f.
valour ? — If you do not take great care of your
prendre, v.
flowers, the froſt will deſtroy them. — Mr. S. ſays
gelée, f.
he will get rid of his horſe at the beginning of
commencement, m.
next month. — You would put out the fire, if, &c.

— Undo that, and make it up again before dinner.
avant, p.
— Your daughter joins to the love of ſtudy the deſire

of ſurpaſſing her companions. —— Always virtuous,
compagne, f.
ſtill handſome, ſhe makes herſelf more enemies
toujours, adv.
than friends; but a day will come, when every body
que, c.
will do her the juſtice ſhe deſerves. — She reads
rendre, v. *mériter*, v.
the Hiſtory of England every day from three o'clock
heure, f.
to five. — I will read your letter as ſoon as I
juſqu'à, p.
am dreſſed. — The inhabitants of W——
(by the fut.) *habillé*, p.p.
have elected Mr X. for their repreſentative in parlia-
repréſentant, m.

ment.

ment.—I was reading Marmontel's Tales when you
Conte, m.
came in. — Mr. R. wrote to me ſome time ago, that,
entrer, v.
when he was in London, the Earl of E—— told
Comte, m.
him we ſhould ſoon ſee a great change in the
changement, m.
miniſtry. —— He often writes to me, and always con-
miniſtère, m.
cludes his letters thus: (Be ſo kind as to) ſend me ſome
Avoir la bonté de
news, whatever they be. — Put theſe books in their
places again. — I believe he did it through ſpite. —
par, p. *dépit*, m.
Shall I put another trimming to your gown? — I read
garniture, f.
laſt year a very good book, but I cannot remember the
author's name. —— What grammar do you read? —
Whatever merit a maſter has, he cannot ſucceed in
à, p.
teaching young people if he do not join practice to
theory. — I would put all your china in that cloſet,
porcelaine, f. *cabinet*, m.
if I had the key of it. — You could not do it in ten
days, if I did not help you. — We would not per-
aider, v.
mit him to go out, though they would. — Why do not
de *quand*, c.

you

you abſtain from wine, ſince it hurts you?—He
puiſque,c. *faire mal*
promiſed to pay me the tenth of this month, but he has
now put me off to the third of December.—He ſub-
mitted to it with the greateſt patience.—You promiſe
enough, but you ſeldom keep your word.—Mr.
rarement, adv. *tenir*, v.
D. is a very promiſing young man.—It is he who
Ce, pro.
told me, that, before the invention of water and wind
mills, the antients uſed to grind the corn in mor-
de *grain*, m. *mor-*
tars.—Will they not admit Mr. Z. in their ſociety?—
tier, m.
The Engliſh fleets have performed actions worthy to
faire, v.
be tranſmitted to poſterity.—Your brother promiſes
me every day to amend, but, &c.—Were I their
de ſe corriger, v.
maſter, I would not permit them to go out to-day.—I
de
was writing to you when your ſervant brought me
your letter.

NAITRE, TO BE BORN, TO RISE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent.	*Naître*, to be born.
Part. act.	*Naiſſant*, being born, riſing.
Part. paſſ.	*Né*, been born.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Nais, nais, nait*, I am born.
Plur. *Naiſſons, naiſſez, naiſſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Naiſſois, naiſſois, naiſſoit*, I was born.
Plur. *Naiſſions, naiſſiez, naiſſoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Naquis, naquis, naquit*, I was born.
Plur. *Naquîmes, naquîtes, naquirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Naîtrai, naîtras, naîtra*, I ſhall or will be born.
Plur. *Naîtrons, naîtrez, naîtront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Naîtrois, naîtrois, naîtroit*, I ſhould, &c. be
Plur. *Naîtrions, naîtriez, naîtroient.* born.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Nais, naiſſe*, be thou born.
Plur. *Naiſſons, naiſſez, naiſſent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Naiſſe, naiſſes, naiſſe*, that I may be born.
Plur. *Naiſſions, naiſſiez, naiſſent,*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Naquiſſe, naquiſſes, naquît*, that I might be
Plur. *Naquiſſions, naquiſſiez, naquiſſent.* born.

The compound of this verb is,

Renaître, to be born again, to revive.

NUIRE, TO HURT,

is conjugated like *CONDUIRE*, but makes, in its participle paſſive, *nui*.

OINDRE, TO ANOINT.

This verb is ſeldom uſed, except in ſpeaking of ſacred ceremonies wherein oil is made uſe of. It is conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

PAITRE, TO FEED, TO GRAZE,
PAROITRE, TO APPEAR, TO SEEM,

and its compounds,

Comparoître, to appear, to *Diſparoître*, to diſappear, make one's evidence,

are conjugated like *CONNOITRE*.

PEINDRE, TO PAINT, TO DRAW.
PLAINDRE, TO PITY.

and *Se plaindre*, to complain,

are conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

PLAIRE, TO PLEASE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Plaire*, to pleaſe.
Part. act. *Plaiſant*, pleaſing,
Part. paſſ. *Plu*, pleaſed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Plais*, *plais*, *plait*, I pleaſe.
Plur. *Plaiſons*, *plaiſez*, *plaiſent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Plaiſois*, *plaiſois*, *plaiſoit*, I did pleaſe, or was
Plur. *Plaiſions*, *plaiſiez*, *plaiſoient*. pleaſing.

Preterite.

Sing. *Plus*, *plus*, *plut*, I pleaſed, or did pleaſe.
Plur. *Plûmes*, *plûtes*, *plurent*.

Future.

Sing. *Plairai*, *plairas*, *plaira*, I ſhall, or will pleaſe.
Plur. *Plairons*, *plairez*, *plairont*.

Con

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Plairois, plairois, plairoit,* I ſhould, would, &c.
Plur. *Plairions, plairiez, plairoient.* pleaſe.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Plais, plaiſe,* pleaſe thou.
Plur. *Plaiſons, plaiſez, plaiſent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
Sing. *Plaiſe, plaiſes, plaiſe,* that I may pleaſe.
Plur. *Plaiſions, plaiſiez, plaiſent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Pluſſe, pluſſes, plût,* that I might pleaſe.
Plur. *Pluſſions, pluſſiez, pluſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,
Complaire, to humour. *Déplaire,* to diſpleaſe.

PRENDRE, TO TAKE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Prendre,* to take.
Part. act. *Prenant,* taking.
Part. paſſ. *Pris,* taken.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Prends, prends, prend,* I take, or am taking.
Plur. *Prenons, prenez, prennent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Prenois, prenois, prenoit,* I did take, or was
Plur. *Prenions, preniez, prenoient.* taking.

Preterite.

Sing. *Pris, pris, prit,* I took, or did take.
Plur. *Prîmes, prîtes, prirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Prendrai, prendras, prendra,* I ſhall, or will
Plur. *Prendrons, prendrez, prendront.* take.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Prendrois, prendrois, prendroit,* I ſhould, would,
Plur. *Prendrions, prendriez, prendroient.* &c. take.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Prends, prenne,* take thou.
Plur. *Prenons, prenez, prennent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Prenne,*	*prennes,*	*prenne,*	that I may take.
Plur.	*Prenions,*	*preniez,*	*prennent.*	

Imperfect.

Sing.	*Priſſe,*	*priſſes,*	*prît,*	that I might take.
Plur.	*Priſſions,*	*priſſiez,*	*priſſent.*	

The compounds of this verb are,

Apprendre, to learn.
——— *des nouvelles*, to hear of.
Comprendre, to apprehend, to underſtand, to include.
Déſapprendre, to unlearn.
Entreprendre, to undertake.
Méprendre, to miſtake, to be deceived.
Reprendre, to take again, to chide, to rebuke.
Surprendre, to ſurpriſe.

PRODUIRE, TO PRODUCE,
REDUIRE, TO REDUCE, TO BRING TO,
are conjugated like *CONDUIRE*.

RESTREINDRE, TO RESTRAIN,
is conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

RIRE, TO LAUGH.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Rire*, to laugh.
Part. act. *Riant*, laughing.
Part. paſſ. *Ri*, laughed.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Ris, ris, rit*, I laugh, or am laughing.
Plur. *Rions, riez, rient.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Riois, riois, rioit*, I laughed, or was laughing.
Plur. *Riions, riiez, rioient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Ris, ris, rit*, I laughed, or did laugh.
Plur. *Rîmes, rîtes, rirent.*

Future.

Sing. *Rirai, riras, rira*, I ſhall, or will laugh.
Plur. *Rirons, rirez, riront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Rirois, rirois, riroit*, I ſhould, could, &c. laugh.
Plur. *Ririons, ririez, riroient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Ris, rie*, laugh thou.
Plur. *Rions, riez, rient.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Rie,*	*ries,*	*rie,*	that I may laugh.
Plur.	*Riions,*	*riiez,*	*rient.*	

Imperfect.

Sing. *Riſſe, riſſes, rît*, that I might laugh.
Plur. *Riſſions, riſſiez, riſſent.*

The compound of this verb is,

Sourire, to ſmile.

SEDUIRE, TO SEDUCE,

is conjugated as *CONDUIRE*.

SUFFIRE, TO SUFFICE, TO BE SUFFICIENT, is conjugated like *CONFIRE*; but its participle paſſive is *ſuffi*.

SUIVRE, TO FOLLOW.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Suivre*, to follow.
Part. act. *Suivant*, following.
Part. paſſ. *Suivi*, followed.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Suis*, *ſuis* *ſuit*, I follow, or am following.
Plur. *Suivons*, *ſuivez*, *ſuivent*.

Imperfect.

Sing. *Suivois*, *ſuivois*, *ſuivoit*, I did follow, or was
Plur. *Suivions*, *ſuiviez*, *ſuivoient*. following.

Preterite.

Sing. *Suivis*, *ſuivis*, *ſuivit*, I followed, or did fol-
Plur. *Suivîmes*, *ſuivîtes*, *ſuivirent*. low.

Future.

Sing. *Suivrai*, *ſuivras*, *ſuivra*, I ſhall, or will follow.
Plur. *Suivrons*, *ſuivrez*, *ſuivront*.

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Suivrois*, *ſuivrois*, *ſuivroit*, I ſhould, &c. fol-
Plur. *Suivrions*, *ſuivriez*, *ſuivroient*. low.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Suis*, *ſuive*, follow thou.
Plur. *Suivons*, *ſuivez*, *ſuivent*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Future.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Suive*,	*ſuives*,	*ſuive*,	that I may follow.
Plur.	*Suivions*,	*ſuiviez*,	*ſuivent*.	

Imper-

Imperfect.

Sing. *Suiviſſe, ſuiviſſes, ſuivît*, that I might follow.
Plur. *Suiviſſions, ſuiviſſiez, ſuiviſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

S'enſuivre, to follow from. *Pourſuivre*, to purſue.

Se TAIRE, TO HOLD ONE'S TONGUE,
is conjugated as *PLAIRE*.

TEINDRE, TO DIE,
is conjugated like *CRAINDRE*.

TRADUIRE, TO TRANSLATE,
is conjugated like *CONDUIRE*.

TRAIRE, TO MILK.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Traire* to milk.
Part. act. *Trayant*, milking.
Part. paſſ. *Trait*, milked.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Trais, trais, trait*, I milk, or am milking.
Plur. *Trayons, trayez, traient.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Trayois, trayois, trayoit*, I did milk, or was
Plur. *Trayions, trayiez, trayoient.* milking.

Preterite wanting.

Future.

Sing. *Trairai, trairas, traira*, I ſhall or will milk.
Plur. *Trairons, trairez, trairont.*

Con-

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Trairois, trairois, trairoit,* I ſhould, &c. milk.
Plur. *Trairions, trairiez, trairoient.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Trais, traie,* milk thou.
Plur. *Trayons, trayez, traient.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

	Que	*que*	*que*	
Sing.	*Traie,*	*traies,*	*traie,*	that I may milk.
Plur.	*Trayions,*	*trayiez,*	*traient.*	

Imperfect is wanting.

The compounds of this verb are,

Abſtraire, to abſtract.
Diſtraire, to diſtract.
Extraire, to extract.
Rentraire, to finedraw.
Souſtraire, to ſubtract.

VAINCRE, TO VANQUISH, TO CONQUER.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Vaincre,* to conquer.
Part. act. *Vainquant,* conquering.
Part. paſſ. *Vaincu,* conquered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Sing. *Vaincs, vaincs, vainc,** I conquer.
Plur. *Vainquons, vainquez, vainquent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Vainquois, vainquois, vainquoit,* I did conquer.
Plur. *Vainquions, vainquiez, vainquoient.*

Preterite.

Sing. *Vainquis, vainquis, vainquit,* I conquered.
Plur. *Vainquîmes, vainquîtes, vainquirent.*

* The ſingular is very little uſed.

Future.

Future.

ing. *Vaincrai, vaincras, vaincra,* I ſhall or will con-
lur. *Vaincrons, vaincrez, vaincront.* quer.

Conditional Preſent.

ing. *Vaincrois, vaincrois, vaincroit,* I ſhould, &c.
lur. *Vaincrions, vaincriez, vaincroient.* conquer.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. *Vaincs, vainque,* conquer thou.
Plur. *Vainquons, vainquez, vainquent.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

Que que que
ing. *Vainque, vainques, vainque,* that I may con-
lur. *Vainquions, vainquiez, vainquent.* quer.

Imperfect.

ing. *Vainquiſſe, vainquiſſes, vainquît,* that I might
lur. *Vainquiſſions, vainquiſſiez, vainquiſſent.* conquer.

The compound of this verb is,

***Convaincre,* to convince.**

VIVRE, TO LIVE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Vivre,* to live.
Part. act. *Vivant,* living.
Part. paſſ. *Vécu,* lived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent.

ing. *Vis, vis, vit,* I live, or am living.
lur. *Vivons, vivez, vivent.*

Imperfect.

ing. *Vivois, vivois, vivoit,* I did live, or was living.
lur. *Vivions, viviez, vivoient.*

Preterite.

ing. *Vécus, vécus, vécut,* I lived, or did live.
lur. *Vécûmes, vécûtes, vécurent.*

Future.

Future.

Sing. *Vivrai, vivras, vivra,* I ſhall, or will live.
Plur. *Vivrons, vivrez, vivront.*

Conditional Preſent.

Sing. *Vivrois, vivrois, vivroit,* I ſhould, would, &c. live.
Plur. *Vivrions, vivriez, vivroient.*

Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Vis, vive,* live thou.
Plur. *Vivons, vivez, vivent.*

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent.

Que, que, que,
Sing. *Vive, vives, vive,* that I may live.
Plur. *Vivions, viviez, vivent.*

Imperfect.

Sing. *Vécuſſe, vécuſſes, vécût,* that I might live.
Plur. *Vécuſſions, vécuſſiez, vécuſſent.*

The compounds of this verb are,

Revivre, to revive. *Survivre,* to outlive.

EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING VERBS AND THEIR COMPOUNDS.

My brother was born in Paris on the eighth of Fe- *à* *Fé-*
bruary, one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-one.—The *vrier,* m.
ſame men, who ſeem not to fear death when they *lorſque,* adv.
are in good health, often dread it when they are *redouter,* v.
ſick. — What does your ſiſter complain of? — The
ſwallows generally diſappear towards the end of au- *hirondelle,* f, *au-*
tumn. — You do not ſeem to pay any attention to *tomne,* f. *faire,* v.
what I ſay to you. — This man paints very well, I
aſſure

aſſure you. — Why would you hurt him, he never
aſſurer, v.

did you any harm? — I ſhould pity and ſuccour him
faire, v. *mal*, m.

if it were not his fault. — You ſhall diſappear as
ce, pro.

ſoon as you have executed my orders. — The laſt
(by the fut.)

time I ſaw your ſiſter, ſhe appeared to me thoughful and
penſif, adj.

melancholy. — She is a lady that pleaſes every body.
mélancholique, adj.

— She appears quite young: how old is ſhe? — Does
ſhe not learn drawing? — Your brother has not inclu-
deſſein, m.

ded his tailor's bill in the account which he
tailleur, m. *mémoire*, m.

has given me. — I ſee you do not complain of him
rendre, v.

without a cauſe. — I really am ſurpriſed (at it,) but
en, pro.

he always ſmiles at every thing I tell him. — As ſur-

priſing as this ſeems to you, yet it is true. —
cependant, adv.

At laſt the enemy ſurpriſed, defeated, and diſperſed,
Enfin, adv. *diſſiper*, v.

them, in the ſpace of twelve days. — They might,
eſpace, m.

if they would, have taken the town three days ſooner,

but the ſoldiers were ſo exhauſted with fatigue that
épuiſé, p.p. *de*, p.

that they could not even hold their guns. May
même, adv.

theſe

theſe brave men long enjoy the glory which they
jouir de
have acquired.—Children ſeldom unlearn, when
rarement, adv. *lorſque*, c.
they continually exerciſe their minds to ſtudy.—
continuellement, adv. *exercer*, v.
If my brother do not come this week, as he promiſed
me, if you will we will go and ſee him in the country.
—— Does not Mrs. H. appear much concerned at her
affligé, p.p. *de*
daughter's death?—When you ſee Mrs. B. I
(by the fut.)
am certain ſhe will pleaſe you. —— Did you never
ſee her? ——— The children, who ſhall be born
from this happy marriage, will be the delight
délices, f. pl.
of their father and mother.—She joins to the qualities
of the body thoſe of the mind.—Take ſome pears, and
carry them to your brother.—Every time I ſee him, I
take him for a foreigner.—My ſiſter and I learn French,
étranger, *m.*
and underſtand very well all that (is ſaid) to us in that
on dit
language.—Though you ſhould learn all the rules, they
Quand, c.
would not (be ſufficient) without practice.—I did not
ſuffire, v.

under-

underſtand what you ſaid. — Do not undertake to un-
de dé-
deceive her; believe me, you will loſe your time. —
tromper, v.
Virtue procures and preſerves friendſhip, but vice
obtenir, v. *conſerver*, v. *vice*, m.
produces hatred and quarrels. — If you complain to
haine, f. *querelle*, f.
the maſter, I will complain to the miſtreſs. — Though
you ſhould undertake to prove the contrary, ſhe would
de
not believe you. — Why did not you take the ſame road
as we? — He (is not pleaſed) in his ſituation, he now
que *ſe plaire*, v.
ſees all the dangers of it. — He has ſuffered much, and
none of his friends has pitied him. — The idea of
idée, f.
his misfortunes purſues him every where. — When did
malheur, m. *par-tout*, adv.
you hear of him? — Captain D. told my father that he
had ſeen him and ſpoken to him at Madras. — We of-
ten miſtake when we judge of others by appear-
ſe méprendre, v. *juger*, v.
ances, and often a perſon diſpleaſes us by the very
même, adj.
quality by which another has pleaſed us. — The people
gens, m.
who often ſeem the moſt zealous are not always the moſt
zélé, adj.
conſtant. — Leave me that book a little longer, do not
Laiſſer, v.

take it again. — That apple-tree produces no fruit.—
pommier, m.
We were reduced to the laſt extremity when they re-
took our ſhip. — Go and ſpeak to Mr. ——; but
above all, do not laugh. — Would you not laugh, if you
ſur, p.
were in my place? — We laughed much yeſterday at the
à
play. — She was an agreeable lady, ſhe was ever
toujours, adv.
ſmiling when any body had the honour of ſpeaking to
her. — He ſeduced her by his fine promiſes. — What-
ever he may undertake, he never will ſucceed, he is
too much addicted to the pleaſures of this world. —
adonné, p.p.
Young people tell what they do, old people what
gens, m. & f. *vieillard*, m.
they have done, and fools what they intend to
ſot, m. *ſe propoſer*, v.
do. —— We learn much more eaſily the
facilement, adv.
things which we underſtand than thoſe which we do not.
— If we go together to my brother's, ſhall you be
chez, p.
able to follow us? — I will follow you ſtep by ſtep. —
pas à pas, adv.
Why do you follow me as you do? — You may ſet
comme
out when you pleaſe we will follow you. — Hold your
tongue,

tongue, you do not know what you say.—What books do you tranſlate?—My maſter ſays I ſhall ſoon tranſlate Marmontel's works.—We ſhould have conquered them if we had fought; and believe me, you might have done much better, if you had followed the advices which he gave you.—They have debated the queſtion a long time, without being able to reſolve it.—They were quite tranſported with joy when they
de, p.
heard of the happy news of the peace.—Every thing ſmiles in nature at the return of the ſpring.——
dans, p. *retour*, m. *printems*, m.
As long as her father and mother live, they
Tant que, adv. (by the fut.)
never will conſent to her marriage with Mr. R.—You will not live long if you drink ſo much.—She lived about four years after her huſband's death.——
environ, p. *après*, p.
George III. the eldeſt ſon of Frederic, prince of
aîné, adj.
Wales, was born on the fourth of June, 1738, and
Galles, f.
was proclaimed king of Great Britain on the twenty-
proclamer, v.
ſixth of October, 1760.——Let a man live in any

country whatever, he is ſure to be well reſpected and
de
treated every where, if his behaviour and manners be
mœurs, f. pl.
ruled by the principles of ſound policy, and the
régler, v. *politique*, f.
laws of the country he lives in.

OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Verbs which relate to no perſon or thing, and which, as has been before obſerved, are only conjugated in the third perſon ſingular, are called impersonal verbs: they generally are preceded by one of the following pronouns. *il* or *on:* of this number are,

Il tonne, It thunders.
Il pleut, It rains.
On dit, People ſay, *or* it is ſaid, &c.

To which may be added ſeveral other verbs, which become impersonal when employed in the ſame manner: ex.

Il vous convient d'être modeſte,	It becomes you to be modeſt.
Il fait beau, froid, &c.	It is fine, cold, &c.
Il ſemble,	It ſeems.
Il s'enſuit que,	It follows that.
Il vaut mieux,	It is better, &c.

Theſe verbs, like others, whether regular or irregular, have their different tenſes, and are conjugated in the ſame manner as the perſonal verbs from which they are derived. The learner having gone through the other conjugations, the verbs of this claſs may the more eaſily be diſpenſed with. It will only be neceſſary to ſelect one that is not derived, and ſhew the manner of conjugating it, only premiſing, that the compound tenſes are formed, like others, by joining the participle paſſive to one of the tenſes of the auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have.

CON-

CONJUGATION OF THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Pleuvoir*, to rain.
Part. act. *Pleuvant*, raining.
Part. paſſ. *Plu*, rained.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.

Preſent. *Il pleut*, it rains, it does rain.

Negatively.

Preſent. *Il ne pleut pas*, it does not rain.

Interrogatively.

Pleut-il? does it rain?
Ne pleut-il pas? does it not rain?
Imperfect. *Il pleuvoit*, it rained, or it was raining.
Preterite. *Il plut*, it rained.
Future. *Il pleuvra*, it ſhall or will rain.
Cond. Pref. *Il pleuvroit*, it would, ſhould, &c. rain.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Qu'il pleuve*, that it may rain.
Imperfect. *Qu'il plût*, that it might rain.

The following being of the firſt conjugation, I ſhall only give the third perſon, preſent tenſe, of the indicative mood: the learner may eaſily find out the reſt.

Il arrive,	it happens;	from *arriver*, to happen.
Il bruine,	it drizzles;	*bruiner*, to drizzle.
Il éclaire,	it lightens;	*éclairer*, to lighten.
Il gèle,	it freezes;	*geler*, to freeze.
Il grêle,	it hails;	*grêler*, to hail.
Il importe,	it matters; it concerns;	*importer*.
Il neige,	it ſnows;	*neiger*, to ſnow.
Il tonne,	it thunders;	*tonner*, to thunder.

The verb *AVOIR*, to have, conjugated impersonally with Y, the adverb of place.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Y avoir, there be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively.

Preſent. *Il y a*, there is,* there are.

Negatively.

Preſent. *Il n'y a pas*, there is not, there are not.

Interogatively.

Y a-t-il? is there? are there?

Imperfect. *Il y avoit*, there was, there were.
Preterite. *Il y eut*, there was, there were.
Future. *Il y aura*, there ſhall or will be.
Cond. Pref. *Il y auroit*, there ſhould, would, &c. be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Qu'il y ait, let there be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Qu'il y ait*, that there may be.
Imperfect. *Qu'il y eût*, that there might be.

COMPOUND TENSES.

Il y a eu, there has, or have, been.
Il y avoit eu, there had been.
Il y eut eu, there had been.
Il y aura eu, there ſhall or will have been.
Il y auroit eu, there ſhould, &c. have been.
Qu'il y ait eu, that there may have been.
Qu'il y eût eu, that there might have been.

This verb *il y a*, &c. when uſed to denote a quantity of time, is ſometimes rendered in Engliſh by *it is*, *it was*, &c. when the Engliſh prepoſition *ſince* is rendered (in French) by *que*: ex.

Combien y a-t-il que *votre père eſt arrivé?* — How long *is it ſince* your father arrived?

But, in all caſes where the Engliſh phraſe can be rendered negatively, *que* muſt be accompanied by the negation *ne*: ex.

* *There is*, immediately followed by the negation NO and a participle active, muſt be rendered by *on ne peut pas, on ne ſauroit*: ex.

On ne peut pas, or on ne ſauroit, ſortir aujourd'hui à cauſe de la pluie. — *There is* no going out to-day becauſe of the rain, that is, *one* cannot, &c.

Il y a *long-tems* que *je* ne *vous ai vu*,	*It is* a long while *ſince* I ſaw you, *or* I have not ſeen you this long time.

It often happens that the verb *there is*, or *it is*, &c. is underſtood; in this caſe, one of the words *ago*, *theſe*, or *for theſe*, is expreſſed as its ſubſtitute: ex.

Il y a *trois mois que j'étois en France*, or *j'étois en France* il y a *trois mois*.*	I was in France three months *ago*.
Il y a *quatre ans que mon frère eſt mort*, or *mon frère eſt mort* il y a *quatre ans*,*	My brother has been dead *theſe* four years.
Il y a *ſix mois* que *mon père eſt malade*,	My father has been ill *theſe* ſix months.

It alſo happens, that neither the verbs, nor any of the words *ago*, *theſe*, &c. are expreſſed in the ſentence: ex.

Il y a *à-préſent neuf ans que ma tante demeure dans ce voiſinage*,	My aunt has now lived nine years in this neighbourhood.
Il y avoit *deux ans que ma ſœur étoit en France quand j'y allai*,	My ſiſter had been two years in France when I went there.
N'y avoit-il *pas ſix mois qu'elle demeuroit avec nous quand elle mourut?*	Had ſhe not lived ſix months with us when ſhe died?
Il n'y a *pas plus d'une heure que nous pêchons ici*,	We have not been above an hour fiſhing here.
Il y aura *ſix ans à Noël que votre frère eſt chez M. O——*,	Your brother will have been at Mr. O—'s ſix years at Chriſtmas.
N'y aura-t-il *pas un an au mois d'Août prochain que votre ſœur eſt à Paris?*	Will not your ſiſter have been a year at Paris next Auguſt?

* From theſe two inſtances it may be obſerved, that, if the verb *il y a*, &c. begin the ſentence, the word *que* muſt immediately follow the noun of number; but, if it be tranſpoſed, *que* muſt be omitted. The firſt conſtruction is to be preferred. The learner muſt, at the ſame time, obſerve, that, in the above ſentences the verb, which, in Engliſh, is in the preterite indefinite, is rendered in French by the preſent of the indicative, and *when in the preterpluperfect* by the *imperfect* of the ſame mood.

N. B.

N. B. The learner cannot pay too great attention to the conſtruction of the preceding ſentences.

The verb *être*, to be, becomes impersonal, when followed by a *ſubſtantive*, or one of the pronouns *perſonal*, *poſſeſſive*, or *demonſtrative*, and is always conjugated with the pronoun demonſtrative *ce*, whether ſpeaking of perſons or things: ex.

C'*eſt* la loi *qui l'ordonne*, *It* is the *law* that preſcribes it.
C'*eſt* moi *qui l'ai fait*, *It* is *I* who have done it.
C'*eſt* une choſe triſte, *It* is *a ſad thing*.
C'*eſt* une fâcheuſe extré- *It* is *a dreadful extremity*.
mité,
C'*eſt*, or ce *ſont*, eux *qui* *It* is *they* who have done it.
l'ont fait.

From theſe two laſt inſtances, it appears, that *it is*, &c. followed by a noun or pronoun of the third perſon plural, may be rendered in French two ways; but when *it is*, &c. is uſed in aſking a queſtion, it is always put in the ſingular, though the noun or pronoun be in the plural number: ex.

Eſt-*ce* eux *qui l'ont fait*? *Is* it *they* who have done it?

He, *ſhe*, *they*, immediately followed by *who*, *whom*, or *that*, and *ſuch as*, whether ſeparated in Engliſh or not, but implying people in general, are often made into French by the impersonal *c'eſt*, with an infinitive followed by *que de* before a ſecond infinitive: ex.

C'*eſt* être *fou* que de perdre *le tems à ces bagatelles*, He is a fool who loſes his time in thoſe trifles.
C'*eſt* être *heureux* que d'être *content de ſon ſort*, Such as are ſatisfied with their lot are happy.

But, if the ſentence be negative, *c'eſt ne pas* muſt be uſed, and the above rule followed for the reſt of the ſentence: ex.

C'eſt ne pas *connoître la cour* que de *ſe fier aux promeſſes qu'on y fait*, He does not know the court who relies on the promiſes made there.
C'eſt ne pas *goûter les plaiſirs de l'amitié* que de *n'aimer perſonne*, Such as love nobody do not enjoy the pleaſures of friendſhip.

This

This verb, *être*, to be, becomes alſo impersonal every time it is followed by a noun adjective uſed in a vague indeterminate ſenſe, and relates to no particular object; in which caſe the verb is generally preceded by the pronoun *il:* ex.

Il eſt étonnant que, &c. It is ſurpriſing, &c.
Il eſt néceſſaire, &c. It is neceſſary, &c.
Il eſt dangereux de, &c. It is dangerous, &c.
Il eſt extraordinaire, &c. It is extraordinary, &c.

When the Engliſh verb *to be* is uſed to denote the ſtate of the weather, it muſt be rendered by the third perſon ſingular of the verb *faire*, to make or do.

Il fait *beau tems*, It *is* fine weather.
Il fait *chaud*, It *is* hot.
Il ne fait *pas chaud*, It *is* not hot.
Fait-*il chaud?* *Is* it hot?
Ne fait-*il pas chaud? &c.* *Is* it not hot? &c.

See the verb *FAIRE.*

The learner muſt obſerve, that the following verb is abſolutely impersonal throughout all its tenſes, and that nothing is more diſagreeable than to hear young people ſay *je faut, vous faut, on faut, &c.* to prevent which, as much as poſſible, ſome examples are here ſet down.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively. Singular.

Preſent. *Falloir*, to be needful, requiſite, neceſſary.
Part. paſſ. *Fallu*, been needful.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Affirmatively. Singular.

Preſent. *Il faut que je* faſſe, I muſt do.
Il faut que tu faſſes, thou muſt do.
Il faut qu'il faſſe, he muſt do.
Il faut qu'elle faſſe, ſhe muſt do.

Plural.

Il faut que nous faſſions, we muſt do.
Il faut que vous faſſiez, you muſt do.
Il faut qu'ils, or *elles*, faſſent, they muſt do.

Nega-

Negatively.

Il ne faut pas que je faſſe, I muſt not do.
Il ne faut pas que vous faſſiez, you muſt not do, &c.

Interrogatively.

Faut-il que je faſſe? muſt I do?
Faut-il que vous faſſiez? muſt you do?
Ne faut-il pas que je faſſe? muſt I not do?
Ne faut-il pas que vous faſſiez? muſt you not do?

Imperfect. *Il falloit qu'il* écrivit, it was neceſſary, &c. for him to write.
Preterite. *Il fallut qu'il* partît, he was obliged to ſet out.
Future. *Il faudra qu'il* vienne, he muſt come, he ſhall be obliged to come.
Cond. Pref. *Il faudroit que j'*allaſſe, I ſhould go, or it would be neceſſary for me to go.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preſent. *Qu'il faille*, that it may be neceſſary, &c.
Imperfect. *Qu'il fallût*, that it might be neceſſary, &c.

As to the compound tenſes of this verb, they are formed by adding its participle paſſive to the third perſon ſingular of any of the ſimple tenſes of the verb *avoir*, to have: ex. *Il a fallu, il avoit fallu, &c.*

This verb, being uſed before the verb *to have*, followed immediately by a noun ſubſtantive, may be rendered without expreſſing the auxiliary verb; inſtead of which, inſert one of the following pronouns, *me, te, lui, nous, vous*, or *leur*, according to the number and perſon: ex.

Il me *faut des livres*, I muſt *have* books, or I want books.
Il lui *faut un chapeau*, He or ſhe muſt *have* a hat, or he or ſhe wants a hat, &c.

But, if the verb *to have* be expreſſed, it muſt be rendered by the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

*Il faut que j'*aie *des livres*, I muſt *have* books, &c.

This method however is not ſo elegant as the former.

From

From the foregoing inſtances, it is eaſy to ſee, that, when the verb *falloir* is uſed in the preſent or future tenſe of the indicative mood, the following verb muſt be rendered by the preſent of the ſubjunctive: ex.

Il faut, or *il faudra*, que *je* faſſe,	I muſt *do*, I ſhall be obliged *to do*, *or* it will be neceſſary for me *to do*.

When *falloir* is uſed in the imperfect, preterite, or conditional preſent, of the indicative, the verb following it muſt be rendered by the imperfect of the ſubjunctive: ex.

Il falloit, or *il fallut*, *que je* parlaſſe,	I was obliged, *or* it was neceſſary for me, *to ſpeak*.
Il faudroit que je vendiſſe,	I ſhould be obliged, *or* it would be neceſſary for me, *to ſell*.

The ſame obſervation is to be made on the verb *valoir mieux*, to be better, uſed impersonally; and the adjectives, *bon*, *difficile*, *impoſſible*, *néceſſaire*, *à-propos*, &c. joined to the verb *être*, uſed in the third perſon ſingular only.

Before the concluſion of this ſection, it will be proper to ſay ſomething about the pronoun general *on*, which commonly precedes an active verb uſed impersonally in French, and in Engliſh is made by a paſſive verb: ex.

On *m'a permis de chanter*.	I have been permitted, *or* allowed, to ſing.
On *lui a défendu de ſortir*,	He has been forbidden to go out.

In this caſe, the verb, which, in Engliſh, is in the paſſive voice, muſt, in French, be turned into the active, and tranſlated as if there were, in Engliſh.

One has allowed me to ſing, *one* has forbidden him to go out: ex.

On *n'a pas encore reçu la nouvelle*,	The news have not been received yet, that is, *one* has not yet received the news.

On

On *rapporte que les Ruſſes ont battu les Turcs,*	It is reported that the Ruſſians have beaten the Turks.
On *le dit, mais* on *ne le ſait pas encore pour ſûr,*	It is ſaid ſo, but it is not yet known for certain.
On *croit que la Suède a déclaré la guerre à la Ruſſie,*	It is thought Sweden has declared war againſt Ruſſia.

EXERCISES UPON THE IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Does it rain? — No, ſir, it is fine weather. — Is it not very cold? — It is neither cold nor hot. — Was
froid, m. *ni*, adv. *ni*, adv.

it not you that told me (that) there was a man below
en bas, adv.

who aſked to ſpeak to me? — No, madam, it
demander, v. *à*

was not I. — If it did not freeze, I would go to ſee them
voir, v.

to-day. ——— Believe me, it is better for you
aujourd'hui, adv. *valoir mieux*, v.*

to go there to-morrow; for, it will ſnow ſoon. — It
demain, adv. *car*, c. *bientôt*, adv.

is a year ſince I met your brother in Italy. — Where is he now? — It is not known; for, we have not heard from him theſe two years. — Was there not formerly a
autrefois, adv.

(coffee-houſe) at the corner of this ſtreet? — I had been
café, m. *coin*, m. *rue*, f.

* After the words *better, neceſſary, needful, expedient*, &c. joined to the verb *to be*, conjugated impersonally, the preposition *for* is to be rendered by *que*, with the following verb in the ſubjunctive mood, either *preſent* or *imperfect*, according to the tenſe of the preceding verb.

four

four years in England when that happened. — I have
arriver, v.
not ſeen your ſiſter theſe four months. — If you go to
Coxheath to-day, you muſt come back to-mor-
aujourd'hui, adv. *revenir*, v.
row. — We had been playing at cards for two hours
when you came in. — He has been in London theſe
entrer, v.
five years, and it is ſaid he there enjoys a conſiderable
employment. — My father and mother had not been
gone out above a quarter of an hour when he arrived.
ſortir, v. *plus*, adv.
— Some people have no pity on their poor (fellow-
gens, pl. *de* *fem-*
creatures.) — More virtue is requiſite to ſupport good
blable.
fortune than bad. — They are ſtrangers to the charms
of ſociety who ſhun company. — Thomas will have
fuir, v.
been at Mr. H——'s academy two years the tenth of
next month. — Had not Mr. D. been four years in
Spain when his ſiſter was married? — Mr. N. had on-
ne
ly learned French four months when he wrote me a
que
letter in that language. — I aſſure you that there is a
aſſurer, v.
great deal of pleaſure in teaching diligent ſcholars. —
à, p.

How long is it ſince you wrote to your mother?— *Combien*, adv.

It[1] is[3] [2]but[4] two[5] months[6]. — I would have written *ne que* *mois*, m.

to you a month ago, if I had known your direction.— *ſavoir*, v. *adreſſe*, f.

He is the ſame man whom we ſaw a quarter of an hour ago.—It is not ſo cold now as it was at the beginning of this month. — It is ſaid there will not be ſo much *tant*, adv.

danger in travelling as there was before. —— You *à voyager*, v. *que* *auparavant*.

muſt have been well acquainted with the places *endroit*, m.

to expoſe yourſelf in that manner.—You may go *pour*, c. *de*, p.

to London this morning, but remember that you muſt be back at three o'clock. — Would it not be better for *de retour*

you to go and ſpeak to them yourſelf, than to ſend *de envoyer*, v.

your ſervant? ——— Shall I be obliged to carry *domeſtique*, m. & f. *falloir*, v. *mener*, v.

them there? — There is no going out to-day, it is too warm. — You muſt get up to-morrow morning at *ſe lever*, v.

four o'clock. — Will it not be better for you to be there too ſoon than too late? — Cuſtom muſt not always prevail over reaſon. — Some people fancy that *ſur*, p. *s'imaginer*, v.

they

they can learn a language without ſtudying.—They are
ſans, p.
idle who do not know the value of time. — Let there
be danger or not, I will (go home.) — Do you think
s'en retourner, v. *croire*, v.
(that) it is hotter in Italy than here? — I ſhall want
en, p. *Italie*, f.
(or, I muſt have) paper, pens, and ink. — If he be-
ſe
haved well, there would not be a man (in the) world
comporter, v. *au monde*, m.
that I ſhould eſteem more.—Much art and nicety are
requiſite to pleaſe every body.—They obey the com-
pour, p.
mands of God who love their neighbours and do not
reproach them with their ſmall defects.—I have already
told you that nobody in the world has prepoſſeſſed me
againſt you; how many times muſt I repeat it to you?—
contre, p.
(How long) is it ſince your brother went to France?
Combien, adv. *eſt allé*, v.
—It may be four months. — Have the letters
pouvoir, v.
been received which were expected yeſterday? — It
greatly concerns children to avoid bad company.
beaucoup, adv. *enfant*, m. *de. éviter*, v.
—I was in England ten years ago.—Every body agrees

there are fine women in Great Britain, but there is not ſuch good wine as in France. — It may be two years ſince Mr. Robert ſet out for the Indies. — Was it not
partir, v.
you who wrote to Miſs A——? — No, it was Miſs
avez écrit, v.
Roſe's ſiſter. — It does not matter whether it is my ſervant or yours who carries it. — How long is it ſince
porter, v.
you were in England? — You do not ſeem to be
paroître, v.
as lively as you were three years ago. — Muſt I not
enjoué, adj.
ſhew you my work? — If there were any real vir-
montrer, v.
tue in the world, ſhould we (meet with) ſo many falſe
trouver, v.
friends? — No object is more pleaſing to the eye than
plaire, v.
the ſight of a man whom you have obliged, nor (is)
vue, f.
any muſic ſo agreeable to the ear, as the voice of a
oreille, f. *voix*, f.
man who owns you for his benefactor.
reconnoître, v.

SECT. V.

OF PARTICIPLES.

Participles are either active or paſſive. The *participle active*, in French, always ends in *ant*: ex. *parlant*, *puniſſant*: and, in Engliſh, in ing: ex. ſpeaking, puniſhing,

niſhing, &c. It is always, in its own nature, indeclinable: ex.

Je vois des hommes et des femmes venant *à nous*,	I ſee men and women *coming* to us.

When the participle active is preceded by another verb, an article, or a prepoſition, it muſt be rendered in French by the verb in the infinitive mood: ex.

La grace de Dieu nous empêche de pécher,	The grace of God keeps us *from ſinning*.
Faut-il que je parte ſans *le* voir?	Muſt I ſet out *without ſeeing* him?

It is ſometimes uſed as a ſubſtantive: ex.

La pauvreté *du corps eſt* la richeſſe *de l'âme*,	*The impoveriſhing* of the body is *the enriching* of the ſoul.

N. B. There are ſome active participles which, by uſe, have been converted into ſubſtantives or adjectives; as, *médiſant*, ſlanderer; *ignorant*, ignorant, &c. which are declinable.

The participle paſſive is ſometimes declinable and ſometimes indeclinable.

It is declinable,

Firſt, When it is joined to the verb *être*, to be, forming a paſſive verb, and agrees with the nominative caſe of the verb in gender and number: ex.

Mon frère eſt aimé,	My brother is *loved*.
Ma ſœur eſt aimée,	My ſiſter is *loved*.
Mes couſins ſont partis.	My couſins are *gone*.
Mes couſines ſont parties,	My couſins are *gone*.

Secondly, When it is joined to the verbs *avoir* or *être*, forming the compound tenſes of an active or reflected verb, immediately preceded by a *pronoun*, which it governs in the *accuſative caſe*; it muſt then agree with the gender and number of the ſubſtantive to which that pronoun refers: ex.

J'ai parlé à votre frère, *et l'ai* prié *de venir diner avec moi*,	I ſpoke to your *brother*, and *deſired him* to come and dine with me.

Connoiſſez-vous Madame Wrighten? *Oui, je* l'*ai* vue, *et* l'*ai* entendue *chanter pluſieurs fois,*	Do you know Mrs. *Wrighten?* Yes, I *ſaw her*, and *heard her* ſing many times.
J'ai lu tous les livres que *vous m'avez* prêtés,	I have read all the *books (which)* you *lent* me.
Avez-vous vu les marchandiſes que *j'ai* reçues?	Did you ſee the *goods (which)* I have *received?*
Mademoiſelle B. a paſſé deux ou trois jours avec vos ſœurs, *et* les *a* vues *peindre.*	Miſs B. ſpent two or three days with your *ſiſters*, and *ſaw them* painting.
Vous m'*avez ſouvent* prié, *or* priée, *de, &c.*	You often *deſired me* to, &c.
Elles ſe *ſont* repenties *de leurs fautes,*	They have *repented* of their faults.

In the above inſtances the pronouns are governed by the verbs *avoir* or *être* and the participle paſſive.

Dû, (when not made by *owed*,) *pu*, and *voulu*, are excepted as being always indeclinable.

The participle paſſive is indeclinable in the following caſes:

Firſt, When the contrary to the above rule happens; that is, when the pronoun, though preceding the participle paſſive, is governed by another verb: ex.

Pluſieurs perſonnes ſe ſont préſentées à la porte, la ſentinelle les *a* laiſſé *paſſer.*	Several perſons came to the door, the ſentinel *let them* paſs.
C'eſt une belle chanſon, je l'*ai* entendu *chanter deux ou trois fois.*	It is a fine ſong, I *heard it* ſung two or three times.
La langue que vous *avez* commencé *d'apprendre eſt fort utile.*	The language you *have begun* to learn is very uſeful.
J'y ſuis allé avec elle, et l'*ai* vu *peindre.*	I went there with her, and *ſaw her* picture drawn.

In the above inſtances the pronouns are not governed *by the* participle paſſive, but by the verbs *paſſer, chanter, apprendre*, and *peindre*.

Secondly,

Secondly, When it is immediately followed by a noun (either ſubſtantive or adjective) in the accuſative caſe, or by another participle paſſive, though it ſhould be preceded by a pronoun: ex.

Les Anglois ſe *ſont* rendu *fameux dans cette guerre,*	The Engliſh have *made themſelves* famous (in) this war.
Les Eſpagnols ſe ſont trouvé *obligés de lever le ſiège,*	The Spaniards *found themſelves* obliged to raiſe the ſiege.
Ma ſœur s'*eſt* caſſé *le bras,*	My ſiſter *broke* her arm.

And, laſtly, when the auxiliary verb and the participle paſſive are uſed impersonally: ex.

Les pluies qu'il a fait,	The rains we have *had.*

In order to illuſtrate the application of the above rules in a ſingle example, we muſt write,

J'ai reçu *les lettres que vous m'avez* écrites *au ſujet de l'affaire que je vous avois* propoſée: *et, après les avoir* lues *avec attention, j'ai* reconnu, *comme vous, que, ſi je l'avois* entrepriſe, *j'y aurois* trouvé *des obſtacles que je n'avois pas* prévus,	I have *received* the letters which you *wrote* to me with reſpect to the affair which I had *propoſed* to you: and, after having *read* them with attention, I *perceived,* as you did, that, if I had *undertaken* it, I ſhould have *met* with obſtacles that I had not *foreſeen.*

In this period, *reçu* is indeclinable, becauſe it is not preceded by any regimen; *écrites* is declinable, and agrees in gender and number with its abſolute regimen, or accuſative, expreſſed by the pronoun relative *que,* which precedes the verb and relates to *lettres*; *propoſée* likewiſe agrees with *que,* by which it is preceded, and which relates to the word *affaire*; *lues* is declinable on account of its regimen *les,* which precedes it and relates to *lettres*; *reconnu* is indeclinable, becauſe it is not preceded by any regimen to which it can relate; *entrepriſe,* on the contrary, is declinable, and takes the gender and number of the conjunctive pronoun *l'*, which is its abſolute

ſolute regimen and its antecedent, relating to *affaire*; *trouvé* is indeclinable, becauſe it is not preceded but followed by its abſolute regimen *obſtacles*; *prévus*, on the contrary, is declinable, becauſe it is preceded by its abſolute regimen *que*, which relates to *obſtacles*.

If cuſtom, in any caſe, has deviated from the preceding rules, it is ſufficient to obſerve that they have the ſanction of the beſt authors. A little practice will ſoon remove many of theſe apparent difficulties.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE FOREGOING RULES.

I have not yet received the goods which *mar handiſe*, f.

you ſent me by the ſhip Goodwill. — Ladies, *vaiſſeau*, m.

have you returned him the letters which he had deſired *rendre*, v. *prier*, v.

you to read? — They are people truly fear- *gens*, pl. *vraiment*, adv. *crain-*

ing God and loving virtue. —— Where did you *dre*, v. *Où*, adv.

buy theſe gloves? — I bought them in France. — *acheter*, v. *gant*, m.

She met your father and ſiſter (as ſhe was) coming *en*

here. —— Alexander conquered Aſia with the troops *ici*, adv.

which his father Philip had diſciplined. ——— The

faults which he had committed greatly in *beaucoup*, adv. *aug-*

creaſed his prudence. ——— There is a real ad- *menter*, v.

vantage in being learned, but ſcience muſt not cre- *é*, p.

ate.

ate pride. —— His brother, remembering the in-
ſe reſſouvenir, v. *des*

juries he had received, refuſed to ſee him. ——
refuſer, v. *de voir*, v.

Louis the Great had eſpecially the ſuperior and rare
ſur-tout, adv.

talent of knowing and chooſing men of merit. ——

He has ſpent all the treaſures which his father had
tréſor, m.

amaſſed with ſo much care and labour. —— I ſhall ne-

ver forget the good actions which I have ſeen you
oublier, v.

do. —— The defending of a bad cauſe is worſe than

the cauſe itſelf. —— Your mother, having given the

neceſſary orders to my ſiſter, ſet out for London
partir, v.

without ſpeaking a word to me. — The reſolution
ſans, p. *dire*, v. *mot*, m.

which ſhe has taken of going into the country ſurpriſes
à, p. *étonner*, v.

me very much; I have ſpoken to her myſelf, but I

have not been able to learn the reaſons which have

engaged her to it. — Miſs Farren was an excellent ac-

treſs, I have ſeen her play ſeveral times. —— Of all

the letters which my brother has received (to-day,)
aujourd'hui, adv.

there is not one (of them) for me. —— The reaſons
raiſon, ſ.

which

which you have given me have ſatisfied me. — I am

very ſorry for the trouble that affair has given to
fâché, adj. *de* *peine*, f.

your aunt. — The goods, which you have ordered
tante, f. *marchandiſe*, f.

me to ſend, are arrived; permit me to ſhew you
de *montrer*, v.

the letters which we have received from Germany. —

He was hung for having robbed Mr. D. — What
pendre, v. *vôler*, v.

books have you loſt? —— The table I gave to you to
perdre, v. *à*

tranſlate is not difficult. — At laſt he has returned
traduire, v. *Enfin*, adv. *rendre*, v.

all the ſums which I had lent to him, and which he
ſomme, f.

has owed me ſo long. — If you can come with me,
devoir, v.

I will ſhew you the lady whom I have heard ſing.
dame, f. *entendre*, v.

— Your ſiſter has rendered herſelf celebrated by her
célèbre, adj.

wit and beauty. — She obtained from the king all
eſprit, m.

the favours ſhe would. — What ſtuff have you cho-
grace, f. *étoffe*, f. *choi-*

ſen? — Have you already read the books I ſaw you
ſir, v. *déjà*, adv. *lire*, v.

buying? — Not yet, for, I have ſent them to my
Pas, adv.

ſiſter, who is in the country. —— They have found
à

themſelves

themſelves ſurrounded by ſoldiers, who carried them
conduire, v.
to priſon, where they have been detained for
en, p. *retenir*, v. *pendant*, p.
eight days, but they have been found innocent of the
crime with which they were accuſed, and, at laſt,
de
(acquitted.) —— I ſhould deſpiſe a man who is ca-
(renvoyer, v. *abſous.)* *mépriſer*, v.
pable of deceiving his friends. — The fine actions
tromper, v, *ami*, m. *beau*, adj.
your brothers have done in America deſerve
faire, v. *en*, p. *mériter*, v.
great praiſes, and want to be well related. —
demander, v. *de* *raconter*, v.
Their general has ſhewn them all the gratitude he
témoigner, v.
ought. — I have loſt the books which you have ſeen
me buying. — The three country-houſes, which your
father is ſaid to have bought, are extremely fine and
well ſituated. — The hiſtory which I have begun to
à
read is not entertaining. — After having (waited for)
amuſant, adj. *attendre*, v.
her (a long while,) ſhe (ſent me word) that ſhe was
long tems, adv. *envoyer dire*, v.
not ready to go out. — She has written more books
prêt, adj. *à ſortir*, v.
than you ever have read. — She ſpends all her time
que ne *paſſer*, v.

in reading or writing. — The ſoldiers, whom they
à

have obliged to ſet out, are come back already. —
à, p. *revenir*, v.

Did you not ſee them coming? — The rain we
voir, v. *pluie*, f.

have had this week has prevented me from going
empêcher, v.

into the country. — The city of Liverpool has ren-
à *ville*, f.

dred itſelf flouriſhing by its trade. — My ſiſter
floriſſant, adj. *commerce*, m.

has bought herſelf a fine gown. — My mother
acheter, v.

takes an infinite pleaſure in admiring the ſituation
prendre, v. *ſituation*, f.

of your houſe. — The letter you have written to me

in French was tolerably well; I have ſhewn
paſſablement, adv. *montrer*, v.

it to your aunt, who is much pleaſed (with it.)
très, adv. *content*, adj. *en*, pro.

SECT. VI.

INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

Under this head are comprehended *adverbs*, *prepoſitions*, *conjunctions*, and *interjections*.

OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs have been diſtinguiſhed, according to their ſeveral ſignifications, into *adverbs* of *place*, *time*, *quality*, *quantity*, *number*, *order*, *affirmation*, *negation*, *doubt*, *interrogation*, *compariſon*, collection, ſeparation, &c. But

this

this claſſification, however ingenious, is far from being exact: it was therefore judged, that, if thoſe of the moſt frequent uſe, and which, when compounded, form a particular idiom, were carefully ſelected, and arranged in an alphabetical ſeries, it would be more to the advantage of the learner.

TABLE OF ADVERBS.

Abondamment, abundantly, plentifully.
à l'Abandon, at random, in confuſion, in diſorder.
d'Abord, at firſt, immediately.
Abſolument, abſolutely.
d'Accord, grant it, done.
Agréablement, pleaſantly, comfortably.
Ainſi, (de même,) ſo.
Aiſément, eaſily.
mal Aiſément, much ado.
dans un An d'ici, a year hence.
l'Année qui vient, the next year.
Anciennement, *Autrefois*, } formerly, antiently.
en Ami, friendly.
à l'Amiable, amicably.
en Arrière, *à reculons*, } backwards.
Aſſez, enough.
Aſſurément, certainly.
Aujourd'hui, to-day.
Time to come. { *d'Aujourd'hui en huit*, this day ſe'nnight. *d'Aujourd'hui en quinze*, this day fortnight.
Time paſt. { *il y a Aujourd'hui huit jours*, this day week, this day ſe'nnight. *il y a Aujourd'hui quinze jours*, this day fortnight. *il y a Aujourd'hui un an*, this day twelvemonths.
Autant, as much, as many.
d'Autant plus, ſo much the more.
d'Autant moins, ſo much the leſs.

tout Autant, } juſt as, juſt as much, every whit.
tout Auſſi, }
à l'Avenir, for the future, hereafter.
à l'Angloiſe, after the Engliſh manner, faſhion, or way.
à l'Italienne, after the Italian, &c.
à la Françoiſe, after the French, &c.
à la Turque, after the Turkiſh, &c.

Bas, } below, down.
à or *en Bas*, }
en Badinant, for fun.
Beaucoup, } much, many, a great deal.
Bien, }
à Beaucoup près, nothing ſo near.
de Beaucoup, by much.
Bien, well, very.
de Bon cœur, heartily.
de Bonne heure, betimes.
de Bonne foi, } ſincerely.
ſincèrement, }
de Bon jeu, fairly.
de Bon matin, early.
de Bouche, by word of mouth.
à la Bonne heure, in good time, luckily, well and good.
à Bon droit, deſervedly.
à Bon marché, cheap.
à Bride abattue, full ſpeed.

Ca et là, to and fro.
à Cauſe de quoi? on what account?
à Cela près, that excepted.
Cependant, in the meanwhile, nevertheleſs.
à Cheval, on horſeback.
Combien, how much, how many, how,* how long.

* *How much, how many, how*, are rendered in French by *que*, before an admiration: ex.

Que vous êtes jolie! *How* pretty you are!

Combien

Combien y a-t-il que, or
Combien de tems y a-t-il que,
Combien y avoit-il que,
Depuis quand,
Combien de tems,
pendant Combien de tems,
} how long?*

dans Combien de tems, how long will it be before?
Comme, as, like.
Comme il faut, ſoundly.
Comment, how.
à Contre-cœur, againſt one's will.
à Contre-ſens, the contrary way, in a wrong ſenſe.
à Contre-tems, unſeaſonably.
à Corps perdu, hand over head, deſperately.
à Côté,
à l'écart,
à part,
à quartier,
} aſide.

* We make uſe of *combien y a-t-il* que, or *depuis quand*, when the action mentioned in the interrogation has not yet ceaſed; then the verb, which (in Engliſh) is in the preterite indefinite, muſt be rendered (in French) by the preſent of the indicative mood: ex.

Combien y a-t-il que *vous apprenez*, or depuis quand *apprenez-vous, le François?* — *How long* have you learned French?

Combien y a-t-il que *vous êtes*, or depuis quand *êtes-vous, à Londres?* — *How long* have you been in London?

If the verb (in Engliſh) be in the preterpluperfect, it is to be rendered (in French) by the imperfect of the indicative: ex.

Combien y avoit-il que *vous appreniez*, or depuis quand *appreniez-vous, le François quand vous m'écrivites?* — *How long* had you been learning French when you wrote to me?

Combien y avoit-il que *vous étiez*, or depuis quand *étiez-vous, à Paris quand il mourut?* — *How long* had you been in Paris when he died?

But, if the action have entirely ceaſed, we make uſe of *pendant combien de tems*, with the following verb in the preterite indefinite: ex.

Pendant combien de tems *avez-vous appris le François?* — *How long* did you learn French?

Pendant combien de tems *avez-vous été à Londres?* — *How long* were you in London?

N. B. How long, in the ſenſe of *for what time*, is alſo rendered by *pendant combien de tems*, with the verb in the ſame tenſe as it is in Engliſh: ex.

Pendant combien de tems *votre ſœur ſe propoſe-t-elle de reſter en Italie?* — *How long* does your ſiſter intend to ſtay in Italy?

à Côté l'un de l'autre, abreaſt.
de ce Côté-ci, on this ſide.
de ce Côté-là, on that ſide.
de Côté et d'autre, up and down, about.
de tous Côtés, on all ſides, on every ſide.
Coup ſur Coup, one after another.

Davantage, more.
Dedans, *en Deans* } within, inwardly.
Dehors, *en Dehors* } without.
Déjà, already.
Demain, to-morrow.
le lendemain, the day after.
après Demain, the day after to-morrow.
Dernièrement, lately.
ci-Deſſus, above.
par Deſſus, over and above.
Deſſous, *au Deſſous* } underneath.
à Découvert, openly.
à Demi, *à moitié* } half, by halves.
à Deſſein, on purpoſe, deſignedly.
à Droite, on the right.
à Double entente, with a double meaning.

Encore, again, yet, as yet.
Enfin, at laſt.
Enſuite, afterwards, then.
Entièrement, entirely.
Exprès, on purpoſe.
à l'Ecart, out of the way.
à l'entour, round about.
à l'Envers, the wrong ſide outwards.
à l'Envi, in emulation.
aux Environs, thereabout.
En nulle manière, in no wiſe.

En plein jour, or *En plein midi*, at noon, at mid-day.
En tems et lieu, in a proper time and place.
En tout cas, whatever may happen.
En un clin d'œil, in the twinkling of an eye.
En ſurſaut, ſuddenly.

Facilement, eaſily.
Fidèlement, faithfully.
à la or *de File*, in a File.
à la Fois, together.
combien de Fois ? how many times?
une Fois, once.
deux Fois, twice.
tant de Fois, ſo many times.
Fort, very.
Fort et Ferme, ſtoutly.
à Fond, thoroughly.
de Fond en comble, from top to bottom, to all intents
de Front, abreaſt. and purpoſes.

Galamment, genteelly, gallantly.
Goutte à Goutte, by drops.
Guères, (with *ne* before the verb,) little, but little.

à la Hâte, in haſte.
en or *là Haut*, up there, above ſtairs.
d'Heure en Heure, hourly, every hour.
Hier, yeſterday.
Hier au ſoir, laſt night.
avant Hier, the day before yeſterday.

Ici, here.
Ici autour, hereabouts.
Ici près, hard by.
d'Ici, hence.
d'Ici en quinze jours, within a fortnight.

par Ici, through here, this way.
par Ici par là, here and there.
à l'Inſtant, immediately, inſtantly.

Jamais, ever.
ne — Jamais, never.
à Jamais, for ever.
Juſtement, juſtly, exactly.
Juſqu'à quand? how long?
Juſqu'ici, hitherto, as far as here.
Juſques-là, ſo far, as far that.
Juſqu'où? how far?
de Jour, in the day-time.
de Jour à autre, or *de Jour en Jour*, } from day to day, daily.
de deux en deux Jours, *de deux Jours l'un*, or *tous les deux Jours*, } every other day.
dans quinze Jours, in a fortnight.

Là, there, thither.
Là autour, thereabouts.
Là bas, yonder.
de Là, *(en,)* thence.
par Là, through there, that way.
Loin, far.
de Loin, afar off, at a diſtance.
Long tems, a long while.
Lors, then, at the time.
alors, *pour Lors*, } then.
dès Lors, from that time.

Mal, ill, wrong.
Maintenant, now.
Médiocrement, indifferently.
Même, even, yet.
de Même, ſo, in the ſame manner.
Mieux, better.
de Mieux en Mieux, better and better.

Moins, leſs.
Moins — Moins, the leſs — the leſs.
à Moins, for leſs, at leſs.
au Moins, } at the leaſt.
tout au Moins, }
en Moins de rien, in a trice,

Naïvement, plainly, ingenuouſly.
Naturellement, naturally, by nature.
au Naturel, to the life.
Ne — ni — ni, neither — nor.
Non pas, or *point*, } no, not.
Non, }
de Nuit, by night, in the night-time.

Obligeamment, kindly, obligingly.
Où ? where ?
d'Où ? whence ?
par Où ? through what place? which way ? through which ?
Oui, yes.
d'Outre en Outre, through.

Pas à Pas, ſtep by ſtep.
de Part et d'autre, on both ſides.
nulle Part, no where.
à Peine, hardly, ſcarcely.
Pêle-mêle, helter-ſkelter.
Peut-être, may be, perhaps.
Peu, little.
Peu à Peu, by little and little, by degrees.
à Peu près }
à Peu de choſe près, } almoſt, very near, thereabouts.
dans Peu, in a ſhort time.
depuis Peu, lately, not long ago, a little while ago.
à Pied, on foot.
à Pieds nuds, bare-feet.
au Pis-aller, let the worſt come to the worſt.
de Pis en Pis, worſe and worſe.
de Plein gré, with a good will, freely.
de Plein pied, on the ſame floor.

à Pleines mains, largely.
Plus, more, above.
Plus — Plus, the more —— the more.
Plus qu'il n'en faut, more than enough.
au Plus, *tout au Plus*, at the moſt.
de Plus en Plus, more and more.
à Plus forte raiſon, much more ſo.
Plutôt, ſooner.
Point du tout, not at all.
à Point nommé, ſeaſonably.
tout à Point, in the nick of time.
à Propos, ſeaſonably.
Pourquoi ? or *que ne ?* why ?
de Près, near, nearly, narrowly.
Premièrement, or *en Premier lieu*, } firſt, in the firſt place.
dès à Préſent, from this time.
Preſque, almoſt, hardly.
Preſque toujours, moſt commonly.
de Propos délibéré, on purpoſe, purpoſely, deliberat
Par cas fortuit, by chance, accidentally.
Par derrière, behind.
Par deſſus le marché, into the bargain.
Par en bas, downward.
Par en haut, upward.
Par malice, through ill-nature.
Par mégarde, unawares,
Par terre, upon the ground.

Quand ? when?
depuis Quand ? how long is it ſince ?
Que ? why? how ?
Quelquefois, ſome time.
à Quoi bon ? to what purpoſe ?

Rarement, ſeldom.
au or *du Reſte*, as to the reſt.
à Rebours, the wrong way.
à la Renverſe, *à Reculons*, } backward, upon one's back.

à Rez de chauſſée, even with the ground.

Sens devant derrière, prepoſterouſly.
Sens deſſus deſſous, topſy-turvy.
de tous Sens, or *de tous les Sens*, every where.
Séparément, ſeparately.
Seulement, only.*
de Sang froid, in cold blood.
de Suite, together, one after another.
dans la Suite, *par la Suite*, afterwards.
Sur-le-champ, directly, upon the ſpot.

Tant, ſo much, ſo many.
Tant mieux, ſo much the better.
Tant pis, ſo much the worſe.
Tantôt, by and by, ſometimes.
Tantôt —— *Tantôt*, ſometimes —— ſometimes.
Tôt, *bientôt*, ſoon.
Tôt ou tard, one time or other.
Tant ſoit peu, ever ſo little.
Tard, late.
à Tems, time enough, in proper time.
de long Tems, for a long time, this long while.
de Tems en Tems, or *de Tems à autre*, now and then, from time to time.
à Tort, wrongfully.
à Tort ou à droit, right or wrong.
à Tort et à Travers, at random.
Trop, too much.
Toujours, always, now-a-days.
pour Toujours, for ever and ever.
Tous les jours, every day.
Tour à Tour, by turns.

* *Only* is alſo expreſſed, in French, by *ne* before the verb and *que* after it when it becomes a conjunction.

Tout,

Tout, quite, wholly, thoroughly, entirely.*
Tout à coup, ſuddenly, on a ſudden, all at once.
Tout bas, ſoftly, with a low voice.
Tout d'un coup, ſuddenly, on a ſudden, all at once.
Tout à fait, quite.
Tout à l'heure, this minute, preſently.
Tout droit, ſtraight along.
Tout de bon, in good earneſt.
Tout de long, all along.
Tout franc, frankly, freely.
Tout haut, aloud.
Tout outre, through and through.
à Tout bout de champ, } at every turn.
à Tous coups, }
à Tous égards, in all reſpects.
de Toutes ſes forces, with all his or her might.
par Tout, every where.
par Tout où, wherever.

Vite, }
Vîtement, } quickly.
Vivement, }
au Vif, } to the quick.
à Vide, empty.
au plus Vîte, with all ſpeed.
Voici, here is, behold.
Voilà, there is, behold.
à Vue d'œil, perceptibly.

Y, there, therein, within, thither.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING ADVERBS.

Your ſiſter left all her things IN DISORDER.—*laiſſer*, v.

* This adverb takes the nature of a noun adjective, and becomes *declinable*, in French, when placed before another adjective feminine beginning with a conſonant: ex.

Ces femmes paroiſſoient tout *effrayées et* toutes *conſternées*, — Theſe women ſeemed quite frightened and quite diſmayed.

I hope you will not do ſo. —— You did not know me AT FIRST. — A YEAR HENCE you will (be able) to ſpeak French TOLERABLY WELL. — My father ſays I ſhall go to* France THE NEXT YEAR. — Your brother and mine have ſettled their affairs AMICABLY.— *régler*, v.

She dreſſes herſelf QUITE AFTER THE ENGLISH *s'habiller*, v.

FASHION, but ſhe lives AFTER THE FRENCH WAY. *vivre*, v.

—Your ſiſter has a cap AFTER THE TURKISH *bonnet*, m.

FASHION. — If it be fine weather, I ſhall be (back) *de retour*

THIS DAY FORTNIGHT. — You may ſay what *pouvoir*, v.

(you pleaſe,) but ſhe is NOTHING NEAR ſo handſome *il vous plaira*, v.

as her ſiſter. —We will get up EARLY, and ſet out *ſe lever*, v.

BETIMES.—I wiſh you A GREAT DEAL of pleaſure. —It (is better) to tell it him by WORD OF MOUTH *valoir mieux*, v.

than to write to him. — I was ſo MUCH THE MORE convinced of what you told me, that I diſmiſſed him *renvoyer*, v.

THIS DAY MONTH. —— THIS DAY WEEK I was (at your houſe). — If you do not do it HEARTILY, I *chez vous*

will do it myſelf. — We ſaid it FOR FUN. — THAT EXCEPTED, he has bought it VERY CHEAP.—Have

* See the article indefinite.

I not won FAIRLY? — You ſee to HOW MANY
gagner, v.
dangers and HOW MANY reproaches we are liable. —
expoſé, p. p.
How dare you run ABOUT while your mother
pendant que, c.
(is waiting for) you? — Miſs B. is handſome; NEVER-
attendre, v.
THELESS I do not love her. — Put that ASIDE. — He
arrived VERY UNSEASONABLY. — We went THERE
AGAINST OUR WILL. —— They drank three bottles
of wine ONE AFTER ANOTHER. — Let us walk ON
THIS SIDE. — We learn ON EVERY SIDE that peace
(will take place) VERY SOON. — Have they not been
avoir, v. *lieu*, m.
beaten SOUNDLY? — Come TO-MORROW MORNING
to ſee me. — I was LATELY (at your houſe,) and your
brother took all that I ſaid to him IN A WRONG
SENSE. — I have heard that your ſiſter will be married
IN A SHORT TIME. — She was WITHIN, and I was
WITHOUT. — We were more than HALF-dead. — Take
all theſe papers and put them OUT OF THE WAY. —
You have put on your waiſtcoat THE WRONG SIDE
OUTWARDS. — I was ſtopped AT NOON. — We will
tell him what we think IN A PROPER TIME AND
PLACE. — He did it IN THE TWINKLING OF AN
EYE. — I have written to your brother TWICE, but he
has NOT YET anſwered my letters. — How MANY
répondre, v. *à*
TIMES ſhall I be obliged to bid you (to) go THERE?
de dire, v. *de*

— How

—How[1] troubleſome[4] you[5] are[3]!—My brother knows
importun, adj.
the French THOROUGHLY. — How LONG have you been in England?—How LONG did he learn French? —How LONG had you been in Italy when you wrote to me?—I have told you SO MANY TIMES to write to your mother, that I am QUITE weary of repeating
fatigué, p.p.
it. — Give him BUT LITTLE wine. — Is Mr. D. UP STAIRS?—Come THIS WAY. — How MANY miles are there from HERE to Hampton-Court? — There[2] muſt[1] be[3] A GREAT DEAL of game HEREABOUTS.
il doit, v. *gibier*, m.
—I will call upon your brother WITHIN A FORT-
paſſer, v. *chez*, p.
NIGHT.—Come back IMMEDIATELY.—How ſorry
Revenir, v. *fâché*, adj.
I am for having diſpleaſed you!—I NEVER will ſee him
de
again. — How FAR will you go?—My maſter comes HERE EVERY OTHER DAY.—How LONG have you learned mathematics? — How FAR is it HENCE? — I ſhall go to Richmond IN A FORTNIGHT. —How LONG do you intend to ſtay THERE?—If you go
ſe propoſer, v. *reſter*, v.
THAT WAY, you may call at Mr. H—'s.
pouvoir, v. *paſſer*, v. *chez*, p.
—How MUCH I ſhould be obliged to you if you would grant me that favour! — FROM THAT TIME I ſaw him NO MORE. — I do not believe that he EVER will follow your advice.—They are NOW in England.—He
conſeil, m.
will not do it FOR LESS.—THENCE I went to France,

and SOON after to Italy.—How LONG were you in
après, p.
Germany?—She has written three letters IN A TRICE.
Allemagne, f.
— Virtue is amiable EVEN in an enemy.—You
dans, p.
work BETTER than your ſiſter. — She reads French
BETTER AND BETTER, but ſhe writes WORSE AND
WORSE. —— THE LESS you work, THE LESS you
will improve. — There are NOW in America 30,000
faire des progrès.
men AT THE LEAST. — Did you ſee Miſs Nicole's
picture? — It is drawn TO THE LIFE.—I (aſked for)
portrait m. *fait*, p.p. *demander*, v.
a glaſs of wine, and NOT a glaſs of water.—How
verre, m.
LONG have your brothers been at Mr. L—'s academy?
— My mother and ſiſters were to go next week to
France, but my father ſays that he NEITHER can
NOR will expoſe them to the caprice of the man who
NOW reigns in that country. — WHERE did you meet
them?—Did not they tell you WHENCE they came?—
WHICH WAY are they gone?—I will NEITHER ſee
them NOR ſpeak to him.—The hole, THROUGH WHICH
they (made their eſcape,) was ſo ſmall, that I do not know
s'échapper, v.
HOW they could get out.—I will follow you STEP BY
STEP.—Have you dined?—NOT YET.—AT LAST the
rebels retired into the woods with a great loſs.—
ſe retirer, v. *dans*, p. *bois*, m. *perte*, f.
The fight was cruel and bloody, and (was kept up) a
combat, m. *ſanglant*, adj. *ſe maintenir*, v.

LONG

LONG TIME with an equal advantage ON BOTH SIDES.—If you give me a verb, I will learn it LITTLE BY LITTLE.—She is as tall as you, or THEREABOUTS. WHY did not you come SOONER?—HOW LONG has that gentleman been waiting for me?—I have written three letters, NEITHER MORE NOR LESS.—You are ABOVE twenty years old.—You give me MORE THAN ENOUGH.—You come VERY SEASONABLY.—You are HARDLY EVER at home.—How LONG did Mrs B. wait for me?—They killed him PURPOSELY.—How LONG has he been dead?—I met him BY CHANCE.—You ſtudy MORE THAN EVER.—He gave me three yards of muſlin INTO THE BARGAIN.—If I have done that *mouſſeline*, f.

to oblige you, I will MUCH MORE ſo do it for her.—*pour*, p.

THE MORE we are above others, THE MORE it *au-deſſus de*, p.

becomes us to be modeſt and humble.—Virtue reigns SO MUCH THE MORE SOVEREIGNLY as it does not reign by force and fear.—We dine MOST COMMONLY between three and four o'clock.—Our eating-room is *entre*, p.

EVEN WITH THE GROUND.—Shall I begin UPWARDS or DOWNWARDS?—Begin UPWARDS.—He has torn my book OUT OF ILL-NATURE.—WHEN *déchirer*, v.

ſhall I have the pleaſure to ſee you?—How LONG had *de*

your friend been in his regiment when he died?—How *à*

LONG WAS he ill?—TO WHAT PURPOSE ſhall I write to

to him?—WHY do you walk BACKWARDS?—
marcher, v.
You SELDOM come to ſee us.—Do DIRECTLY what
I bid you.—She has left all things TOPSY-TURVY,
dire, v.
—He committed the murder IN COOL BLOOD.—
meurtre, m.
We will dance BY TURNS.—Do you believe it IN
GOOD EARNEST?—GO STRAIGHT ALONG.—WHY
do not you come to ſee us NOW AND THEN?—SOME-
TIMES I am at my uncle's in London, and SOME-
chez, p. *à*, p.
TIMES at my grandfather's in the country.—You
arrive TOO LATE.—She ſpeaks AT EVERY TURN
without knowing what ſhe ſays.—Have patience, I
ſans, p. *ſavoir*, v.
hope you will ſucceed ONE TIME OR OTHER.—I have
(looked for) you EVERY WHERE.—She can find it
chercher, v.
NO WHERE.—He ſtruck me WITH ALL HIS MIGHT.
frapper, v.
—She is better than her ſiſter IN ALL RESPECTS.—
I will follow you WHEREVER you go.——Her
(by the ſut.)
misfortunes touch me TO THE QUICK.—My ſiſters
malheur, m.
were QUITE tranſported with joy when they heard the
de, p.
happy news of the victory.—GO WITH ALL SPEED
to Mrs Lucas, and tell her to come DIRECTLY.—
chez, p. *de*
HERE *is* my room, and THERE is yours.

SECT.

SECT. VII.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepoſitions are divided into the three following claſſes. Firſt, thoſe that govern the genitive or ablative caſes. Secondly, thoſe that govern the dative. And, laſtly, thoſe that govern the accuſative.

Firſt, The following govern the genitive or ablative.

Autour de, about, round.
à Cauſe de, becauſe of, on account of.
à Cauſe de vous, de lui, d'elle, de nous, &c. on your, his, her, our, &c. account.
à Côté de, aſide, by.
à Couvert de, free, ſecure, or ſcreened, from.
à Fleur de, cloſe to, even with.
à Force de,* by dint of.
à Moins de, under.
à Raiſon de, at the rate of.
à l'Abri de, ſheltered from.
à l'Egal de, to, in compariſon.
à l'Egard de, with regard, with reſpect, as to, concerning.
à la Faveur de, by means of.
à l'Inſçu de, without the knowledge of, unknown to.
à la Manière de, *à la Mode de*, } in or after the manner or faſhion.
à l'Oppoſite de, or *Vis à Vis de*, } over againſt.
au Deçà de, *en Deçà de*, } on this ſide.
au Delà de, on that ſide, on the other ſide.
au Dehors de, out, without.
au Deſſus de, above, over, upon.
au Deſſous de, under, below.
au Devant de, before.
aller *au Devant de*, to go to meet.
Derrière de, behind, on the back part.
au Dedans de, in, within.
au Lieu de, inſtead of.

* This prepoſition is ſometimes Engliſhed by *with*: ex.
Il pleure à force de rire, He cries *with* laughing.

au Milieu de, in the middle of.
au Prix de, en Comparaiſon de, in compariſon, for to.
aux Environs de, about, round about.
Enſuite de, after.
Faute de, for want of.
à la Hauteur de, (ſea-term,) off.
Hors de, out.
le Long de, along.
Loin de, far from.
Près, or *Proche de*, } near, or nigh, by.
Auprès de, }
pour l'Amour de moi, de lui, d'elle, de vous, &c. for my ſake, for his, her, your, ſake, &c.
tout Auprès de, cloſe, hard by.

Secondly, The following govern the dative.
Conformément, according, purſuant.
Juſqu'à, or } till, until, even to, as far as, to.
Juſques à, }
Par rapport à, with reſpect, on account.
Quant à, as for, as to.

Thirdly, The following require the accuſative.
Après, after.
d'Après, after.*
Avant, before.
Avec, with.
à Travers, croſs, through.
Chez, in, to, at, amongſt.
Chez moi, chez toi, chez lui, chez elle, chez nous, &c. at or to my, thy, his, her, our, &c. houſe.
Contre, againſt.
Dans, in, into, within.†

Depuis,

* We make uſe of this prepoſition in the following ſenſe only.
Il peint d'après *un bon maître*, He paints *after* a good maſter.

† The uſe of theſe two prepoſitions requires ſome attention from the learner, who is to obſerve, that *dans* always conveys a limited idea, and is followed by the article: ex.

Il eſt dans *la maiſon*,	He is *in* the room.
Mettez-le dans *la boëte*,	Put it *in* the box.
Entrez dans *la chambre*,	Walk *into* the room.
Nous ſommes dans *la province de Surrey*,	We are in the county of Surrey.

En,

Depuis, ſince, from.
Derrière, behind.
Dès, from.
Devant, before.
de Deſſus, from the top.
de Deſſous, from under, from beneath.
Durant, during.
En, in, into, like, as, at.† *(See the preceding page.)*
Entre, between.
Envers, towards, with regard to.
Environ, about.
Excepté, *Hors*, *Hormis*, } except, but, ſave.
Moyennant, for, provided.
Nonobſtant, *Malgré*, } notwithſtanding, in ſpite.
Outre, beſides.
Par, by, through.
par Deçà on this ſide.
par Delà, on that ſide.
par Derrière, behind.
par Deſſus, above, over,
par Deſſous, under, below.
Parmi, among.
Pendant, during, for.
Pour, for.
Sans, without.*

En, on the contrary, conveys a very determinate idea, and ſeldom admits of the article, whether expreſſed in Engliſh or not: ex.

Elle eſt en Angleterre,	She is *in* England.
Nous logeons en chambre garnie,	We lodge *in* ready-furniſhed lodgings.
Etre en paix, en guerre,	To be *in* or *at* peace, *in* or *at* war.
Il ſe conduit en roi,	He behaves *like* a king.

* This prepoſition is ſometimes rendered (in Engliſh) by the imperfect or preterpluperfect of the verb *to be*, preceded by the conjunction *if*, and ſometimes by *but for*: ex.

Sans *vous, je ne ſais ce que je deviendrois*;	*If* it *were* not for you, I do not know what would become of me.
Sans *lui, mon frère auroit été puni*;	*Had* it not *been* for him, my brother would have been puniſhed.
Sans *elle, je ſerois mort de faim*;	*But for* her, I ſhould have been ſtarved.

Sauf,

Sauf, ſaving, but with.
Selon, } according to.
Suivant, }
Sous, under.
Sur, upon, about.
Touchant, concerning, about.
Vers, towards, to.

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PREPOSITIONS.

ABOVE. This prepoſition, when preceding a noun expreſſing *time* or *number*, ſo as to be turned by *more than* or *longer than*, is to be made in French by *plus de:* ex.

Le combat dura plus de *deux heures*,	The fight laſted *above* two hours.

AT is moſt commonly rendered by *à*, and ſometimes by one of the French articles *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, according to the gender and number of the noun following: ex.

Nous étions à *dîner*,	We were *at* dinner.
Vous n'étiez pas au *logis*, or *chez vous*,	You were not *at* home.
Je vous payerai à la *fin de l'année*,	I will pay you *at* the end of the year.
Il eſt allé à *l'égliſe*,	He is gone to church.
On dit que vous jouez très-bien aux *cartes*,	It is ſaid you play very well *at* cards.

After *nouns* or *verbs* denoting *anger*, *deriſion*, *joy*, *provocation*, *reſentment*, *ſorrow*, *ſurpriſe*, or *concern*, *at* is rendered by one of the following articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des:* ex.

Il ſe moque de *vous*,	He laughs *at* you.
Je me réjouis du *bonheur qui vous eſt arrivé*,	I rejoice *at* the good fortune that has befallen you.
Nous ſommes ſurpris de *ce que vous dites*,	We are ſurpriſed *at* what you ſay.

At is made by *chez* when, in Engliſh, it precedes the word *houſe*, either expreſſed or underſtood: ex.

J'étois

J'étois chez *votre frère*, I was *at* your brother's;
Elle eſt chez *ſa tante*, She is *at* her aunt's,
that is, at your brother's houſe, at her aunt's houſe.

N. B. The ſame rule is to be obſerved with reſpect to the prepoſition *to*.

BY, when it precedes a verb in the participle active, is rendered by *en*: ex.

Vous parlerez bientôt François en *vous appliquant ainſi*, You will ſoon ſpeak French *by* applying ſo.

By, after the verbs *to ſell*, *to buy*, and the like, preceding a noun of *weight* or *meaſure*, is made into French by *à*, *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, according to the gender and number of the following noun: ex.

Nous ne vendons rien à la *livre*, We ſell nothing *by* the pound.
Vous achetez toujours à l'*aune*. You always buy *by* the ell.

The above prepoſition, immediately following the verbs *to kill*, *to wound*, *to knock down*, and the like, is made into French by *d'un coup de*, when it expreſſes the effect, blow, thruſt, ſtroke, firing, &c. of an inſtrument by which a man was either killed, wounded, &c. provided the blows have not been repeated: ex.

Il fut bleſſé d'un coup de *flèche*, He was wounded *by* an arrow.
Il fut aſſommé d'un coup de *pierre*, He was knocked down *by* a ſtone.
Ils furent tués d'un coup de *canon*. They were killed *by* a cannon-ball.

If the blows, ſtrokes, thruſts, &c. have been repeated, we make uſe of *à coups de*, in which caſe it is moſt commonly rendered in Engliſh by the prepoſition *with*: ex.

Ils le tuèrent à coups de *flèches*, They killed him *with* arrows.
Il l'aſſomma à coups de *bâton*, He knocked him down with a ſtick.

For

FOR, after *reflected verbs*, as alſo thoſe which denote *thankſgiving*, &c. is rendered by one of the following articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *des* : ex.

Je me repens de *ce que j'ai fait*,	I repent *for* what I have done.
Il m'a prié de vous remercier de la *part que vous avez priſe dans ſon affaire.*	He deſired me to thank you *for* the part you took in his affair.

FROM, preceding the name of a *man* or *woman*, or one of the *perſonal*, *poſſeſſive*, *relative*, or *interrogative*, pronouns, after the verbs *to go*, *to come*, *to ſend*, &c. is generally made in French by *de la part de*, or *de ma*, *de ſa*, *de notre*, *de votre*, *de leur*, *part* : ex.

De la part de *qui venez-vous?*	*From* whom do you come?
Je viens de la part de *M. D———*,	I come *from* Mr D.
Allez de ma part *chez Madame R——*,	Go *from* me to Mrs R——'s.

IN, after words denoting *pain*, *hurting*, or *wounding*, and preceding one of the poſſeſſive pronouns in conjunction with any part of the body, is to be rendered by one of the following articles, *à*, *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, and the poſſeſſive pronoun left out; ex.

J'ai mal à la *téte*,	I have a pain *in my* head.
Il étoit bleſſé au *bras et non* à la *jambe*,	He was wounded *in his* arm, and not *in his* leg.

In, when placed before the article *the*, preceding a noun denoting a part of time, is not to be expreſſed at all in French: ex.

Vous le trouverez toujours chez lui le matin,	You will always find him at home *in* the morning.

ON or UPON. This prepoſition is made by *de*, after the verbs *to depend*, *to live*, *to ſubſiſt*, and the like: ex. *Il vit* de *pain et* d'*eau*. He lives *on* bread and water: and by one of the following articles, *de*, *du*, *de la*, *de l'*, *des*, after the verb *to play*, preceding the name of *an inſtrument*: ex.

Vous jouez du *violon*, de la *flûte* ; — You play *on* the fiddle. *on* the flute.

Before the days of the week and the names of the months, preceded by a numeral adjective, the above prepoſition muſt not be expreſſed : ex.

Venez Vendredi de bonne heure, — Come *on* Friday early.

Cela arriva le dix-huit du mois dernier, — That happened *on* the eighteenth of laſt month.

On, preceding the words *foot*, *horſeback*, meaning the ſtate of walking or riding, is rendered by *à* : ex.

J'étois à *pied*, *et elle étoit* à *cheval* ; — I was *on* foot, and ſhe was *on* horſeback.

OVER is made by the participle paſſive of the verbs *finir*, *paſſer*, *achever*, when it denotes an action ended : ex.

Votre frère partit dès que la plui fut paſſée, — Your brother ſet out as ſoon as the rain was *over*.

WITH is to be rendered by *dans* when it is uſed before nouns denoting the *purpoſe*, *deſign*, or *motive*, in the agent : ex.

Il le fit dans *l'attente d'être bien récompenſé*, — He did it *with* an expectation of being well rewarded.

Mon frère eſt allé chez vous dans *le deſſein de bien vous gronder*, — My brother is gone to your houſe *with* a deſign of ſcolding you well.

But it muſt be made by *de* after the following verbs, *to ſtarve*, *to die*, *to do*, *to diſpenſe*, *to meddle*, *to encompaſs*, *to ſurround*, *to load*, *to accuſe*, *to cover*, *to ſtrike*, and thoſe denoting fulneſs ; likewiſe after the following adjectives, *amorous*, *charmed*, *pleaſed*, *diſpleaſed*, *endowed*, &c. ex.

Elle meurt de *froid et* de *faim*, — She ſtarves *with* cold and hunger.

Ils ne ſavant que faire de *leur argent*, — They do not know what to do *with* their money.

Je ſuis content de *ce que j'ai*, — I am pleaſed *with* what I have.

With is rendered by *contre* after words denoting *anger* or *paſſion* : ex.

Madame

Madame votre mère eſt fâchée contre *vous*,	Your mother is angry *with* you.

With, before nouns denoting the *matter*, *inſtruments*, *tools*, or expreſſing how and in what manner a thing is done or made, is rendered by one of the following articles, *à*, *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, *aux*, according to the gender and number of the following noun: ex.

Une table à *tiroirs*,	A table *with* drawers.
Bâtir à *chaux et* à *ſable*,	To build *with* lime and ſand.
Deſſiner au *crayon*, à la *craie*,	To draw *with* a pencil, *with* chalk.
Se battre à l'*épée*, au *piſtolet*,	To fight *with* ſwords, *with* piſtols.

The above prepoſition is not to be expreſſed after ſome verbs, ſuch as, *to meet with*, *to ſupply with*, *to reproach with*, &c. ex.

Il a eſſuyé bien des chagrins,	He has met *with* many troubles.
Je lui reprochai ſon ingratitude,	I reproached her *with* her ingratitude.
Nous lui fournirons tout ce dont il aura beſoin.	We will ſupply him *with* every thing he wants.

It is likewiſe to be ſuppreſſed when it expreſſes the *ſituation*, *poſition*, &c. of a perſon, or when it is uſed in the ſenſe of *having*, *holding*, &c. ex.

Il ſe promène toujours un livre à la main,	He always walks *with* a book in his hand;

that is, having or holding a book, &c.

EXERCISES ON THE PREPOSITIONS.

I have ſent nothing to your brother BECAUSE OF his idleneſs, but I forgive him ON YOUR ACCOUNT.—Sit down BY that lady's ſiſter.—Though we are *Quoique*, c. (in the ſubj.) NEAR town, we are not yet SECURE FROM all danger.—*He is* become a very good maſter BY DINT OF ſtudy

and

and practice. —— Cut that ſorrel EVEN WITH the
ozeille, f.
ground. — He will not ſell it UNDER twelve gui-
vouloir, v. *terre*, f.
neas. — As TO what ſhe ſays, I do not mind it,
ſe ſoucier de, v.
but I cannot help being ſurpriſed AT her manner
s'empêcher, v.
of anſwering. — All the priſoners (made their eſcape)
s'échapper, v.
BY MEANS of the darkneſs of the night.—Your bro-
obſcurité, f.
ther is gone to London WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE
of your mother— Now the Engliſh ladies (dreſs them-
s'habiller, v.
ſelves) AFTER THE French FASHION. —I give you all my books, EXCEPT the Hiſtory of France.—Why did you not play on the fiddle ON Friday laſt? — Do not you ſay that you met my father ON THE OTHER SIDE OF the bridge? — Yes, I ſpoke to him ABOUT your affairs, and I aſſure you he acts as a tender father who loves you.—We now live ON THIS SIDE OF the river; and, if you come to ſee me, we will fiſh WITH a net or a line. — Mrs. A. is very proud, ſhe
filet, m. *ligne*, f.
thinks herſelf ABOVE every body.—I am going to MEET my aunt, will you come WITH me?—He took my hat INSTEAD of his.—Let us go INTO THE MIDDLE OF the meadow.—You always travel by night AT the peril of your life. — Do not meddle WITH my affairs, meddle WITH your own. — As TO us, little ſatisfied WITH his anſwers, we took other meaſures. — Your

horſe (is worth) very little IN COMPARISON OF his. *valoir*, v.

—— He walks two or three times a day ROUND the *fois*, f.*

garden WITH a ſtick in his hand, and only lives ON milk and vegetables. —— We drank tea, AFTER *légumes*, m. *prendre*, v.

which we went to the play.——I can do *comédie*, f. *pouvoir*, v. *faire*, v.

nothing FOR WANT OF money. —How do you meaſure your cambric, BY the ell or BY the yard? — Do *batiſte*, f.

not puſh me OUT OF the room.— We will walk *pouſſer*, v.

BY the river.— They were OFF the Cape of Good Hope when they were taken: ABOVE five hundred men periſhed in the action. — We are ſtill FAR from our houſe.——I met your friend Mr A. NEAR the church. — My mother was buried NEAR this marble pillar. — I do aſſure you (that) I do it FOR YOUR SAKE. — On June the 8th, 1376, died Edward, prince of Wales, the delight of the nation, IN the 46th year of his age. The parliament accompanied his corpſe TO Canterbury, where he was interred.——Ovid, one of the fineſt poets of the Auguſtan age, expired IN *Auguſte*, m. *ſiècle*, m.

the ſeventeenth year of our Lord, AT Tomi, NEAR Varna, ON the weſtern coaſt of the Black Sea, *occidental*, adj. *côte*, f.

whither he had been baniſhed BY the emperor Au*gûſte*, adv.

* Remember the obſervations after the article un, une, a or an.

guſtus.

guſtus. — Mrs. Fair lives in the Strand, OVER
demurer, v.
AGAINST Catherine-ſtreet. —— My brother bought yeſterday twenty pair of ſilk ſtockings AT THE RATE of fourteen ſhillings and ſix-pence a pair. — He has been puniſhed PURSUANT to an act of parliament, —
parlement, m.
We accompanied them AS FAR AS Barnet; there they fought WITH ſwords and piſtols; your brother was
ſe battre, v.
wounded IN the arm, and my couſin IN THE head. — As FOR me, I will not give him a penny. — He arrived here an hour AFTER you. — Let me drink BE-
Laiſſer, v.
FORE you. — Did you not ſee her walk WITH her father? — You miſtake, they were both ON horſeback. — Yeſterday I waited, FROM one o'clock TILL five, for the perſon whom you were to ſend to me; I was beginning to grow impatient, when, at laſt, I ſaw her coming in.
s'impatienter, v. *enfin*, adv.
—— Are you not ſatisfied WITH the behaviour of
content, adj. *conduite*, f.
your ſon Thomas? — He behaved LIKE an honeſt man IN that affair. — Miſs A paints AFTER nature. — Did ſhe ſhew you the picture ſhe has drawn WITH Indian ink. — No, but ſhe ſhewed me her mother's
Chine, f.
picture done WITH chalk; I aſſure you it is very
craie, f.
like. —— It was the antient Britons who cut a
reſſemblant, adj. *Breton*, m.

road THROUGH this mountain. — Are you going *chemin*, m.
TO Mrs. L—'s? —— No, I am going TO YOUR HOUSE; but, ſince I have met you, we will go TO MY HOUSE, where we ſhall dine.—ACCORDING TO what you tell me, and what I have heard, ſhe has a great deal of wit and merit; and, BUT FOR that large ſcar ſhe has IN her forehead, ſhe would be very *cicatrice*, f.
handſome. — A woman may pleaſe WITHOUT beauty, but ſhe cannot ſucceed WITHOUT virtue. —— Do not lean AGAINST that wall, it is newly painted *s'appuyer*, v.
WITH oil. — Go INTO my room; you will find a letter BEHIND the looking glaſs; (be ſo kind as) to *miroir*, m. *avoir la bonté de*
bring it to me. —— Do not put yourſelf BEFORE me, and never ſpeak to any body WITH your hat ON your head. —— Go FROM me to Mrs. B.'s, and tell her I ſhall be glad to ſee her. —— No, ſtay: tell her you come FROM my couſin, who has ſomething to ſhew her. — FROM this moment I believe you, but I was very angry WITH her when ſhe told me ſhe would *fâché*, adv.
not do it. —— Be not ſurpriſed AT it, ſhe often has been accuſed WITH indifference TOWARDS her beſt friends. — I have read this book FROM the beginning TO the end.—We ſaw the camp FROM THE TOP OF the hill. — They have diſſolved the army as ſoon as it was reſolved that the campaign was OVER. — He al-
ways

ways goes out WITHOUT me. — He poiſoned his brother, WITH the hope of inheriting his eſtates. — The
hériter, v. *bien*, m.
army marched three days and three nights WITHOUT ſtopping. — On the 3d of June, 1664, the Engliſh obtained a great victory OVER the Dutch OFF
remporter, v. *Hollandois*, m.
Harwich, took eighteen ſhips, and deſtroyed fourteen more. —— At laſt the king, having broken his
Enfin adv.
battle-axe and ſword BY the force of his blows,
hâche d'armes, f.
was knocked down WITH a ſtone, and taken pri-
renverſé, p.p. *fait*, p.p.
ſoner. —— IN what does happineſs conſiſt? —— If you wiſh to be happy and eſteemed IN this world, live LIKE a man of honour and probity. —— Thence we went to France and Italy. — It is reported on all ſides that Paris is to be ſurrounded WITH walls. — My maſter comes generally IN the morning. — We are BETWEEN fear and hope daily. — Be not unjuſt TOWARDS your neighbours. — It was ABOUT four o'clock when
prochain, m. *Il*
we ſet out. — Take all that you pleaſe EXCEPT my ſword — UPON what inſtrument does your ſiſter play? — She plays very well ON the harpſichord, and ſhe is now learning to play ON the harp. — He will do it FOR two guineas. — I thank you FOR your kindneſs. — IN France they drink coffee as ſoon as dinner is OVER. —
on
I walk every day NOTWITHSTANDING the bad wea-

ther. — I hope you will ſucceed in your undertaking IN SPITE OF Mrs. Slander.—BESIDES his own money, he ſpends all his ſiſter's. —— It is ſaid that Gibraltar is blocked up BY land and BY ſea. — I have paſſed *bloquer*, v.

THROUGH France and Italy.—Let us ſee whether you *ſi*, c.

can jump OVER the table.—You may go and walk *ſauter*, v.

when the rain is OVER. —— William the Second was killed BY an arrow in the New Foreſt. —— We have paſſed THROUGH Germany.—Look UNDER the door *Allemagne*, f.

and you will ſee it. — Envy, jealouſy, and ſlander, *médiſance*, f.

always reign AMONG authors. — What have you done DURING my abſence? — Your aunt has ſent me ſome books FOR you. — WITHOUT him what could I have done? — He was ſo mortified AT the diſobedience of his ſons, that, THROUGH grief, he became ill, and died. *tomber*, v.

—IF IT HAD NOT BEEN FOR me, he would not have paid you.—Do I not live* ACCORDING TO the rules *vivre*, v. *règle*, f.

you have preſcribed? — I found your buckle UNDER *preſcrire*, v. *boucle*, f.

the chair. — You ſaid you had left it UPON the ta- *laiſſer*, f.

ble. — I have no money ABOUT me. — Did he not write to you CONCERNING that affair? — It was TOWARDS the evening when he arrived.

* *See the N. B.* before the exerciſes upon the firſt conjugation.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

Moſt of the conjunctions are adverbs and prepoſitions, but always attended by *de* or *que*. They have been divided into *copulative*, *comparative*, *disjunctive*, *adverſative*, *caſual*, *dubitative*, *exceptive*, *conditional*, *continuative*, *concluſive*, &c. Inſtead of following this arrangement, it will be of more importance for the ſcholar to underſtand that different conjunctions require different ſtates of the verb. Some require the following verb in the *infinitive mood*, others in the *indicative*, and others again in the *ſubjunctive*.

Theſe require the following verb in the *infinitive mood*.

Afin de, in order to.
à Moins de, or *à Moins que de*, unleſs.
Avant de, better *Avant que de*, before.
Au lieu de, inſtead.
De crainte de, or *De peur de*, for fear of.
Excepté de, except to.
Faute de, for want of.
Juſqu'à, to that degree that, till.
Loin de, far from.
Plutôt que de, rather than.

The following require the verb in the *indicative*.

Ainſi que,* as.
tout Ainſi que,* juſt as.
Après que,* after that, after.
à Cauſe que, or *parceque*, becauſe.
à Ce que, according as, or to.
à Condition que,* on or upon condition that.
à Meſure que,* in proportion as, as.
Au lieu que, whereas.

Auſſitôt

Auſſitôt que,
D'abord que,
Dès que,
Sitôt que, } * as ſoon as.
*Dès le moment que,** the moment that.
*Auſſi long-tems que,** as long as.
*Auſſi loin que,** as far as.
Attendu que, conſidering that, ſeeing that.
Comme, or
Entant que, } *as.
De façon que,
De manière que,
De ſorte que,
Si bien que,
Tellement que, } in ſuch a manner that, ſo that.
Depuis que, ever ſince, ſince.
Puiſque, ſince.
De même que, even as.
D'où vient que, how comes it to paſs that, why.
Lorſque, or
Quand, } * when.
Mais, but.†
Outre que, beſides that.
à Peine — que, hardly, ſcarcely,—but, than, or when.
Pendant que,
Tandis que, } * whilſt, while.
Peut-être que, perhaps.
Quand,
Quand même, } though.
Que — de — ne, than,‡ only.
Selon que,
Suivant que, } *according as.

† This conjunction, when beginning a ſentence, is always rendered by *mais*. In the middle of a ſentence, the word *but* is always rendered by *ne* before the verb, and *que* after it.

‡ It has already been remarked in the degrees of compariſon, that every comparative muſt be attended by the conjunction *que*, than; it muſt be now obſerved, that, if *que* precedes a verb in the infinitive, it is to be followed by *de*. But, if the verb be neither in, nor can be turned by, the infinitive, the conjunction que muſt then be attended by *ne*; that is, *que* before the noun or pronoun, and *ne* before the verb.

Tout

Tant que,* as long as.
Autant que,* as much as.
d'Autant que, whereas, for ſo much as, ſince.
d'Autant plus — que, ſo much more, the more, — as.
Toute fois, yet, nevertheleſs.
Toutes les fois que, every time, as often as, whenever.
Sinon que, except that.
Si, if, in caſe, whether.

This laſt conjunction, inſtead of being repeated in a ſentence, is more elegantly rendered by *que*, with the verb following it in the *ſubjunctive mood*, as, inſtead of ſaying,

Si *vous venez chez moi, et* ſi *vous ne me trouvez pas*, — *If* you call upon me, and do not find me at home,

it is more elegant to ſay,

Si *vous venez chez moi, et* que *vous ne me* trouviez *pas*, &c.

Que muſt alſo be repeated in the ſecond part of a ſentence, as well as the pronoun, when there is a conjunction in the firſt part of it; in this caſe *que* requires the following verb to be put in the ſame mood as the preceding: ex.

Dès que *je l'*aurai vu *et* que je *lui* aurai parlé, *je vous le ferai ſavoir*; — *As ſoon as* I *have ſeen* him and *ſpoken* to him, I will let you know it.

Quoiqu'il ſoit *plus riche que vous*, *et* qu'il ait *de meilleurs amis*; — *Though he be* richer than you, and *have* better friends.

(*) The conjunctions that have this mark affixed, when followed, in Engliſh, by a verb in the preſent tenſe of the indicative mood, and connected with another verb denoting futurity, require the verb, which, in Engliſh, is put in the preſent, to be rendered, in French, by the future.

The following require the verb in the *ſubjunctive mood*.

Afin que, *Pour que*, } that, in order that, to the end that.
Avant que, before that.
Au cas que, in caſe that, if, ſuppoſe that.

à Moins que,† } unleſs, till.
Excepté que,
Si ce n'eſt que,
Que —— *ne*,

Bien que, } though, although, for all that.
Encore que,
Quoique,
Tout‡*—que*,

Bien entendu que, with a proviſo that, upon condition that, provided that.

De crainte que,† } leſt, for fear.
De peur que,

Dieu veuille que, God grant.
Plaiſe or *plût à Dieu que*, pleaſe God, or would to God.
à Dieu ne plaiſe, God forbid.

Hormis que, } ſave that.
Hors que,

Juſqu'à ce que, till, until.
Loin que, far from.

Moyennant que, } ſave that.
Pourvû que,

Nonobſtant que, notwithſtanding that.
Pour peu que, how little ſoever.
Sans que, without that.
Soit que, whether, —— or,
Suppoſons que, let us ſuppoſe that.
Tant s'en faut que, it is ſo far from.

EXERCISES ON THE CONJUNCTIONS.

IN ORDER TO learn well, one muſt ſtudy with a great deal of attention. — It will be impoſſible for you *devoir*, v.

† Theſe conjunctions require the negation *ne* before the following verb: ex.

De crainte, de peur, qu'ils ne viennent, For fear they come.
A moins qu'il ne le faſſe, Unleſs he do it.

‡ See obſervations upon the pronouns indefinite.

to learn French UNLESS you be diligent. —— Let us
de
breakfaſt BEFORE we begin (any thing)—He is gone
rien.
to church INSTEAD OF coming with us. — I would
not do it FOR FEAR OF diſpleaſing you.—FAR FROM
exciting them to fight, I did all that I could to
à ſe battre, v. *pour*, p.
prevent them.—She would do (any thing) (in the) world
tout *au*
RATHER THAN ſpeak to him.—I love you, BECAUSE
you behave better THAN your brother does.—He
ſe comporter, v.
will write to you ON CONDITION THAT he will ſpeedi-
prompte-
ly receive your anſwer.—My mother will come
ment, adv.
to ſee you, PROVIDED you promiſe me to go to the play
with her.—We were HARDLY arrived WHEN it began
to rain.—I called at your ſiſter's AS you (had) deſired
à *paſſer*, v.
me. —So THAT you ſaw her and ſpoke to her. — She
ſaid nothing to me, EXCEPT THAT it was impoſſible
for her to do what you required of her.—WHEN you
are going to undertake an affair of importance, per-
mit me to tell you that you ought to conſult your
de *conſulter*, v.
friends BEFORE you begin it; FOR, THOUGH you have
good relations, your merit be known, and you do not
parent, m.

want

want friends, your projects will not however
manquer, v. *de*
ſucceed without your brother's aſſiſtance.—Sometimes
ſecours, m.
thoſe, who meddle with our affairs BUT to ſerve us,
are thoſe who do us moſt harm. — The misfortunes of
tort, m.
others ſeem to us BUT a dream in compariſon
ſembler, v. *ſonge*, m.
to ours. — The belief of another life appears to me
croyance, f.
SO MUCH THE MORE conformable to truth AS it is
more neceſſary to virtue. —— I will explain theſe
rules to you AS we read them. —— WHEN ſhe had
done ſpeaking, ſhe (fell aſleep). — As SOON AS
fini, p.p. *de* *s'endormir*, v.
they had taken the general, all the army ſurrendered.—
We will ſet out AS SOON AS we have dined. — As
LONG AS you (keep company with) thoſe people, never
fréquenter, v.
come to my houſe.—How COMES IT TO PASS THAT
I have not ſeen you till now? — You (look at) me AS
regarder, v.
IF I had taken your book.—I avoid ſlanderers AS
éviter, v. *médiſant*, m.
MUCH AS I fear them. — As zealous a friend AS he
appears, I know one action of his life which is
NEITHER Chriſtian NOR equitable. — You are quite
altered SINCE I ſaw you laſt. ———— You muſt
changé, p.p. *dernièrement*, adv.
ſtay at home, SINCE you are* not well. — Did you
not ſee Mr Brown this morning? —— Yes, BUT I

* See the exerciſes on the reflected verbs.

could

could not ſpeak to him.—IF you could give me BUT the half of the money you owe me, I ſhould be very much obliged to you.—How COMES IT THAT your ſiſter has not yet ſent me the books I lent her a fortnight ago?* —— As SOON AS I have dreſſed myſelf and breakfaſted, I will go to ſee him.—Your brother was† BUT twenty years old WHEN he was made a captain.—He had more experience THAN you have.—Send Miſs White to me WHEN ſhe has done writing.—WHILST you play and looſe your money, your ſiſter is learning her leſſon.—Should you not apply more THAN you do, you, eſpecially, who are to be uſeful to your country.—We muſt pity him who has no talent, and ONLY deſpiſe him who has no virtue. —— All men ſeek after riches, AND YET we ſee few rich men happy. ——— Play on the harpſichord WHILE I write my letters. ——— If you loved to ſtudy AS MUCH AS you love to play, I ſhould have (no occaſion) to complain.—I puniſh you AS you deſerve. —— You will never be reſpected UNLESS you forſake the bad company you keep.—AS LONG AS you behave well, you will be dear to me.—That would give me more pleaſure THAN you imagine.—

fini, p.p. *de*

réchercher, v.

clavecin, m.

à

aucun ſujet, m.

abandonner, v.

ſe comporter, v.

s'imaginer, v.

* See the verb *y avoir* conjugated impersonally.
† See the remark after the verb être, to be.

I do not think that true philoſophy may be leſs uſeful
penſer, v.
to women than men; BUT I remark that the moſt
remarquer, v.
part of thoſe who meddle with it are BUT very bad
ſe méler, v. *de*
philoſophers, without becoming better wives for it. —
In ſhort, ſaid this good king, I ſhall only think myſelf
happy IN AS MUCH AS I cauſe the happineſs of my
people. — How many people can ONLY be convinced
by experience! — The general arrived yeſterday
morning at the camp, weary and tired, BUT very ſea-
las, adj.
ſonably; immediately he gave his orders to be-
pour, p. *en-*
gin the action, THOUGH he had not yet all his
gager, v.
troops. They fought with obſtinacy on both ſides
ſe battre, v. *opiniâtreté*, f.
UNTIL the beginning of the night. I aſſure you
entrée, f.
THAT both our officers and ſoldiers have performed
faire, v.
prodigies of valour. — I ſee the king and queen EVERY
TIME I go to Windſor. — IF your father do not arrive
to-day, and IF you want money, I will lend you
avoir beſoin
ſome. — He interrupts me AS OFTEN AS I ſpeak. —
BESIDES THAT he never ſtudies, and is always in the
country, he has not ſo much wit as his ſiſter. — IF
you ſhould ſee your ſiſter, and ſpeak to her, &c. — I
will explain to you every difficulty, (IN ORDER) THAT
you may take courage and learn well. — IF you ſtudy

and

and take pains, I assure you that you will learn the French language in a very short time. — Carry that money to Mrs. N. (IN ORDER THAT she may pay the writing-master WHEN he comes. — Did you not receive your goods BEFORE war was declared? — In case Mr. —— calls here, tell him I am not at home, *passer*, v.
and ask him WHEN he will come to see me at Richmond. — You cannot finish (to-night), UNLESS I help you. — *ce soir* *aider*, v.
— IF you love me, and are willing to oblige me, do not go to France with her. —— I will write again to your brother to-morrow, LEST he has not received my last letter. — I give you that penknife, ON CONDITION THAT you will not make a bad use of it. — I shall not set out TILL I have dined. — I will not lend it to you, UNLESS you promise me to return *devendre*, v.
it to her soon. — They are not happy, THOUGH they be rich. — How COMES IT that, as we grow older, *devenir*, v.
we do not grow wiser? —— IF men were wise, and would follow the dictates of reason, they would save *lumière*, f. *épargner*, v.
themselves many sorrows. —— THOUGH you should have the best master in England, and learn all the rules of the grammar, IF you do not put them in practice you will never speak good French. — We avoided an engagement FOR FEAR, or LEST, we *éviter*, v.
should be taken, their force being superior to ours. —

This proceeding was THE MORE extraordinary, AS it was contrary to the laws of the kingdom. — WOULD TO GOD I had been there! I would have conquered or periſhed. — GOD FORBID I ſhould blame your conduct! — GOD GRANT you may ſucceed in all your undertakings, and be not diſappointed in your hopes! — Why did you tell me my father was arrived, NOTWITHSTANDING you knew the contrary? — I am going to write TILL we go out. — HOWEVER LITTLE you give her, ſhe is always pleaſed. — I will give you leave to dance, PROVIDED you promiſe me not to overheat yourſelf. — Can you touch it WITHOUT *s'échauffer*, v.

my brother perceiving it? — SUPPOSE we dine here to-day, and to-morrow at our houſe. —— He[2] is ſo FAR[1] FROM deſpiſing[4] her[3]. WHETHER God raiſe up *élever*, v.

thrones OR pull them down, WHETHER he *abaiſſer*, v.

communicate his power to princes or withdraw *puiſſance*, f. *rétirer*, v.

it to himſelf, and ONLY leave them their own weakneſs, he teaches them their duty in a ſovereign man- *de*, p.

ner and worthy of him.

N. B. It is here neceſſary to obſerve; that verbs denoting *wiſh*, *will*, *command*, *deſire*, *doubt*, *fear*, *ignorance*, *entreaty*, *perſuaſion*, *pretenſion*, *ſurpriſe*, &c. always require the conjunction *que* after them, with the following verb in the *ſubjunctive mood*. In ſhort, in *thoſe diſpoſitions* of mind where the will is chiefly concerned, or whenever we expreſs a thing with ſome degree of *doubt* or *heſitation*, than the verb, which, in

English,

Engliſh, is put in the infinitive mood, the participle active, or the future tenſe, muſt, in French, be put in the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

Je veux qu'*il* faſſe *cela*,	I will have* him *do* that.
Je doute que *vous le* faſſiez,	I doubt of your *doing* it.
Je ne crois pas qu'*elle* vienne,	I do not believe ſhe *will come*.

See *FALLOIR*, and the rules after it.

Qui, *que*, or *dont*, preceded by a ſuperlative, require the following verb in the ſubjunctive mood; ex.

C'eſt la plus belle *femme* qui puiſſe *ſe voir*, or que *je* connoiſſe,	She is *the handſomeſt* woman *that can* be ſeen, or *that* I *know*.

When *qui* ſtands as a nominative to a verb, denoting a condition, it alſo requires the following verb to be put in the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

Je veux une femme qui ſoit *belle*,	I will have a wife *that is* handſome;

that is, *on condition*, *provided*, ſhe be handſome.

EXERCISES UPON THE PRECEDING RULES.

I do not believe that your mother will arrive to-day.

—She wiſhes you may *pouvoir*, v. ſucceed in all your undertakings.—You would *vouloir*, v. have her return *revenir*, v. to-morrow, but that is impoſſible.—I fear *craindre*, v. ſhe (will go away) *s'en aller*, v.

* It may be ſeen, by this inſtance, that, after the verb *vouloir*, the verb *to have* is not expreſſed, but rendered in French by *que*. It muſt alſo be obſerved, that the ſign of the future tenſe *ſhall*, when it refers to the will of a perſon, and meaning *I chooſe*, *I do not chooſe*, *do you chooſe?* &c. muſt be rendered in French by the preſent tenſe of the indicative mood of the verb *vouloir*, according to the number and perſon, with the following verb in the ſubjunctive mood: ex.

Je veux que *vous me montriez cette lettre*,	You *ſhall* ſhew me that letter, that is to ſay, I *chooſe* you ſhould ſhew me that letter.
Je ne veux pas *que votre frère ſorte aujourd'hui*,	Your brother *ſhall* not go out to-day.
Voulez-vous *que je danſe?*	Shall I dance; that is to ſay, do you chooſe I ſhould dance? &c.

without ſpeaking to me.—I will have your father know what you have done, you muſt ſtay here till he comes.
reſter, v.

—I much fear he will come ſooner than you expect
attendre, v.

him.—Do not you ſay you are ſurpriſed that he has not written to you? for my part, I do not wonder at it; for,
quant à moi,

he is the moſt negligent man I know.—Do you think he will ſucceed and obtain the place he aims at?—
aſpirer, v.

Your mother would have you come directly: why
vouloir, v.

do not you come then?—You wiſh him to pay you; he has no money; I am obliged to lend him ſome every
de

day.—You have had much trouble, and we all fear leſt hereafter he ſhould give you much more.—If you believe him to be your friend, why then do not you follow his advice?—It is neceſſary for you to go there,
que

and aſſure him that he has done nothing that ought
devoir, v.

(to make me angry.)—I wonder that Mr. R. has not
fâcher, v.

yet aſked your ſiſter in marriage.——He is the moſt charitable man we have in this neighbourhood; his purſe is always open to any one who is poor and induſtrious.——Did not you tell me you (ſought for) a
chercher, v.

maſter who had a good pronunciation and a great deal of patience?——Your brother aſked me whether he

might

might go home to-morrow; I told him he might go whenever he thought he ſhould be wanted: but you ſhall remain here till you have learned all your leſſons. —— I know nobody that improves
faire des progrès
more than Miſs K——; and, when ſhe was learning French, had ſhe learned it by rule, ſhe would ſpeak, write, and tranſlate, now much better than Miſs S—. though ſhe was two years in France.——If you meet her, and* ſhe ſpeak to you, do not anſwer her.—Order her to do it. — I abſolutely intend that ſhe ſhall
vouloir, v.
go there directly, and tell him, that, whether he be ill or well, I will have him ſet out as ſoon as he has received my letter.—Do you imagine we are ſure they
s'imaginer, v.
will come to-night? — I will have you ſee my houſe, and tell me what you think of it. — Has not your brother ſome friends to whom he can truſt? — Do you
ſe fier, v.
think it is poſſible for you (to bring it about?) —
croire, v. *de en venir à bout*, v.
Your father has bought the fineſt horſe that I have ever ſeen.—It is juſt we ſhould ſuffer, ſince we deſerve it.
ſouffrir, v. *mériter*, v.
— I do not ſay I have ſeen it.—He (was afraid) leſt
craindre, v. *que ne*
you ſhould come whilſt he was (gone out.)—She ſhall
ſortir, v.
not go into the country UNLESS I go with her.—You did not think that ſhe wanted to deceive you when ſhe
vouloir, v.

* See the remark on the conjunction *ſi*, *if*.

told you that? — I wonder you ſhould doubt that
être ſurpris, v.
it is your daughter who, &c. —— Is there any lady of five-and-twenty years that appears more reaſonable than ſhe does? —— My father would have me walk all the way. — Our maſter has ordered that we ſhould get up to-morrow morning early — Do you think my mother will let us go to the ball next week. —— Your ſiſter ſhall go with me to Croydon, and not you.—If you ever chooſe a friend, I wiſh you may chooſe one whom you eſteem, and who may be an honeſt man.—Were Mr S. diſcreet and willing to undertake that affair, I would communicate it to him immediately.—It will be better for you to go and ſpeak to him yourſelf whilſt he is in town; I do not doubt of his undertaking it, he is the moſt diligent and the moſt careful man we have in this country. — However, I would not have you do things too precipitately: conſult ſomebody who is your friend and on whom you can rely. — Were I certain that you would ſpeak to him about it, I would deſire him to come and dine with us to-morrow; for, I am to ſee him to-night at his brother's. — Shall my brother ſhew you his tranſlation? — Do you know any body who is going to France? I have ſomething to ſend to my ſiſter. —
à
Yes, I know a gentleman who is going to Paris: ſhall I tell him to (call upon) you? — I am certain that he
de paſſer chez *ſûr*, adj.
will ſatisfy you: are you certain he will ſatisfy me? —
Your uncle is very glad you have written to your father.

—I will give you no reſt unleſs you be reconciled with
que ne
your mother. — I would not have you go to Germany without knowing French well, as that language will enable you to learn German much ſooner than you expect. —— If you do not follow my advice, believe me, it is the greateſt misfortune that can happen to you. —— I do not believe it is ſhe who has done it. —Do you believe it? —— Babylon was the fineſt city that ever was built. — The beſt reaſon I can give
pouvoir, v.
you is, that I was not well. — If you lend me a
ſe porter, v.
horſe, lend me one that goes well.

SECT. VIII.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections, as before obſerved, ſerve to expreſs the ſudden emotions of the ſoul.

There are ſeveral ſorts, viz.

Of *joy*, *grief*, *pain*, *admiration*, *averſion*, *ſilence*, *calling*, *encouraging*, *warning*, &c. ſuch as,

Allons, gai! come, be chearful!
ça, courage! come, come on!
Bon! good!
Ah, mon Dieu! oh, my God!
Ah, ouida! ay, marry!
Ha, quelle joie! oh, joy!
ô ciel! O heaven!
Fi! fie! fy upon!
Hola, ho! ho there!
Malheur à! woe to!
Miſéricorde! bleſs me!
Prenez garde, garde! have a care!
Paix, chut, ſt, ſt! hiſt, huſh!
Silence! ſilence!

EXER-

EXERCISES UPON THE INTERJECTIONS.

COME, friends, let us rejoice! — GOOD! here are
ſe réjouir, v.
news for you, brother.——FY, FY! Robert, you do
not think of what you ſay.— OH! that modeſty is
penſer, v. *à* *que*
a lovely virtue! Why do you not endeavour to ac-
s'efforcer, v. *de ac-*
quire it?—ALAS! who could expreſs the torments
querir, v.
I ſuffer here?—WOE TO you! uſurers, miſers, un-
uſurier, m. *avare*, m.
juſt poſſeſſors of (other people's) goods, hearken to theſe
autrui, pro. *bien*, m. *écouter*, v.
words, The treaſures of iniquity (will be of no ſervice)
parole, f. *ne ſervir de rien*
to you.—OH! (lazy people,) go to the ant, con-
pareſſeux, adj. *fourmi*, f.
ſider what ſhe does, and learn from her wiſdom and in-
duſtry.—BLESS me! I am undone!— HUSH there!
perdu, p. p.
SILENCE! — OH! the diſmal effects which lazineſs
funeſte, adj.
produces!——How[1] tremendous[3] an[2] office[3] is[7] that
terrible, adj. *le*
of[4] a[5] judge[6]! What wiſdom, what integrity, what
knowledge, what ſagacity of mind, what experience,
ſcience, f.
(are required!)
ne faut-il pas avoir, v.

REMARKS AND EXERCISES ON THE WORDS *de*, *à*, AND *pour*.

Having, in this manner, gone through the reſpective *parts of ſpeech*, there will be no neceſſity for a ſyntax.

It will however be neceſſary to give ſome rules for aſcertaining the proper uſage of the particle *de* or *à* and the prepoſition *pour*, before a verb in the infinitive mood, and then to point out, by way of exerciſe, ſome idiomatical expreſſions that moſt frequently occur in the French tongue.*

When two verbs come together in a ſentence, the latter, having no ſubject expreſſed or underſtood, muſt be put in the infinitive mood, whether the Engliſh ſign *to* be prefixed or not.

In the following caſes, the infinitive mood muſt never be preceded by a particle.

Firſt, when the verb in the infinitive ſtands nominative to another verb: ex.

Aimer *eſt un verbe*, *To love* is a verb.

Secondly, after the following verbs, *aller*, *croire*, *devoir*, *faire*, *il faut*, *ſavoir*, *valoir mieux*, *venir*, *pouvoir*, *oſer*, *vouloir*, and *penſer*, when rendered by *to be like* or *near*.

EXERCISES UPON THIS RULE.

To know how to give ſeaſonably is a talent every body has not. —— To be able to live with one's ſelf, and to know how to live with others, are the two great ſciences of life.—I had rather do it now than later. *aimer mieux*, v.

—Why dare you not undertake it? I think you may *pouvoir*, v. ſucceed.—He ſays he will lend you his gun with all *réuſſir*, v. *fuſil*, m. his heart, becauſe you know how to make uſe of it. *ſe ſervir*, v.

— Ariſtotle, though ſo great a philoſopher, was never

* The great number of idiomatical expreſſions in the French language has long been conſidered as an almoſt inſuperable difficulty in the way of its eaſy acquirement; however, this difficulty is daily decreaſing; theſe peculiar expreſſions are now giving way to a regular conſtruction, and are *very little uſed by* the beſt writers.

able

able to penetrate the cauſe of that prodigy.—Tell him that he may ſet out when (he pleaſes). — You never
il lui plaira, v.

could come more ſeaſonably.——We are to go to
pouvoir, v.

Vauxhall to-morrow.—I am going to ſee your brother. —(Is it not better) to ſet out now, than to wait
valoir mieux, v. *de attendre*, v.

any longer?—If you think to oblige her, you miſtake.—
plus *ſe tromper*, v.

We were to have had a ball yeſterday, but my ſiſter was not well.—You did very right; for, you ought
bien, adv. *car*, c. *devoir*, v.

not to ſpeak to him. —— I had like to have fallen
penſer, v.

twenty times coming here.——To inſtruct, to pleaſe, and move the paſſions, are the three principal qualifications requiſite in an orator.—If you would read this
vouloir, v.

book, I could lend it to you for four or five days.
pouvoir, v.

The particle *de* is put before a verb in the infinitive mood: firſt, when any of the following words, *of*, *from*, or *with*, are uſed before the participle active of any verb. (See the *N. B.* upon the participle active.)

Secondly, after a noun ſubſtantive joined immediately to a verb, either without any article at all, or with the following articles, *le*, *la*, or *les*.

Thirdly, after theſe and the like adjectives, *decent*, *glad*, *impoſſible*, *neceſſary*, *ſorry*, *worthy*, *vexed*, &c.

Fourthly, after the following verbs: *to adviſe*, *to apprehend*, *to bid*, *to ceaſe*, *to command*, *to conjure*, *to counſel*, *to defend*, *to defer*, to deſerve, to deſire, *to endeavour*, *to entreat*, *to fear*, *to haſten*, to long, to order, to permit,

to perſuade, to pray, to pretend, to promiſe, to propoſe, to refuſe, to remember, to threaten, to tell, to warn, to undertake, &c. and the greateſt part of the reflected verbs.

And, laſtly, after the conjunction, *que*, preceded by the comparative degree.

EXERCISES ON THIS RULE.

I have deſired your brother to lend me ſome money.
prier, v.

—My mother ordered me to tell you to go and ſpeak
ordonner, v.

to her directly. — Did you not permit him to go out
ſortir, v.

this morning.—I am ſurpriſed to find you ſo ill.——I have not deſired you to play.—Bid your ſiſter to
dire, v. *à*

ſend me my book.——We were afraid of diſpleaſing you.—What do you adviſe me to do in ſuch a caſe?
conſeiller, v.

—My ſiſter and I intend to (call upon) you on Friday next.—I am very glad to hear you are better.
paſſer, v. *chez*, p. *apprendre*, v.

— She does not pretend to ſpeak French as well as you.——We are tired of repeating to you the ſame things ſo often. — If you finiſh your exerciſe ſoon, you will have the pleaſure of walking, whilſt the others will have the trouble of working. — It is neceſſary to tell her not to go there (any more;) for, ſhe would be in
ne plus, adv.

danger of loſing her life. — Endeavour to pleaſe your
à

maſters by your application to ſtudy. — Do not you

remember having ſaid you would carry me to the
de *mener*, v.
camp? — Do not they deſerve to be encouraged, who
mériter, v.
undertake to ſerve the public? —— We are all glad to
hear you have overcome your enemies; we ſhould have
been ſorry to have heard the contrary,—What a fool
you are to grieve ſo, when you have ſo much reaſon
s'affliger, v.
to rejoice!—Never expect to ſpeak French well, unleſs
you practiſe very much.—I ſhall never refuſe to do
rendre, v.
you a ſervice, as long as it is in my power.—Have you
a mind to do what you have promiſed me?—I can-
envie, f.
not give you the book you aſked me for, my brother
has not (thought fit) to ſend it to me back again.—
juger à-propos, v.
I deſired you to bring your ſiſter with you; why did
you not?*—I forbid you to ſpeak or write to him
défendre, v.
(any more.) — Would you not be very glad to read
davantage, adv.
and ſpeak Italian? — Condemn the opinion of no one
haſtily, but endeavour to regulate your own by the
s'efforcer, v.
line of truth.—Who can hinder me from ſpeaking
vérité, f. *empêcher*, v.
or writing to her? — (Give me leave) to tell you that
Permettre, v.
you do very wrong to diſoblige your aunt. —— He
mal, adv.

* *Do it* is underſtood, and muſt be expreſſed in French.

was

(was not contented) to demoliſh the temple and pull
ſe contenter, v. *a-*
down the ſtatues, but, &c. —— Is there any thing
battre, v.
more glorious than to change anger into friendſhip?—
(I long) to ſee your mother, and tell her all that I
Il, me tarde, v.
think (about it.)
en, pro.

The participle *à* is to be placed before a verb in the infinitive mood: firſt, after the auxiliary verb *avoir*, to have, immediately followed by a ſubſtantive or an adverb, expreſſing a futurity in the action: ex.
J'ai pluſieurs lettres à écrire, I have many letters *to* write.

Secondly, after nouns ſubſtantive joined to the verb *avoir*, or nouns adjective joined to the verb *être*, ſignifying to be *addicted; apt, bent, diligent, diſpoſed, dreadful, eaſy, fit, hard, inclined, quick, ready, ſubject, uſed*, &c.

Thirdly, after the following adjectives, *admirable, good, dexterous, handſome, ſcarce*, the *laſt*, the *firſt*, the *ſecond*, &c.

And, laſtly, after the following verbs, *to amuſe, to aſpire* or *aim at, to begin, to condemn, to continue* or *go on, to compel* or *force, to deſign* or *deſtine, to diſpoſe, to employ* or *ſpend, to encourage, to engage, to excite, to exhort, to help, to induce, to invite, to learn, to pleaſe, to ſerve, to take a pleaſure, a delight, in* or *to, to teach, to think*, &c.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING VERBS.

Come here, Paul, I have ſomething to communicate to you. — We have much to fear in our preſent ſituation, and a great many hazards to run. — I cannot go to the play to-night; for, I have five or ſix viſits to pay. — Is there any thing pleaſanter to behold than the
rendre, v.

flux and reflux of the ſea? — We ought to learn how

to ſubdue our paſſions, to conquer our deſires, and to
ſubjuguer, v.

ſuffer patiently the moſt cruel misfortunes. — She is
diſgrace, f.

always the firſt to (find fault) with what I do. —
trouver à redire *à*

Do not gather that apple, it is not yet good to eat. —
Mr N. told me you had a country-houſe to let. —
louer, v.

Mr F. is a very agreeable man, always ready to ſerve his friends, but he has the misfortune to be inclined to gaming. — Your maſter does not love you, becauſe you are not diligent in learning your leſſon. — We had for a long time nothing to eat but the fruits which we had gathered. — The greateſt part of men ſpend their time either in doing nothing, or doing what they ought not to do. —— What you ſay of her is very hard to be believed. — Tell him, I have no com-
difficile, adj.

plaint to make about his conduct. — Why do you oblige
de

her to aſk my pardon ſince ſhe is not inclined to do it herſelf? — I believe ſhe takes a delight in tormenting me. — Life is ſo ſhort that we ſhould employ all our days in preparing ourſelves for the other world. —— There is no more danger to fear. — Uſe yourſelf, ſaid
s'accoutumer, v.

a father to his ſon, to practiſe virtue: that alone will *help* you to bear with patience all the viciſſi-
ſupporter, v.

tudes

tudes of fortune. — Never amuſe yourſelf in reading bad books. — You can never ſpend your time better
paſſer, v.
than in reading and ſtudying the hiſtory of your own country. — Learn to ſpeak well; but, above all, to ſpeak truth. — That ſcience, which teaches us to ſee things as they are, is highly worthy of cultivation. — An honeſt man always takes pleaſure in obliging his friends. — Does your maſter teach you to tranſlate Engliſh into French? — Do you begin to tranſlate French well? — Why did you not oblige him to pay you what he owes you? — Why do ye not (get ready) to ſet out with us? — I love to diſcourſe
s'appréter, v. *s'entretenir*, v.
with polite and ſenſible people.

N. B. For the ſake of euphony, the following verbs, *to begin, to continue, to conſtrain, to engage, to exhort to compel* or *force, to endeavour, to oblige*, may be ſucceeded by *de* or *à*, as moſt convenient.

The prepoſition *pour* is to be uſed before a verb in the infinitive mood, when it expreſſes the *cauſe*, the *deſign*, or the *end*, and then the Engliſh particle *to* may be expreſſed by *in order to, to the end*, or *for to*. This prepoſition is alſo uſed after the adverbs *enough, on purpoſe, too, too much*, or *leſs*; and before an infinitive, in the beginning of a period.

EXERCISES ON THESE RULES.

I will do every thing in my power to pleaſe him. — Mrs. B— has too much pride to confeſs ſhe (is in the
avoir
wrong). — To know geography well, one muſt, &c.
tort
— I aſſure you that I came on purpoſe to ſee you. —

She will do all that is in her power to oblige you, and to prove to you that ſhe is truly your friend.——The wicked live to die, but the righteous die to live.—She has vanity enough to believe all that you tell her.—— What makes the misfortune of kings, is not to have friends bold enough to tell them the truth. — I wrote to you ſome time ago, to let you know that your
faire, v.
brothers were arrived.—He promiſed me that he would do every thing to deſerve the honour of your protection. — I ſent yeſterday my ſervant to your aunt's, to deſire her to ſend me back again the book I lent her a month ago, but ſhe was not at home. — We did all that
faire, v.
we could to paſs the river, but could not (bring it
venir à
about.) — To convince you that I am ready to do you
bout de, v.
any ſervice, (be ſo kind as) to command me. — Why
avoir la bonté de
did not you puniſh her for having done what you forbade her to do? — A man ſhould live a century at
vivre, v. *ſiècle*, m.
leaſt to know the world, and many other centuries to know how to make a proper uſe of that knowledge.

IDIOMATICAL EXPRESSIONS ON THE VERB *AVOIR*, TO HAVE, &c.

Avoir mal à la tête, to have the head-ache, or a pain in one's head.

Avoir mal aux oreilles, to have ſore ears, or a pain in one's ears.

Avoir

Avoir mal aux yeux, to have ſore eyes, or a pain in one's eyes.
Avoir mal au nez, to have a ſore noſe, or a pain in one's noſe.
Avoir mal à la bouche, to have a ſore mouth, or a pain in one's mouth.
Avoir mal aux dents, *&c.* to have the tooth-ache, &c.

We ſay, after the ſame manner,
Avoir froid aux mains, *aux pieds*, *&c.* ex.
J'ai froid à la tête, *aux mains*, *et aux pieds*, My head, my hands, and my feet, are cold.
Avoir beau, to be in vain: ex.
Vous avez beau *parler*, *It is in vain for you* to talk.

Avoir beaucoup de peine, to have much ado.
Avoir de la peine à: ex.
J'ai de la peine à *vous croire*, *I can hardly* believe you.
Avoir beſoin de, to want, to have occaſion for.
Avoir la bonté de, *(daigner,)* to be ſo kind as.
Avoir connoiſſance, *avis*, *de*, to have notice of.
Avoir cours, to take, to be in vogue.
Avoir la mine de, to be like, to look like: ex.
Vous avez la mine d'*être intelligent*, *You look like* a man of underſtanding.

Avoir pitié de, to pity.
Avoir part au gateau, to ſhare in the booty.
Avoir bonne mine, to look well: ex.
Vous avez très-bonne mine *aujourd'hui*, *You look very well* to-day.
Avoir plus de peur que de mal, to be more afraid than hurt.
Avoir raiſon, to be in the right.
Avoir tort, to be in the wrong.
N'avoir que faire de, to have no occaſion or buſineſs of or for.
N'avoir garde de, or *Se garder bien de*, are preſſed by to be ſure not, or by no means.
Aller ſon train, to go one's own way.
Aller trouver quelqu'un, to go to ſomebody.
Venir trouver, to come to.

EXER-

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING RULES.

I could not call upon him this morning, becauſe I had A PAIN IN MY head. — My brother would have come with me, but he has A SORE LEG, and is obliged to keep his bed. — I heard your mother had the TOOTH-ACHE: is it true? — No, madam, but ſhe has A PAIN IN HER ſide, which prevents her from going out. — I have not yet finiſhed my exerciſe; for, MY HANDS WERE SO COLD that I could not write another word; beſides that I HAD MUCH ADO to find my books, I did not know where to look for them. — IT WILL BE IN VAIN FOR YOU to write to me, I never will anſwer you. — I CAN HARDLY believe what you tell me. — IT IS IN VAIN FOR me to ſpeak to her, ſhe ſtill GOES HER OWN WAY. — Miſs N. cried very much yeſterday, but I think ſhe WAS MORE AFRAID THAN HURT. — IT HAS BEEN IN VAIN FOR him to torment your ſiſter, ſhe never would tell him what happened to her when ſhe was at Mr P—'s. — GO TO him, and tell him that, unleſs he returns me my books in a very ſhort time, I will deſire his father to ſend them to me: when you have told him that, do not wait for his anſwer; COME TO me immediately, I ſhall be at your mother's, where I am to dine, and thence go to the play with the whole family. — IN VAIN I give myſelf trouble, I am not the richer for it. — Your ſiſter does not LOOK SO WELL to-day as ſhe did yeſterday. — AM I NOT IN THE RIGHT to go there no more. — I WILL TAKE CARE to prevent them from coming here.

— Believe

— Believe me, I have long ſuſpected them, and now I am very certain that both your couſins and they HAVE HAD A SHARE IN THE BOOTY.—YOU ARE IN THE WRONG not to aſk for his horſe, he would lend it to you. — Why ſhould I borrow his horſe when I have one of my own? — I HAVE NO OCCASION FOR his. — BE SO KIND as to carry that letter to Mr H—'s, but BE SURE NOT to tell him who ſent you.—I hope you will BY NO MEANS go there again, after what has happened to you. — He was ſo altered, that ſhe HAD MUCH ADO to recollect him, but he now begins TO LOOK VERY WELL. — Somebody having adviſed Philip, Alexander's father, to baniſh from his ſtates a man who had ſpoken ill of him; I SHALL BY NO MEANS DO IT, anſwered he; he would go every where and ſpeak ill of me.

ON *ETRE*, TO BE.

Etre { *à ſon aiſe*, *en bonne paſſe*, *bien dans ſes affaires*, } to be in good circumſtances.

Etre bien auprès de quelqu'un, to be in great favour with one.

Etre mal avec quelqu'un, to be out with one.

Etre à charge à quelqu'un, to be chargeable, troubleſome, or a burden, to one.

Etre but à but, to be equal.

Etre de moitié, to go halves.

Etre à la portée du fuſil, du canon, to be within gun-ſhot.

Etre à la portée de la voix, to be within call.

Etre { *à la veille de*, *ſur le point de*, } to be upon the brink, or very near to.

Etre en état de, *Avoir le moyen*, } to afford.

EXER-

EXERCISES UPON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

Your brother IS IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES now.—Somebody told me he WAS IN GREAT FAVOUR WITH the king.—Yes, it is true, but HE IS OUT with my father, becauſe HE IS TROUBLESOME to the family.—Well, Mr R. and he ARE EQUALS.—I thought Mr A. and Mrs D. WENT HALVES in that affair, but I heard the contrary.—Suffer me to tell you, you do very wrong to treat her as you do, you undoubtedly muſt have forgotten ſhe IS IN the queen's FAVOUR.—Well, if ſhe BE IN the queen's FAVOUR, do you imagine I am not to tell her what I think of her conduct?—The two fleets WERE WITHIN GUN-SHOT, and VERY NEAR beginning the engagement, when we left them.—WE WILL BE WITHIN CALL.—Why do you not take a coach now and then? ſaid ſhe to me.—I would willingly take one ſometimes, replied I to her, but I cannot AFFORD it.

ON *FAIRE*, TO MAKE, OR DO.

Faire cas de, to value, to eſteem.
Faire un tour de promenade, to take a walk.
Faire le malade, to ſham ſickneſs.
Faire l'école buiſſonnière, to play truant.
Faire beaucoup de chemin, to go a great way.
Faire le bel eſprit, to ſet up for a wit.
Faire fond ſur quelqu'un, to rely upon one.
Faire ſavoir, *(envoyer dire,)* to let one know, to inform, to ſend word.

Faire

Faire voile, or
Mettre à la voile, } to ſet ſail.
Faire faire, to beſpeak, to get made, to oblige one to do.
Faire de ſon mieux, to do one's beſt.
Faire ſemblant, to pretend.
Faire de ſon pis, to do one's worſt.
ne Faire que de, to be juſt, or
venir de, to have but juſt: ex.
Il ne fait que d'arriver, He *is but juſt* arrived.
ne Faire que, to do nothing but.
ſe Faire des amis, des ennemis, to get friends, enemies.
ſe Faire des affaires, to bring one's ſelf into trouble.
s'en Faire accroire, to be conceited, to have a good opinion of one's ſelf.
c'en eſt Fait de moi, I am undone, it is over with me.
c'en étoit Fait de lui, he was undone, it was over with him.
c'en ſera Fait d'elle, ſhe will be undone, it will be over with her.
c'en ſeroit Fait de nous, we ſhould be undone, it would be over with us.

The Engliſh verb, *to cauſe*, preceding the verb *to be*, immediately followed by a participle paſſive, is rendered in French, by the verb *faire*, and then the verb *to be* is not expreſſed, but the participle paſſive is turned into the infinitive mood: ex.

Il fit couper *la tête*, He *cauſed* his head *to be cut off*.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

Do not loſe that ring, for I VALUE it much; it is a particular friend of yours who gave it me. — I would go and TAKE A WALK, if I were well. — Do you not SHAM SICKNESS now and then? — Did not your brother PLAY TRUANT laſt week? — That man GOES A GREAT WAY for a trifle. — Mr P.

SETS

SETS UP FOR A WIT wherever he goes. —— may RELY UPON what I tell you.——He ſuc better IN BEING CONCEITED, than in giving oth good opinion of himſelf.— I begin to be very r ſatisfied with his brother, who now DOES HIS B and will ſoon be able to write a French letter t father. — LET ME KNOW whether he will pay or not.—WE SHALL SET SAIL about the fift of the next month. — Why did not you BESI three or four pair of ſhoes more? — SEND w TO your brother, or LET him KNOW, that ther letter for him here.—I will give him an exerciſe OBLIGE HIM TO DO it in my preſence. —— She me, if ſhe WERE OBLIGED TO DO it, ſhe WOUL HER WORST. — She PRETENDS not to liſten, aſſure you ſhe does not loſe a word of what yo — We were BUT JUST come in when it beg rain. — It WOULD HAVE BEEN OVER WITH could the enemy have known what paſſed i camp.—You DO NOTHING BUT play from mo till night. ——That young lady WILL GET f every where.——If you do not take care, you BRING YOURSELF INTO TROUBLE. — Perm to tell you that they ARE TOO MUCH CONCEIT. Your brother IS UNDONE if his maſter come to of it. — In 1606, King James cauſed the oath legiance to be drawn up; and, in 1621, ſummo parliament, in which were formed the two p called Whigs and Tories.

ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Aimer mieux, to have rather, to chooſe rather.
Se donner bien des airs, to take a great deal upon one's ſelf.
Il ne faut pas s'étonner, it is no wonder.
Il me tarde de, I long to.
Penſer, to be like. (Followed by a verb in the infinitive mood.)
S'en prendre à, to lay the fault or blame upon one, to come upon one for.
S'y bien prendre, or *S'y prendre de la bonne façon*, to go the right way to work.
S'y prendre mal, to go the wrong way to work.
S'y prendre tout autrement, to go quite a different, or another, way to work.
Prendre en mauvaiſe part, to take amiſs.
Venir à bout de, to bring about.

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

I RATHER CHOOSE to ſet out now than later.—She told me ſhe HAD RATHER do any thing than ſpeak to Mr. L. — They HAD RATHER have had you ſtay in Italy two or three years longer — Do not you think Mrs. H. TAKES A GREAT DEAL UPON HERSELF?— IT IS NO WONDER that I do not ſpeak French ſo well as you; you have been ſeveral years in France, and I never was there. — I hope your brother will ſucceed in his undertaking; for, he GOES THE RIGHT WAY TO WORK, and I am certain that he WILL BRING IT ABOUT. — Your, couſin, on the contrary, will always be poor; for, he GOES THE WRONG WAY TO WORK in every thing he undertakes. — She LONGS TO ſee your father, and tell him how well you have behaved all the time of his abſence. — I HAD LIKE to have been killed in coming here. — If he loſe, he WILL LAY THE

BLAME UPON YOU.—Why do you LAY THE BLAME UPON her? ſhe was not even in the room when that happened.— Should not your ſiſter ſucceed, whom WOULD SHE LAY THE FAULT UPON?—You ſay you LONG to ſpeak French; and I too, I aſſure you.—I LONG to tell you ſomething, nevertheleſs I do not know how to communicate it to you for fear of diſobliging you.— When you have a mind to tell me ſomething diſagreeable you ſhould GO QUITE A DIFFERENT WAY TO WORK.—I beg of you not TO TAKE AMISS what I tell you.—Do not begin a thing unleſs you are ſure TO BRING IT ABOUT.

ON DIFFERENT VERBS.

Se paſſer de, to do without, or to be eaſy without.
Savoir bon gré, to take kindly of.
Trouver mauvais que, to take ill of.*
Trouver à redire à, to find fault with.
Tenir maiſon, to be a houſekeeper.
Tenir boutique, to be a ſhopkeper.
Ne tenir qu'à, { to be in one's power, / to lie in one's power: ex.
Tenir parole, To keep one's word.
Il ne tient qu'à moi, à vous, à lui, à elle, &c. It is in my, your, his, her, power, &c.
Il ne tient pas à moi, à vous, &c. que, It is not my, your, fault, &c. if.†
S'en tenir à, to ſtand to.
Vouloir du bien à, to wiſh one well.
En vouloir à, to have a ſpite againſt.
Je ſouhaiterois pouvoir, I wiſh I could.
Il y va, il y alloit, de votre vie, your life is, was, at ſtake.
Il y va, il y alloit, de mon honneur, my honour, is, was, concerned in it.
Je ne laiſſe pas de, I nevertheleſs, or, for all that.

* With the following verb in the ſubjunctive.
† With the following verb in the ſubjunctive, and ne before it.

EXER-

EXERCISES ON THE PRECEDING IDIOMS.

When I have wine, I drink ſome; but, when I have none, I AM EASY WITHOUT.—If you will BE SO KIND AS TO write to my father, to let him know my ſituation, I SHALL TAKE IT KINDLY OF you. — I WISH I COULD do you that ſervice, I would do it with all my heart. — I hope you WILL NOT TAKE IT ILL IF I write to your uncle at the ſame time. — I SHALL STAND TO what you ſay.—HE HAS BEEN A HOUSE-KEEPER theſe five-and-twenty years.—He might have ſucceeded much better than he has done, had he followed his uncles advice and mine, but he never was ſatisfied, and was continually FINDING FAULT WITH what we were telling him. — How little ſoever you ſend him to priſon, he will TAKE IT KINDLY OF you. — IT IS IN HER POWER to live in the country and be very happy there.—IT WILL SOON LIE IN YOUR POWER to make us happy. — I aſſure you it SHALL NOT BE MY FAULT IF you do not ſucceed; for, I WISH YOU WELL. — Since it LIES IN YOUR POWER to recommend Mr. P. to your friend, why do you not do it?—When you ſee him, you may aſſure him that, ſince it IS IN MY POWER to do it, I will not forget him.—YOU HAVE A SPITE AGAINST my brother; becauſe IT WAS IN HIS POWER two or three times to oblige you, and he never would. —I WISH I COULD perſuade you how ſorry he was for it; but his honour WAS CONCERNED in not doing it: and, though

you be very angry with him, he would, NEVERTHELESS, (or, FOR ALL THAT,) do you ſervice if it were IN HIS POWER. — Had I thought he would have refuſed me that favour, I never would have aſked it of him; I might very well HAVE DONE WITHOUT IT.— You ought to have thanked him for that attention, inſtead of being angry with him; but, when your ſiſters heard that you could not obtain his leave, THEY TOOK IT AMISS and have ever ſince HAD A SPITE AGAINST him. — When they told me of it, I would moſt willingly have repreſented to them how much they WERE IN THE WRONG, I would BY NO MEANS do it: for, I know IT IS IN THEIR POWER to do me a great deal of harm, and I do not wiſh to GET ENEMIES.— Every body admires her humanity; for, though he has behaved in ſo ungrateful a manner towards her, ſhe would, NEVERTHELESS, have done him ſervice, if he had lived.

GENERAL AND PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

Of the UNDERSTANDING of LANGUAGES.

Intelligence, f.

The underſtanding of languages ſerves (for an) introduction (*de*) to all the ſciences. By it, we come with very little trouble, at the knowledge of a great many fine things, which have coſt thoſe who invented them a great deal of pains. By it, all times and countries

parvenir, v.

ſiècle, m.

the

lie open to us. By it, we become, in ſome means, *être*, v.
contemporary to all ages and inhabitants of all king-
doms. It (enables) us to converſe with the moſt
mettre en état
learned men of all antiquity, who ſeem to have lived
and laboured for us. We find in them many maſters,
whom (we are allowed) to conſult at leiſure; many
il nous eſt permis
friends who are always at hand, and whoſe uſeful and
agreeable converſation improves the mind. It informs
enrichir, v.
us of a thouſand curious ſubjects, and teaches us
equally (how to make an advantage) of the virtues and
à *profiter*, v.
vice of mankind. Without the aſſiſtance of langua-
ges, all theſe oracles are dumb to us, and all theſe
pour, p.
treaſures (locked up;) and, for want of having the
fermer, v.
key which alone can open us the door (to them,) we
en, *p.*
remain poor in the midſt of ſo many riches, and igno-
rant in the midſt of all the ſciences.

OF STUDY.

We (come into the world) ſurrounded with a cloud
naître, v *
of ignorance, which is increaſed by the falſe prejudices
of a bad education. By ſtudy, the former is diſperſed
and the latter corrected. It gives proportion and ex-
juſteſſe, f.
actneſs to our thoughts and reaſonings; inſtructs how
to range in due order whatever we have to ſpeak or
dire, v.

write, and preſents us with the brighteſt ſages of anti-
*
quity as patterns for our conduct, whom, in this ſenſe,
modèle, m.
we may well call, with Seneca, the maſters and teachers
précepteur, m.
of mankind. But the uſefulneſs of ſtudy is not confined to what we call ſcience; it renders us alſo more fit for buſineſs and employment; beſides, though this
de plus, adv. *quand*, c.
ſtudy were of no other uſe but (the acquiring) a ha-
†
bit of labour, (the ſoftening) the pains of it, (the
†
procuring a) ſteadineſs of mind, and (conquering) our
† *fermeté*, f. †
averſions to application or a ſedentary life, or whatever elſe ſeems (to lay a reſtraint upon) us, it would ſtill be
aſſujettir, v.
of very great advantage. In reality, it draws us off
retirer, v.
from idleneſs, play, and debauchery. It uſefully fills up the vacant hours of the day, and renders very agreeable that leiſure, which, without the aſſiſtance of literature, is a kind of death, and, in a manner, the grave of a man whilſt he is alive. It enables us to paſs a right judgement upon other men's labours, to enter into ſociety with men of underſtanding, to keep the
fréquenter, v.
beſt company, (to have a ſhare in) the diſcourſes of the
prendre part à
moſt learned, to furniſh out matter for converſation, (without which we muſt be ſilent,) to render it more agreeable and more uſeful, by intermixing facts with *reflections*, and ſetting the one by the other.
relever, v.

* See the obſervation on the preposition with.
† These participles active are to be rendered in French by the infinitive.

INDO-

INDOLENCE CHARACTERIZED.

Indolence deprives men of all that activity which ſhould call forth their virtues and make them illuſtrious. An indolent man is ſcarcely a man; he is half a woman. He wills and unwills in a breath. He may have good intentions to diſcharge a duty, while that duty is at a diſtance; let it but approach, let him view the time of action near, his hands immediately (drop down) *tomber*,v.

in languor. What (can be done) with ſuch a man? *peut on faire* *

He is abſolutely good for nothing. Buſineſs tires him, reading fatigues him, the ſervice of his country interferes too much with his pleaſures, and even attendance at court, though for the time of advancement, is too great a reſtraint upon him. His life ſhould be paſſed on a bed of down. If he be employed, moments (are as) hours to him; if he be amuſed, hours *ſembler*,v. *s'amuſer*,v.

are as moments. In general, his whole time eludes him; he lets it glide unheeded, like water under *inſenſiblement*,adv.

a bridge. Aſk him what he has done with his morning, * *matinée*,f.

he knows nothing about it; for, he has lived without one reflection upon his exiſtence. He has ſlept as long as it was poſſible for him to ſleep, dreſſed ſlowly, amuſed himſelf in chat with the firſt perſon that called upon him, and taken ſeveral turns in his room till dinner. *faire*,v.

* See the obſervation on the preposition with.

Dinner

Dinner is ſerved up, and the evening will be ſpent as unprofitably as the morning, and his whole life as this day. (Once more,) ſuch a man is good for nothing.

Encore une fois, adv.

It is only pride that can ſupport him in a life ſo worthleſs, and ſo much beneath the character of a man.

ANECDOTE OF THE CARDINAL VIVIERS.

John de Brogni, Cardinal of Viviers, who preſided at the council of Conſtance as dean of the cardinals, had been a hog-driver in his infancy. Some monks, paſſing by the place where he was buſied in that mean employment, and taking notice of his wit and vivacity, offered to carry him to Rome, and bring him up to ſtudy. The boy accepted of their offer, and went ſtraight to a ſhoemaker to buy a pair of ſhoes for his journey; the ſhoe-maker truſted him with part of the price, and told him, ſmiling, he ſhould pay him the reſt when he was made a cardinal. He became a cardinal in reality, and did not forget his former low condition, but took care to perpetuate the memory of it. In a chapel he built at Geneva, over againſt the gate of St Peter's church, he cauſed this adventure to be carved in a ſtone, where he is repreſented young and without ſhoes, keeping hogs under a tree, and all around the wall are the figures of ſhoes, to expreſs the favour he had received from the ſhoe-maker. This monument is ſtill ſubſiſting at Geneva.

OF ENGLAND.

England is truly the queen of iſles, the empire and citadel of Neptune; it is, at the ſame time, the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the ſchool of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the country of Mars, the reſidence of Minerva, the bulwark of Holland, the *ſcourge* of France, the purgatory of the friends of ſub*jection*, and, in one word, the paradiſe of liberty. The ladies

ladies there are very handſome; courage is as if it were natural to the men, but it is carried to an exceſs that approaches near to brutality. Mental talents there are as great as in any other country, or perhaps greater: it is there that fortune may be juſtly ſaid to pour out her favours with a liberal hand. The language of England is a mixture of all thoſe that are ſpoken in Europe, but it has a greater degree of energy, and is more copious than any other. In ſhort, this nation ſeems to want nothing to complete its happineſs but the ſecret of knowing how to enjoy it. The natural inquietude of the people, and their exceſſive jealouſy with reſpect to their privileges and freedom, have often plunged them into all the horrors of civil war, which have brought them (to the very verge) of deſtruction.

à deux doigts.

From the obſervations I have been enabled to make, I can with ſafety ſay, that no place is more capable of affording pleaſure to a young man, who underſtands the language, and has a fortune ſufficient to ſupport the expenſes of a gentleman.

FRATERNAL AFFECTION.

The king of Cucho had three ſons, and, like many other parents, having moſt affection for the youngeſt, ſome days before his death declared him his ſucceſſor to the excluſion of his brethren. This proceeding was the more extraordinary as it was contrary to the laws of the kingdom. The people, therefore, thought that, after the death of the king, they might, without any crime, raiſe the eldeſt ſon to the throne. This deſign was univerſally approved of; but the new king, calling to mind his father's laſt words, rejected the offer, and taking the crown, placed it on the head of his youngeſt brother, publicly declaring that he renounced it, and thought himſelf unworthy of it, as he was excluded by his father's will, and his father could not now retract what he had done. His brother, being affected with ſuch a generous action, inſtantly entreated him not to *oppoſe the inclination* of the people, who deſired him

for

for their ruler. He urged that he alone was the lawful ſucceſſor to the crown which he refuſed, and that their father could not infringe the laws of the kingdom; that he had been betrayed by an extravagant fondneſs; and that, in a word, the people had the power of redreſſing any breach in the eſtabliſhed law. Nothing, however, was capable of perſuading his brother to accept of the crown. There was a glorious conteſt between the two princes; and, as they perceived that the diſpute would be endleſs, they retired from court. Thus, each having both conquered and been vanquiſhed, they went to end their days together in peaceful ſolitude, and left their kingdom to their other brother.

INGRATITUDE PUNISHED:

AN EASTERN TALE.

He that's ungrateful has no fault but one,
All other crimes may paſs for virtues in him.—YOUNG.

A derviſe, venerable by his age, fell ill in the houſe of a woman, who had been long a widow, and lived in extreme poverty in the ſuburbs of Balſora. He was ſo touched with the care and zeal with which ſhe had aſſiſted him, that, at his departure, he ſaid to her, "I have remarked that you have wherewith to ſubſiſt alone, but that you have not ſubſtance enough to ſhare it with your only ſon, the young Abdallah. If you will truſt him to my care, I will endeavour to acknowledge, in his perſon, the obligations I have to you for the care you have taken of me." The good woman received this propoſal with joy, and the derviſe departed with the young man, advertiſing her, that they muſt perform a journey which would laſt near two years. As they travelled, he kept him in affluence, gave him excellent inſtructions, cured him of a dangerous diſeaſe with which he was attacked; in fine, he took the ſame care of him as if he had been his own ſon. Abdallah a hundred times teſtified his gratitude to him for all his bounties; but the old man always anſwered, "My ſon, it *is by* actions that gratitude is proved; we ſhall ſee, in *a proper* time and place, whether you are ſo grateful *as you* pretend."

One

One day as they continued their travels, they found themſelves in a ſolitary place, and the derviſe ſaid to Abdallah, "My ſon, we are now at the end of our journey; I ſhall employ my prayers to obtain from heaven, that the earth may open and make an entrance wide enough to permit you to deſcend into a place, where you will find one of the greateſt treaſures that the earth incloſes in her bowels. Have you courage to deſcend into this ſubterraneous vault?" continued he. Abdallah ſwore to him he might depend on his obedience and zeal. Then the derviſe lighted a ſmall fire, into which he caſt a perfume; he read and prayed for ſome moments; after which, the earth opened, and the derviſe ſaid to him, "You may now enter, my dear Abdallah: remember that it is in your power to do me a great ſervice, and that this is, perhaps, the only opportunity you can ever have of teſtifying to me that you are not ungrateful. Do not let yourſelf be dazzled by all the riches you will find there; think only of ſeizing upon an iron candleſtick with twelve branches, which you will find cloſe to a door: that is abſolutely neceſſary for me." Abdallah promiſed every thing, and deſcended boldly into the vault; but, forgetting what had been expreſsly recommended to him, whilſt he was filling his veſt and his boſom with gold and jewels, which this ſubterraneous vault encloſed in prodigious heaps, the opening by which he entered cloſed of itſelf. He had, however, preſence of mind enough to ſeize upon the iron candleſtick, which the derviſe had ſo ſtrongly recommended to him: and, though the ſituation he was in was very terrible, he did not abandon himſelf to deſpair; and, thinking only in what manner he ſhould get out of a place which might become his grave, he apprehended that the vault had cloſed only becauſe he had not followed the order of the derviſe; he recalled to his memory the care and goodneſs he had loaded him with, reproached himſelf with his ingratitude, and finiſhed his meditation by humbling himſelf before heaven. At length, after much pains and inquietude, he was fortunate enough to find a narrow

paſſage

paſſage which led him out of this obſcure cave; though it was not till he had followed it a conſiderable way that he perceived a ſmall opening covered with briers and thorns, through which he returned to the light of the ſun. He looked on all ſides to ſee whether he could perceive the derviſe, but in vain: he deſigned to deliver him the iron candleſtick he ſo much wiſhed for, and formed a deſign of quitting him, being rich enough, with what he had taken out of the cavern, to live in affluence without his aſſiſtance.

Not perceiving the derviſe, nor remembering any of the places through which he had paſſed, he went on as fortune had directed him, and was extremely aſtoniſhed to find himſelf oppoſite his mother's houſe, from which he imagined he was at a great diſtance. She immediately inquired after the holy derviſe. *Abdallah* told her frankly what had happened to him, and the danger he had run to ſatisfy his unreaſonable deſires; he afterwards ſhewed her the riches with which he was loaded. His mother concluded, upon the ſight of them, that the derviſe only deſigned to make a trial of his courage and obedience, and that they ought to make uſe of the happineſs which fortune had preſented to them; adding, that, doubtleſs, ſuch was the intention of the holy derviſe. Whilſt they contemplated upon theſe treaſures with avidity, whilſt they were dazzled with the luſtre of them, and formed a thouſand projects in conſequence of them, they all vaniſhed away before their eyes. It was then that Abdallah ſincerely reproached himſelf for his ingratitude and diſobedience; and, perceiving that the iron candleſtick had reſiſted the enchantment, or rather the juſt puniſhment which thoſe deſerve who do not execute what they promiſe, he ſaid, proſtrating himſelf, — "What has happened to me is juſt; I have loſt what I had no deſign to reſtore, and the candleſtick, which I intended to deliver to the derviſe, remains with me: it is a proof that it rightly belongs to him, and that the reſt was unjuſtly acquired." As he finiſhed theſe words, he placed the candleſtick in the midſt of their little habitation.

When

When the night was come, without reflecting upon it, he placed a light in the candleſtick. Immediately they ſaw a derviſe appear, who turned about for an hour and diſappeared, after having thrown them an aſper. This candleſtick had twelve branches. Abdallah, who was meditating all the day upon what he had ſeen the night before, was willing to know what would happen the next night, if he put a light in each of them; he did ſo, and twelve derviſes appeared that inſtant; they turned round alſo for an hour, and each of them threw an aſper as they diſappeared. He repeated every day the ſame ceremony, which had always the ſame ſucceſs, but he never could make it ſucceed more than once in twenty-four hours. This trifling ſum was enough to make his mother and himſelf ſubſiſt tolerably: there was a time when they would have deſired no more to be happy; but it was not conſiderable enough to change their fortune. It is always dangerous for the imagination to be fixed upon the idea of riches. The ſight of what he believed he ſhould poſſeſs; the projects he had formed for the employment of it; all theſe things had left ſuch profound traces in the mind of Abdallah, that nothing could efface them. Therefore, ſeeing the ſmall advantage he drew from the candleſtick, he reſolved to carry it back to the derviſe, in hopes that he might obtain from him the treaſure he had ſeen, or, at leaſt, find again the riches which had vaniſhed from their ſight, by reſtoring to him a thing for which he teſtified ſo earneſt a deſire. He was ſo fortunate as to remember his name, and that of the city which he inhabited. He departed therefore immediately for Magrebi, carrying with him his candleſtick, which he lighted every night, and, by that means, furniſhed himſelf with what was neceſſary on the road, without being obliged to implore the aſſiſtance and compaſſion of the faithful. When he arrived at Magrebi, his firſt care was to inquire in what houſe, or in what convent, Abounadar lodged. He was ſo well known that every body told him his habitation. He repaired thither directly, and found fifty porters, who kept

kept the gate of his houſe, having each a ſtaff, with a head of gold, in their hands: the court of this palace was filled with ſlaves and domeſtics: in fine, the reſidence of a prince could not expoſe to view greater magnificence. Abdallah, ſtruck with aſtoniſhment and admiration, feared to proceed. Certainly, thought he, I either explained myſelf wrong, or thoſe to whom I addreſſed myſelf deſigned to make a jeſt of me, becauſe I was a ſtranger: this is not the habitation of a derviſe, it is that of a king. He was in this embarraſſment, when a man approached him, and ſaid to him, "Abdallah, you are welcome; my maſter, Abounadar has long expected you. He then conducted him to an agreeable and magnificent pavilion, where the derviſe was ſeated. Abdallah, ſtruck with the riches he beheld on all ſides, would have proſtrated himſelf at his feet, but Abounadar prevented him, and interrupted him when he would have made a merit of the candleſtick, which he preſented to him. "You are but an ungrateful wretch," ſaid he to him; "do you imagine you can impoſe upon me? I am not ignorant of any one of your thoughts; and, if you had known the value of this candleſtick, you would never have brought it to me: I will make you ſenſible of its uſe." Immediately he placed a light in each of its branches; and, when the twelve derviſes had turned round for ſome time, Abounadar gave each of them a blow with a cane, and, in a moment, they were converted into twelve heaps of ſequins, diamonds, and other precious ſtones: "This, ſaid he, is the proper uſe to be made of this marvellous candleſtick. As to me, I never deſired it but to place it in my cabinet, as a taliſman compoſed by a ſage whom I revere, and am pleaſed to expoſe it ſometimes to thoſe who come to viſit me; and, to prove to you, added he, that curioſity was the only occaſion of my ſearch for it, here are the keys of my magazines, open them, and you ſhall judge of my riches; you ſhall tell me whether the *moſt inſatiable* miſer would not be ſatisfied with them." *Abdallah* obeyed him, and examined twelve magazines *of great* extent, ſo full of all manner of riches, that he

he could not diſtinguiſh which merited his admiration moſt; they all deſerved it, and produced new deſires. The regret of having reſtored the candleſtick, and that of not having found out the uſe of it, pierced the heart of Abdallah. Abounadar ſeemed not to perceive it: on the contrary, he loaded him with careſſes, kept him ſome days in his houſe, and commanded him to be treated as himſelf. When it was at the eve of the day which he had fixed for his departure, he ſaid to him, "Abdallah, my ſon, I believe, by what has happened to you, you are corrected of the frightful vice of ingratitude; however, I owe you a mark of my affection, for having undertaken ſo long a journey with a view of bringing me the thing I deſired: you may depart, I ſhall detain you no longer. You ſhall find, to-morrow, at the gate of my palace, one of my horſes to carry you: I make you a preſent of it, as well as of a ſlave who ſhall conduct you to your houſe, and two camels loaded with gold and jewels, which you ſhall chooſe yourſelf out of my treaſures." Abdallah ſaid to him all that a heart ſenſible of avarice could expreſs when its paſſion was ſatisfied, and went to lie down till the morning arrived which was fixed for his departure.

During the night, he was ſtill agitated, without being able to think of any thing but the candleſtick, and what it had produced. "I had it (ſaid he), ſo long in my power: Abounadar, without me, had never been poſſeſſor of it: what riſks did I not run in the ſubterraneous vault! Why does he now poſſeſs this treaſure of treaſures? Becauſe I had the probity, or rather the folly, to bring it back to him; he profits by my labour and the danger I have incurred by ſo long a journey. And what does he give me in return? Two camels loaded with gold and jewels: in one moment the candleſtick will furniſh him with ten times as much. It is Abounadar who is ungrateful: what wrong ſhall I do him in taking this candleſtick? None, certainly; for, he is rich: and what do I poſſeſs?" Theſe ideas determined him, at length, to make all poſſible attempts to *ſeize upon the* candleſtick. The thing was not difficult,

ficult, Abounadar having truſted him with the keys of his magazines. He knew where the candleſtick was placed; he ſeized upon it, hid it in the bottom of one of the ſacks, which he filled with pieces of gold and other riches which he was allowed to take, and loaded it, as well as the reſt, upon his camels. He had no other eagerneſs now but for his departure: and, after having haſtily bid adieu to the generous Abounadar, he delivered him his keys, and departed with his horſe, his ſlave, and two camels.

When he was ſome days journey from Balſora, he ſold his ſlave, reſolving not to have a witneſs of his former poverty, nor of the ſource of his preſent riches. He bought another, and arrived, without any obſtacle, at his mother's, whom he would ſcarcely look upon, ſo much was he taken up with his treaſure. His firſt care was to place the loads of his camels and the candleſtick in the moſt private room of the houſe; and, in his impatience to feed his eyes with his great opulence, he placed lights immediately in the candleſtick: the twelve derviſes appearing, he gave each of them a blow with a cane with all his ſtrength, leſt he ſhould be failing in the laws of the talisman: but he had not remarked that Abounadar, when he ſtruck them, had the cane in his left hand. Abdallah, by a natural motion, made uſe of his right; and the derviſes, inſtead of becoming heaps of riches, immediately drew from beneath their robe each a formidable club, with which they ſtruck him ſo hard and ſo long that they left him almoſt dead, and diſappeared, carrying with them all his treaſure, the camels, the horſe, the ſlave, and the candleſtick.

Thus was Abdallah puniſhed by poverty, and almoſt by death, for his unreaſonable ambition, which perhaps might have been pardonable, if it had not been accompanied by an ingratitude as wicked as it was audacious, ſince he had not ſo much as the reſource of being able to conceal his perfidies from the too-pierci g eyes of his benefactor.

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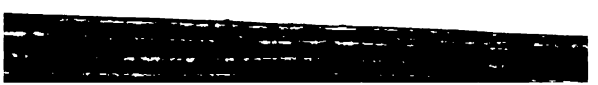
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